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THE ASIATIC JOURNAL.

JANUARY—APRIL,
1839.

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. XIII.

THE overland despatch of this month has brought an important document, the "Declaration" of our Indian Government of the reasons for the assembling of a British force for service beyond the Indus.

The Governor-general in Council begins by referring to the treaties with the native powers on the Indus in 1832, the objects of which were to open the navigation of that river, and "to gain for the British nation that legitimate influence in Central Asia which an interchange of benefits would naturally produce." With a view of inviting the aid of the *de facto* rulers of Affghanistan to give effect to these treaties, an agent was despatched to Cabool in 1836, the mission being of a purely commercial nature. In the mean time, however, Dost Mahomed Khan made an unprovoked attack on our "ancient ally," Runjeet Sing, and as it was "naturally to be apprehended" that he would avenge the aggression, to prevent the frustration of our "peaceful and beneficent purposes," the Governor-general authorized our agent (Capt. Burnes) to offer to Dost Mahomed Khan his mediation, which had been accepted by Runjeet Sing. It subsequently came to the knowledge of the Indian Government, that a Persian army was besieging Herat; that Persian influence was extending even beyond the Indus, and that the Persian Court had commenced a system of injury and insult towards her Majesty's mission in Persia, and had engaged in designs at variance with the principles and objects of its alliance with Great Britain. Dost Mahomed Khan, relying on Persian encouragement and assistance, virtually rejected the proffered mediation by his unreasonable pretensions, and avowed schemes of ambition, injurious to the peace and security of the frontiers of India, threatening to call in foreign aid, and, by his utter disregard of the views and interests of Great Britain, compelling our agent to leave Cabool without effecting the object of his mission: showing that so long as Cabool remained under his authority, we could never hope that the tranquillity of our neighbourhood, or the interests of our Indian empire, could be preserved. The siege of Herat is characterized as "a most unjustifiable and cruel aggression," undertaken in defiance of the remonstrances of the British envoy at the Court of Persia; and

it is observed that the ulterior designs of Persia, as affecting British interests, have been openly manifested; that the refusal of the just demands of her Majesty's envoy, and a systematic course of disrespect towards him, induced him to quit the Shah's court, and declare a cessation of intercourse between the two governments, and that the present advance of the Persian arms into Afghanistan has been officially represented to the Shah, by order of her Majesty's government, as an act of hostility. Under these circumstances, and as the chiefs of Candahar have avowed their adherence to Persian policy, with a full knowledge of its being opposed to "the rights and interests of the British nation in India," the Governor-general "felt the importance of taking immediate measures for arresting the rapid progress of foreign aggression towards our own territories;" and his attention was naturally drawn to the position and claims of Shah Shooja, who had, when in power, cordially acceded to measures of united resistance to external enmity; and as the Barukzye chiefs are ill-fitted, under any circumstances, to be useful allies to the British Government, and to aid us in our just and necessary measures of national defence, and as the welfare of our possessions in the East requires that we should have on our western frontier an ally interested in resisting hostile aggression and establishing tranquillity, the Governor-general felt warranted in espousing the cause of Shah Shooja, whose popularity in Afghanistan had been proved by the strong and unanimous testimony of the best authorities. A tripartite treaty has, therefore, been concluded between the British Government, Runjeet Sing, and Shah Shooja, whereby the Maharaja of the Sikhs is guaranteed in his present possessions, and he is bound to co-operate in the restoration of the Shah. A guaranteed independence will be tendered to the Ameers of Sind, and Herat will be left in the possession of its present ruler, "whilst by the measures contemplated, or in progress, it may be reasonably hoped that the general freedom and security of commerce will be promoted, and the just influence of the British Government will gain a proper footing amongst the nations of Central Asia; tranquillity will be established on a most important frontier of India, and a lasting barrier be raised against hostile intrigue and encroachment." Shah Shooja will enter Afghanistan surrounded by his own troops, and supported against foreign interference and factional opposition by a British army: it is hoped that he will be speedily replaced on the throne by his own subjects, and when once secured in power, and when the independence and integrity of Afghanistan are established, the British army will be withdrawn. The document concludes by declaring that the Governor-general has been led to this measure by the duty imposed on him of providing for the security of the British crown; but in discharging this duty, he will be enabled to assist in restoring the union and tranquillity of the Afghan people; British influence will be employed to further every measure of general benefit, to reconcile differences, to secure the oblivion of injuries, and to put an end to the distractions by which, for so many years, the welfare and happiness of the Afghans have been impaired. Even the chief whose hostile proceeding has been the cause of the measure, will

receive a liberal and honourable treatment, on tendering an early submission.

Such are the contents of this important document, which, to those who are familiar with the elaborate declarations of war promulgated by European states, previous to hostilities, and especially with those specimens of plausible reasoning and elegant composition which in past times have issued from St. James's, will appear rather tame and flat. But nothing more was required than to give a plain explanation of the position of our Indian government in relation to Persian and Affghan politics, suited to the comprehension of the native powers. Any attempts to justify our right of interference by reference to the maxims of European jurists and writers who never contemplated such anomalous political relations as are to be found in India, would have been idle pedantry and affectation.

The *sons et origo mali* is the conduct of Persia, whose "ulterior designs" are represented (without the remotest allusion to Russia) as directed against British interests; Persian influence has alienated the *de facto* rulers of Affghanistan from that policy which is calculated to extend the benefits of British commerce throughout central Asia, and to disappoint our "peaceful and beneficent views;" and the fruits of this alienation and hostility will disturb our frontiers, keep our territories and those of our allies in a state of excitement, and exclude us from that influence amongst the nations of Central Asia which we have a right to claim. The measure adopted to vindicate the rights and character of the British nation is not that of engaging as a principal in a war with the wrong-doers, but that of aiding in the restoration of a legitimate monarch, who, when on the throne, had co-operated in the policy now sought, and whose return is earnestly desired by his subjects.

But with whatever satisfaction we may read this candid and unvarnished declaration, it is impossible to look at the consequences of this great measure without alarm. The reinstatement of Shah Shooja, the supporting him on the throne (possibly against the wish of the Affghan people) by British troops, the assisting in the restoration of union, tranquillity, and harmony in a country where those blessings have not been known for nearly a century, imply the virtual government of the empire of Affghanistan by the Indian government through the medium of a British resident; this, too, in defiance of Persia and of Russia, who have ready instruments of annoyance in the khans of Transoxiana, in the predatory and mountain tribes on all sides of the empire, and in the numerous partisans of the Barukzyes. It is true, we have a powerful ally in Runjeet Sing, so long as his interests coincide with ours; but his life hangs on a thread, and a political convulsion in the Punjab is not merely probable, but certain, on his demise. A person better qualified to execute the delicate, difficult, and most serious duties which will devolve upon the British resident at the court of Cabool, cannot perhaps be found in the whole service of India than Mr. Macnaghten. Reliance may be placed on his prudence, sagacity, and knowledge of native courts; and if the result of this measure be to tranquilize and ame-

literate Afghanistan, and secure it in British interests, it will materially tend to prolong the beneficent sway of Britain in the East.

Active preparations were making at the date of the last accounts from the upper provinces for the commencement of the campaign, though the route of the troops was not precisely known. Probably this, as well as other important arrangements, will be determined at the meeting between Lord Auckland and Runjeet Sing at Ferozepore. The "military movements" will be seen from the details given under this head at the different presidencies, the latest being recorded in the Supplement. Some rumours are abroad respecting dissatisfaction amongst the native troops, some of whom, it is said, manifest a religious horror at passing the Indus, which is regarded as the *uttuc* or boundary of Hinduism.

A groundless alarm seems to have been felt with regard to the proceedings of the Nepalese. Upon remonstrance, the Nepal troops assembled on our frontier were instantly withdrawn, and a pledge has been given that they shall not be re-advanced. It would appear, from our Correspondent's letter, that the demonstration on their part was dictated by a distrust of our intentions towards them, not by a desire to take advantage of our embarrassments.

The news from Persia, received through Constantinople, shows that the Shah has been again compelled to retire from Herat. This fortress had been again invested by the Persians, who met with the same gallant resistance as before. Letters from Lieutenant Pottinger, received in India, stated that the place still gallantly held out on the 28th August; and it appears, that on the 9th September, the Shah of Persia relinquished the enterprise, and was retiring to Teheran, where, it was understood, arrangements would be made satisfactory to our envoy and to the ruler of Herat.)

To the eastward there are but few incidents of political importance worthy of notice. No authentic account has yet been received of the reception of Col. Benson at the court of Ava, but the Rangoon authorities evince anything but an amicable spirit towards the British. The success of our operations in Cabool will be the standard by which all these semi-inimical states will regulate their policy. The Malays have driven the Siamese out of Quedah, but it would appear (p. 28) that a British force has been sent to occupy the place, and deliver it to the Siamese.

Our relations with China have been again somewhat jeoparded. The arrival of Admiral Maitland seems to have inspired alarm in the governor of Canton, who issued the usual grandiloquent mandates, forbidding intercourse between the ships and the shore, and requiring the immediate departure of the foreign men of war. One of the passage-boats was fired at by the Bogue forts, and Captain Elliot, the superintendent, who had again returned to Canton, on hearing of this occurrence, struck his flag, regarding it as a national insult, which ought to be resented. The governor, however, thought fit to apologize.

The domestic intelligence from the Presidencies of India is unusually barren of interest. The pretended Pertab Chund,—whose case has pro-

duced such an excitement in the native mind, and is so illustrative of many points of Hindu character, that we have given very full details of its investigation,—has been committed for trial as an impostor, his identity with one Kishnololl, a resident in Kishenagur, and whilome a fakeer, having been established. The violence of the natives on this occasion, timid and abject as they appear at other times, is another evidence of their irritability in all matters which come home to their feelings. The Hindu editor of the *Reformer* has drawn (p. 8) an amusing parallel between the *pseudo* Pertab Chund and Thom, the *soi-disant* Sir William Courtenay.

The abundance of the rains in the eastern provinces of India has removed all apprehension as to the crops, and gives reason to hope that the country will recover from the effects of the late drought earlier than was expected. In the west, however, according to the latest accounts, the prospects were not so favourable. The late fall of the rains, and their scantiness, had engendered the most gloomy forebodings of famine and distress. The total failure of the *rubbee* crop was certain in many parts of Candeish, and in Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Concan, Surat, Baroach, and Kattewar, little or no rain had fallen at the beginning of October.

Russia, it appears, has a fresh enemy to contend with,—the Georgians, who are in arms against her, and make common cause with the Circassians, towards whom hitherto they have cherished feelings of antipathy, if not of hostility. There must be something intrinsically bad in the policy pursued by the Russian government towards the semi-civilized nations which adjoin its territories, or we should not hear of these constant frontier-wars, prosecuted with a spirit of bitterness which denotes more than the ordinary incentives to hostility.

Meanwhile, a great diplomatic triumph has been gained by this country over Russia in the completion of our commercial treaty with Turkey, which will not only be highly beneficial to British commerce, but will demonstrate to the world and to the Russian emperor, that his influence in Turkey, as in Persia, can be neutralized by that of England. The treaty secures the admission of British goods into all parts of the Ottoman dominions at a fixed duty of three per cent, and the right of British subjects to trade in foreign goods in those dominions; and it exempts British goods passing the Dardanelles or Bosphorus from any charge whatever. In respect to internal trade, the treaty confirms to British subjects and ships all the rights and privileges conferred by existing capitulations or treaties, and it expressly stipulates that whatever rights and privileges the Porte has granted, or shall hereafter grant, to the ships or subjects of other foreign nations, shall be enjoyed by those of Great Britain. The Porte engages to abolish all monopolies and all permits from local governors which may interfere with the traffic of British subjects in Turkey produce, who shall pay no higher duties than the most favoured classes of Turkish subjects; and it is agreed by the Turkish government that the regulations of this treaty shall be general throughout the empire, including Egypt.

PERSIAN TALE.

FROM THE TOHFAT UL AHRAR OF JĀMĪ.

Ποιησάτε ταυτοῖς φίλους ἐν τοῦ μαμμάνου τῆς ἀλκιμίας, ἵνα ὅταν ἐκλυπητὶ, δεῖξονται ὑμῶς ἐν τῇ ἀλκιμῇ σκηνῇ.

حکایت آن صاحب کرم که برهمیان درم از رشتۀ تدبیر پندگویان
بند نه نهاد

هرچه دهد دست کنم زاد خویش * دیدۀ وری خواند بعقل سلیم
چون ببرد طوطیء من زین قفس حرف فنا از ورق زرو سیم
بهرۀ فرزندان خداوند و بس خواست درین دایرۀ تیز رو
دل چو قوی گشت بروزی دهم سازدش از نقش بقا سکه نو
از پیء فرزندان چه روزی نهم

A sage benign, whose mental eye
On gold and silver could descry
The legend of decay impress'd,
His daily care employed how best
To stamp them with unfading worth,
Beyond this fleeting scene of earth.
True to this sacred aim, he dealt
His wealth wherever want was felt:
The poor through him in plenty live—
From him e'en niggards learn to give—
And bounties showered on all in need
The expectant's largest hopes exceed.

But, mid the crowd, one sordid breast
This generous waste of wealth distressed;
And words of pert officious zeal
The murmurer's grovelling thoughts reveal:
"Misjudging man! to prize no more
Than worthless earth this precious ore;
Let all your deeds from justice flow,
Nor melt at every tale of woe—
Your coffers lock—from waste forbear
That must impoverish your heir.
Does heaven the shell with treasure bless?
That let the pearl it fed possess."

"Me" (calm replied the thoughtful sage),
"There waits a toilsome pilgrimage:
And thus I store, with prudent heed,
Such scrip as heavenward palmers need.
When from this cage of suffering clay
My eager spirit wings its way,
That God who now my life sustains
The portion of my son remains!
Weak were the faith, and marred by doubt,
That sought to eke such portion out!"

F.

* So Sadi, in his *Gulistan*, says:—

برگ عیش بگور خویش فرست

کس نیارد ز پس زبیش فرست

and Attār, in his *Pend-Namēh*:—

هر چه دادی در ره حق آن تست

آنچه ماند از تو بلی جان تست

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE HINDUS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR:—Although the Council of the Royal Asiatic Society have declined to accept the accompanying paper, I trust that you will have no objection to do me the kindness of inserting it in the *Asiatic Journal*, and also the subjoined letter, which I have addressed to the secretary to the Society on this occasion.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

VANS KENNEDY.

Bombay, 28th June 1838.

SIR:—In doing myself the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 21st December last, which reached me only eight days ago, I cannot avoid expressing my surprise that, for the reason assigned, the Council of the Royal Asiatic Society should have declined to accept the paper which accompanied my letter to your address of the 10th April 1837; for I cannot understand what my controversy with Sir Graves Haughton has to do with that paper, as in it no allusion is made to that controversy, except in two notes, which might have been omitted if deemed objectionable. The inconsistency, also, of mentioning the *Asiatic Journal* in the first paragraph of that paper was occasioned by Sir Graves Haughton, late secretary to the Society, having thought proper to make this statement in that periodical:—"If the baron's letter is made to follow Mr. Money's paper, whilst most of my remarks precede Colonel Kennedy's Essay, the difference must be attributed solely to the unanimous conviction of those members of the Council, who were present when Colonel Kennedy's paper was ordered to be published, that his views were altogether erroneous." That paragraph, consequently, was addressed to the Council as a remonstrance against this statement, and against its having, contrary to the rules of the Society, expressed collectively an opinion to the same effect on a paper which I had presented to it. When, therefore, the Council and the secretary thus publicly condemned a contribution, which was, however, accepted and published in the *Transactions* of the Society, it might have been expected that the Council would have, in common justice, afforded to the writer of it an opportunity of showing as publicly that the view which he had taken of the subject under discussion was not "altogether erroneous." Nor, because it perhaps exposed on too clear and incontrovertible grounds the mistakes contained in the Essays on Hindu Philosophy of a late distinguished and admired member of the Society, should this have been considered by the Council as a sufficient reason for rejecting a paper which contributed, at least, to throw some light on so obscure but interesting a subject.

With respect to the disposal of the paper in question, I will be obliged by, your sending it, to my address, to the care of Mr. J. M. Richardson, bookseller, 23, Cornhill.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

VANS KENNEDY.

The Secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE PHILOSOPHICAL SYSTEMS OF THE HINDUS.

IN a letter written by Sir Graves C. Haughton, late secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society, and published in the number of the *Asiatic Journal* for Novem-

ber 1835, this passage occurs : " If the baron's letter is made to follow Mr. Money's paper, whilst most of my remarks precede Colonel Kennedy's Essay, the difference must be attributed solely to the unanimous conviction of those members of the Council, who were present when Colonel Kennedy's paper was ordered to be published, that his views were altogether erroneous, and that the attack on their director required special notice."* This statement referred to certain remarks, made by the secretary, which were prefixed, under the sanction of the Council of the Society, to a paper written by me, entitled, "Remarks on the Vedanta System," which was inserted in the third volume of the Society's *Transactions*; and in which I maintained, in opposition to the opinion expressed by Mr. Colebrooke, in his Essay on the Philosophy of the Hindus, part v., that the notion of *maya* was the doctrine of the text of the *Vedanta*, as it was the doctrine contained in the *Vedas* and *Upanishads*, which are the most ancient Sanscrit works that are now extant; and that the Vedantikas could not consider the Supreme Being to be the *material* as well as efficient cause of the universe, because they denied that *matter* actually existed. But, in support of those Remarks, I adduced several quotations from the *Vedas*, *Upanishads*, and *Purans*,† the meaning of which was clear, and liable to no misconception; and those authorities, therefore, might have prevented the Council of the Society from coming to the conclusion, that the view which I had taken of a subject, that had long occupied my attention, as was evinced by the publication some time previously of my work on Ancient and Hindu Mythology, was altogether erroneous.

I may, also, be permitted to observe, that what has been hitherto published respecting the philosophical systems of the Hindus is much too imperfect‡ to admit of a correct judgment being formed of so refined and abstruse a subject. Even in studying it in original works, it is extremely difficult to acquire an accurate knowledge of those systems, because there is no Sanscrit work which gives a clear and comprehensive account of them, and the requisite information must therefore be tediously and laboriously collected from *Sutras*, elementary works, and commentaries.§ The *Sutras*, the composition of which is ascribed to the founder of each school, contain a succinct exposition of the system, expressed in short sentences, the connexion of which with each other is by no means apparent; and those *Sutras* also, as Mr. Colebrooke has justly observed with respect to those of Vyasa, are in the highest degree obscure, and could never have been intelligible without an ample interpretation. Voluminous commentaries|| have, in consequence, been written upon them, and commentaries

* *Asiatic Journal*, vol. xviii. p. 213.

† This remark of Mr. Colebrooke is certainly incorrect :—" A third school, denominated *Puranica Sanchya*, considers nature as an illusion; conforming upon most other points to that of Patanjali, and upon many to that of Capila."—*Trans. R. A. S.* vol. i. p. 94: for those parts of the *Purans* which relate to the apparent but not actual existence of the universe; to the real nature of the soul; to final beatitude and the means of acquiring it, and to the Supreme Being, are written in the strictest conformity to the *Vedanta*, as deduced from the *Vedas* and *Upanishads*.

‡ I should, perhaps, say, with the exception of what I have myself written on the Vedanta system, as, of course, I consider that to be quite correct.

§ Besides these, there are some other works written on the *Vedanta*, of which the *Panchadashi* and *Yoga Vasishta* are of most repute on the western side of India; but I am not aware that similar works have been written on any of the other systems.

|| Of the most esteemed commentaries, those of Shankara on the *Vedanta*, Gadadhara on the *Nyaya*, and Shabari on the *Mimansa*, would each occupy a large folio volume, although the original text, which is explained in them, might be comprised in five or six folio pages.

upon those commentaries; but, as each of those commentaries follows the *sutras* sentence by sentence, it necessarily gives no general and connected view of the system which it is intended to explain. To form any opinion, therefore, of the system as a whole, and to ascertain its real nature, it is requisite not only to peruse, but also to examine, over and over again, the commentary, in order to gather together the *disjecta membra*, and to arrange them in such a manner as would exhibit the system in a regular and consistent form. Nor is much information to be derived from the elementary works, which of course give only a succinct and imperfect account of the system of which they treat. Commentaries, however, have been written upon them, and commentaries upon those commentaries; but, as far as I have observed, those commentaries are so prolix, and contain so much irrelevant matter, that they tend to obscure and not to elucidate the subject which they were written to explain. It will hence be obvious that, as the acquiring a correct knowledge of the philosophical systems of the Hindus is attended with so much difficulty, a difference of opinion respecting them is very likely to occur; for the view taken of the subject may vary, in consequence of its abstruseness, of the unconnected and inadequate manner in which it is explained in Sanscrit works, and of the greater or less degree of attention with which it has been studied. Until, therefore, those systems are more fully examined, and the result made public, there can be no sufficient grounds for preferring the opinion of one person to that of another; and, consequently, any disputed points which might arise, in the accounts given of them, should be principally, if not entirely, determined by a due consideration of the authorities which the writers adduce in support of their respective opinions.

With regard, however, to the *Vedanta*, it should be particularly observed that, in its simplest form, as it appears in the *Vedas*, *Upanishads*, and *Purans*, it is, properly speaking, a theological, and not a philosophical system; for it treats of God and the soul; of that spiritual ignorance which leads man to believe in his own individuality, and in the real existence of this universe; and of that divine knowledge, by the acquisition of which man learns that sensible objects are merely illusive appearances, as matter exists not; and that nothing exists in reality except one self-existent, infinite, and eternal spirit. But besides this system, which may be denominated ideal, the *Vedantikas* admit another, which I cannot better describe than by quoting this passage from my work on Ancient and Hindu Mythology.* “Had not, however, Mr. Ward presented materialism as the fundamental tenet of the Hindu religion and of the *Vedanta* school of philosophy, but merely represented it as the system which necessarily resulted from the language employed to describe the creation and existence of this universe, he would have been perfectly correct; for, although the Hindus affirm and believe that *spirit* alone exists, still, in either speaking or treating of the illusive appearances which men, until enlightened by divine knowledge, consider to be real entities, they are, in words at least, decidedly materialists. The origin even ascribed to this universe is an unquestionable creation *ex nihilo*, for the elementary atoms, the three qualities, and *ahankara*.

* “Researches into the Nature and Affinity of Ancient and Hindu Mythology,” p. 175. I make this quotation from my own work, because it was published more than two years previous to my paper on the *Vedanta* being read at a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society; and, consequently, the distinction thus pointed out in it between the ideal and material systems, which are so incongruously combined in the *Vedanta*, should have shown that the view which I had taken of its real nature was not altogether erroneous.

are invariably described as having originated in consequence of the volition of the Supreme Being to manifest himself. In the subsequent process, also, of the agitation and combination of these elements, from which this universe and all that it contains, animate and inanimate, are supposed to have been formed, it is obvious that a substance, perfectly distinct from the divine essence, must have had an actual existence. In the *Purans*, therefore, except in such passages as treat of the soul, divine knowledge, and the real nature of God, and in all other works in which the creation of the universe and subsequent circumstances are discussed, the language employed most clearly admits the existence of matter. Whence this discordancy has arisen would be a curious subject of inquiry, were there any *data* by which it could be determined; but it at least betrays that the Hindu religion, as it has existed from remote times, must have been formed from two systems held in equal veneration, so that neither of them admitted of being rejected; for, had the spiritual system been alone received, it is evident that there could have been no popular mythology; and, had that been abandoned, religion would have become nothing more than a system of materialism."

It is, therefore, I may suppose, in consequence of this obvious distinction having been overlooked, that, in the secretary's Remarks above referred to, the authority of Ram Mohun Roy is adduced to prove that the *Vedanta* is a system of materialism; and no doubt, were his description of it admitted to be correct, it would lead to such a conclusion; notwithstanding that Mr. Colebrooke has observed, that the *Vedanta* "deduces from the Indian Scriptures a refined psychology, which goes to a denial of the material world."* A few remarks, however, will be sufficient to shew that Ram Mohun Roy has misunderstood the works which he quotes or refers to in his *Abridgment of the Vedant*;† for, in page 16 of that tract, Ram Mohun Roy observes: "As the *Ved* says that the Supreme Being intended (at the time of creation) to extend himself,‡ it is evident that the Supreme Being is the origin of all matter and its various appearances, as the reflection of the sun's meridian rays on sandy plains is the cause of the resemblance of an extended sea." But it is evident that such resemblance is not material, and this comparison would consequently prove that the appearances manifested by the Supreme Being were equally immaterial and as deceptive as the sandy plain taken for an extended sea. In another place, page 15, he remarks, that "God is the efficient cause of the universe, as a potter is of earthen pots; and he is also the material cause of it, the same as the earth is the material cause of the different pots, or as a rope, at an inadvertent view taken for a snake, is the material cause of the conceived existence of the snake." According to this comparison, however, the earth is

* *Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society*, vol. i. p. 19.

† I know not what work Ram Mohun Roy intended to refer to under the name of "*Vedant*," as there is no Sanscrit work which bears this or any similar title; but not one of the quotations which he has given from it is to be found in the *Sutras* of Vyasa. Those quotations, also, are much longer than any single sentence contained in the *Sutras*, although each sentence has a distinct meaning independent of that of the one which follows it.

‡ This is evidently a misinterpretation of one of those two texts of the *Vedas*, which were quoted in my former paper; the one of which concludes with the words

बहुस्यां 'let me become many,' and the other लोकालुसृजा: 'I will create worlds.' For in no *Vedanta* work is material extension predicated, nor, according to the *Vedantikas*, is it predicable of the Supreme Being.

distinct from the potter ; and if, therefore, the Supreme Being be admitted to be the efficient cause, he cannot be also the material cause, as matter would be as distinct from him as the earth from the potter. In the other comparison, the rope is alone material, and the conception is mental and deceptive. The Vedantikas, consequently, in frequently employing this comparison, consider the rope to represent *maya*, and the conceiving it at first to be a snake to be such an illusive impression as that produced by *maya*, which deludes man into the belief that this universe is actually existent and material ; but, as on examination it is ascertained that the rope is not a snake, thus man, when enlightened by divine knowledge, becomes convinced that the material reality of this universe is a mere deceptive appearance. Ram Mohun Roy, at the same time, quotes, in page 12, this verse from the *Chandogya Upanishad* : “ All that exists is God.” And in his translation of the *Mundak Upanishad*, this passage occurs : “ A wise man, knowing God as perspicuously residing in all creatures, forsakes all idea of *duality*, being convinced that there is only one real existence, which is God.” In representing, therefore, this *one real existence* to be the origin of matter and the material cause of the universe, it is evident that Ram Mohun contradicts the clearest texts of the *Vedas* and *Upanishads* ; and that, if *duality* (i.e. matter and spirit) has no existence, it necessarily follows, according to the view which he has taken of the subject, that matter alone exists, and that the Supreme Being is material. But most assuredly such is not the doctrine of the *Vedanta*, for in texts quoted by Ram Mohun himself, in page 13, it is expressly said that the Supreme Being is distinct from matter, and that he bears neither figure nor form. From that Being, consequently, matter could not originate, although it might be created by his volition ; and it will be hence obvious that Ram Mohun Roy has either misunderstood the subject of which he has treated in his *Abridgment of the Vedant*, or that his knowledge of the English language was not sufficient to enable him to explain it in a manner that was consistent in itself, and conformable to the real doctrine of the *Vedanta* *

To those passages, also, that occur in the *Vedas* and *Upanishads*, which seem to favour the material system, the Vedantikas give such an interpretation as, in their opinion, reconciles them to the ideal system. This interpretation may not, indeed, always appear satisfactory to the European reader, but the attempt to give a spiritual meaning to such texts at least proves that the Vedantikas are not materialists. But as I have, perhaps, in my paper on the *Vedanta*, and in my work on Ancient and Hindu Mythology,† sufficiently explained the real nature of that system, I shall now merely observe, that the difficulty of comprehending it proceeds not from the doctrine of *maya* ; because, if it be admitted that the Supreme Being is omnipotent, it must be equally admitted that he might have so created man as to cause him to believe that the appearances which this universe presents were really and materially existent, although they were, in fact, merely mental perceptions, the existence of which depended on their being perceived. But the impossibility of understanding the *Vedanta* consists in its fundamental tenet, that the soul is not individuated, and that all the souls which are contained in man and other corporeal forms are, in reality, but one and the same substance ; and that this substance is precisely the same as that of the Supreme Being ; although the soul is, by some ineffable means,

* See annexed notes A. B.

† I refer in particular to Chapter vi. “ General Remarks on the Hindu Religion,” and to the translation of the *Ishwara Gita*, extracted from the *Kurma Puran*, contained in the Appendix.

excluded for a certain period from actual participation in the divine nature.* This tenet is repeatedly mentioned in the Commentary of Shankara Acharya; but, as its being entertained by the Vedantikas is unquestionable, I need only quote the following short passages from that Commentary: "There is, indeed, but one uniform soul, and not two uniform souls, as the ether contained in a vessel is the same as the circumambient ether; and, therefore, the common notion of there being diversity in this one soul is occasioned by deception."† "All that which is real is soul, and thou art that soul; and as the soul is all, so is the Supreme Being all"‡—that is, as explained in the Commentary, that the Supreme Being and the soul form but one unity—the sole-existing substance—although there is apparently diversity and plurality in that unity; but Shankara expressly declares, in the same place, that this diversity and plurality are to be ascribed solely to the operation of the *maya*, *shakti*, or *pracriti*§ of the Supreme Being, whose essential nature is soul only.

At the same time, the Vedantikas admit that the ideal part of their system can be fully comprehended only by the man who has acquired divine knowledge; and that, until man becomes thus enlightened, he must necessarily believe in his own individuality, and in the actual existence of the sensible objects by which he is surrounded, and of the emotions and passions by which his mind is affected. Illusive, therefore, as they consider these appearances and sensations to be in reality, they still describe them in their works, and speak of them at this day, as if they actually existed. They represent, also, the production of the universe as if it had been a material creation, and they even ascribe the origin of evil, not to the Supreme Being, but to the discordant properties of the elements from which the universe was produced. But, although it might be hence concluded, on a superficial view of the subject, that the *Vedanta* was a system of materialism, as it expressly recognizes the existence of one substance only; yet a careful examination of that system would, unless I be much mistaken, place it beyond a doubt that such a conclusion would be altogether erroneous. In forming, also, an opinion respecting it, it should be kept in mind, that in Vedantika works the opinions controverted are in general stated at some length, but in so confused and indistinct a manner, that considerable attention is requisite for distinguishing them from the arguments adduced for their refutation; and that, should any misapprehension in

* I need scarcely observe, that the Vedantikas hold that, during this exclusion, the Supreme Being is not affected by what happens to the soul either in this world or in a future state.

एकोहिप्रत्यगात्मान्तवत्तिनद्वौप्रत्यगात्मानौसंन्त-
वतः॥ एकस्येतुभेदव्यवहारउपाधिहृतः यथाद्यका-
शोमहाकाशः

आत्म्यमिदं सर्वं तत्सत्यं स आत्मा तत्त्वमसि ॥ इदं सर्वं
यद्यमात्रा ब्रह्मेनेदं सर्वं :

§ These three words are used in Shankara's Commentary, and in all Vedanta works, as synonymous terms, denoting that energy of the Supreme Being which impresses in the minds of men a belief in their own individuality, and in the actual existence of the appearances which this universe presents.

consequence take place, from not distinguishing between the opinion controverted and its refutation, it must unavoidably lead to the ascribing to the Vedantikas tenets which they expressly reject. But how far this may have been the case with respect to the accounts given of the Vedanta system, to which I have objected, it is unnecessary to inquire; for it requires only to be remembered that the Vedantikas believe, as Mr. Colebrooke has correctly observed, that "the Supreme Being is one, sole-existent, secondless, entire, without parts, sempiternal, infinite, ineffable, invariable ruler of all, UNIVERSAL soul, truth, wisdom, intelligence, happiness;"* and that liberation from successive states of being in this or another world can be obtained only by acquiring that divine knowledge, by which the soul is rendered so pure and perfect as to admit of its again becoming identified with that UNIVERSAL soul,† to be convinced that the *Vedanta* is a system, not of materialism, but of the purest spiritualism.

Such, therefore, is, unquestionably, the real nature of the *Vedanta*; and, as its doctrine is deduced from the *Vedas* and *Upanishads*, it might be concluded that it was the most ancient of the six *dershanas*, or systems, into which the philosophy of the Hindus is divided. But in the *sutras*, which are considered to be the text of the *Vedanta*, Jaimini, the founder of the *Mimansa*, is mentioned, and reference is distinctly made to the Yoga, Sankhya, and Atomic systems, although their founders, Patanjali, Kapila, Gautama, and Kanada, are not named; and it is hence evident that those *sutras* could not have been written by Vyasa, the celebrated arranger of the *Vedas* and the reputed author of the *Purans* and *Mahabharat*. It would, therefore, seem most probable that the *Vedanta* did not receive its present systematic form until it was found necessary to controvert the heterodox opinions of the Sankhyas, Nyayakas, Vaisheshikas, and the followers of Patanjali; for, previously to those systems becoming prevalent, the *Vedanta* was, in fact, the spiritual part of the Hindu religion, as it continues to be at the present day; and it was thus unnecessary to discuss and to support by argument its truth and divine origin, as these were fully demonstrated by books which the Hindus held to be sacred. But, when the authority of those books, as interpreted by the Vedantikas, was impugned, it then became requisite that a systematic form should be given to the *Vedanta*, and that its doctrine should be proved and maintained by the same means and by the same mode of argumentation that were employed by the schools by which it was opposed. The refutation, consequently, of the opinions of their opponents has introduced into the Commentaries and other works of the Vedantikas much matter which is irrelevant to their system, and which also detracts from its unity and consistency; and to form, therefore, a correct opinion of its real nature, the greatest care ought to be taken to admit nothing as an opinion and tenet of the Vedantikas, unless it is in strict conformity to the doctrine which is contained in the *Vedas*, the *Upanishads*, and the theological parts of the *Purans*.

THE SANKHYA SYSTEM.‡

Into the *Vedanta*, even in its simplest form, there has been introduced two

* *Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society*, -vol. i. p. 35.

† See *ibid.* pp. 38, 32.

‡ As the Sankhya system is not, I believe, studied in India at the present day, the works in which it is explained are extremely scarce. In writing, therefore, the following

principles—*purusha* and *prakriti**—which are not only superfluous, but even inconsistent with the real nature of that system. It is true, indeed, that according to the most correct interpretation of its doctrine, *purusha* is considered to be the same as the supreme soul, and *prakriti* the same as *maya*; but these principles are also held to be intimately united with the Supreme Being, and to proceed from him as intermediate causes in the production of this universe when he wills its creation. If, therefore, this universe be real and material, it is evident that *maya* becomes unnecessary in this system; and, if all the phenomena by which man is surrounded be merely deceptive appearances produced by *maya*, it is equally obvious that no acts, which require the operation of *purusha* and *prakriti*, remain to be effected. It hence seems to me, that the introduction into the *Vedanta* of those two principles, has proceeded from the incongruous manner in which a material and an ideal system is combined in it, as it appears probable that *purusha* and *prakriti* were supposed, according to the former, to be the intermediate agents which were employed by the Supreme Being for the production of this universe, and that *maya* is considered, in the ideal system, to be that energy of God, which gives to external objects and internal conceptions an apparent but unreal existence.

It would hence seem probable that Kapila, on founding the Sankhya system, adopted only that part of the *Vedanta* which relates to those two principles, and that he was in consequence led to conclude that, if *purusha* and *prakriti* were capable of producing the universe, it was unnecessary to seek for an ulterior first cause. Kapila, therefore, denied the existence of such a supreme God as the one that was adored by the Hindus, but he at the same time admitted a complex first cause; for the Sankhyas are of opinion that, although *purusha* and *prakriti* are distinct as regards the manner in which they operate, they still constitute but one cause, as the distinction existing between them can be perceived only by the understanding. In Sankhya works, however, this tenet is either omitted, or merely adverted to in a cursory and unsatisfactory manner.† Nor will this seem surprising, when it is recollected that in India all

following remarks, I have only been able to avail myself of the *Sankhya Karika*, and the Commentary on the *Sutras* of Kapila and Vignana: although I had once in my possession the *Tatwa Kaumadi*, but which I have now lost. I regret particularly that I have not been able to procure the *Sankhya Sara*, as I should have wished to compare that work with Mr. Ward's translation of it contained in the fourth volume of his *View of the History, &c. of the Hindus*. Mr. Colebrooke, however, has observed, with respect to Mr. Ward's translation of the *Vedanta Sara*: "But having collated this, I am bound to say it is no version of the original text, and seems to have been made from an oral exposition through the medium of a different language, probably the Bengalee." (*Trans. R. A. S.* vol. ii. p. 9). The same character I am obliged, after collation, to apply to Mr. Ward's translation of Bhoja Deva's Commentary on the *Sutras* ascribed to Patanjali. With regard, however, to his translation of the *Sankhya Sara*, its mere perusal must show that it must have been made in a similar manner; and I must remark, that the exposition of the Sankhya system contained in it is directly contrary to that given of it by Vignana Acharya, the author of the *Sankhya Sara*, in his Commentary on the *Sutras* of Kapila now before me. The following instances, therefore, will be sufficient to show that Mr. Ward cannot have understood the work of which he professed to give a translation. "The Sankhyas affirm that Gnan [knowledge] is God."—"The *Vedanta*, differing from the *Sankhya*, teaches that discriminating wisdom procures for the possessor absorption into Brumhu; the *Sankhya* says, absorption into life (*jeeva*).

* See annexed note C.

† It is omitted in the *Sankhya Karika*, and also, if I recollect right, in the *Tatwa Kaumadi*; and very little is said on the subject in Vignana's Commentary.

instruction is communicated orally, and that the writers on the *Sankhya* may have, therefore, thought it to be unnecessary and inexpedient to shock the religious feelings of the Brahmins by expressly denying in their works the being of God, and by adducing arguments to prove his non-existence, as it was sufficient to leave this tenet to be taught by the *guru* to the *shishya*—the master to his pupil.

The only arguments in support of it, which in consequence occur in Vignana's Commentary, may be reduced to the following :—The existence of God cannot be proved by the *Vedas* and *Smritis* (revelation and tradition), because it is declared in them that there is but one soul, and that, notwithstanding, that soul is confined within multitudinous distinct corporeal forms, and that it obtains liberation from such bonds only by the acquisition of divine knowledge. It is farther taught, that God is not affected by passion, and yet creation could not have taken place without its being desired by the Creator, and desire is a passion. But the supposing that the supreme soul can be either bound by the bonds of transitory existence, or liberated from the various miseries which are its consequence, and that the Supreme Being could be actuated by passion in creating the universe, is inconsistent with the divine nature of God, which is represented in those books to consist in a state of quiescent but ineffable felicity. Should it, however, be said that creation and consequent sovereignty over the universe proceeded from the volition of God, this objection is not only refuted by volition implying passion, but also by its being evident that a cause is not efficient unless it is connected by proximity with its effect, as a magnet loses its influence when removed to too great a distance from the iron which it would otherwise attract; and thus the remoteness of the universe from the God described in the *Vedas* must show that his volition could not have been the cause of its production. It is equally in vain to urge that, unless the universe was governed by God, men would be deprived of the fruits of their works, because these depend upon the conduct of each individual, and not upon there being a God. If it be farther said that the world was not produced by God, but that it originated without desire on his part, as the iron moves involuntarily when approached by the magnet, this supposition is disproved by its being evident that action and inaction are properties of soul alone; and that, consequently, the universe could only have been formed by an agent possessing soul. As, therefore, the artizan works not by volition but by the proximity of his materials, so it is that this universe, with all that it contains, was not created by God, but produced by the connexion of *purusha* with *prakriti*, and from the various mutations which take place in *prakriti*, in consequence of that connexion.*

The Vedantikas, however, misrepresent the Sankhya system, when, in controverting it, they urge it as a favourite argument, that consciousness and

• सान्निध्यमात्रेण शित्पनिष्कर्षकत्वं न संकल्पादि-
ना तथैवादिपुरुषस्पर्शसंयोगमात्रेण प्रकृतेर्मेह तत्त्वरूपेण-
परिणमते इदमेव च सोपाधिस्रष्टृत्वं : 'By nearness alone does an

art obtain its completion, not by volition or other operations of the mind; so at the beginning of time was this apparent creation effected solely by the connexion of *purusha* and *prakriti*, and from the mutations of *prakriti* under the form of intellect.' Commentary on the 85th *Sutra*, 1st chapter.

intelligence cannot be produced by that which is unconscious and unintelligent; and that, as *prakriti* is both, it could not have communicated consciousness to animated beings, nor originated an universe, which evinces by its design, and the adaptation of the means to the end, that it must have been created by an intelligent being;* for the Sankhya doctrine is, that *pradhan* is of its own nature inert and inoperative, and that it is not until it is vivified by *purusha* that it is converted into an active state, named *prakriti*, and thus becomes capable of developing from itself this universe. Although, therefore, *pradhan* is admitted to be both unconscious and unintelligent, *purusha*, on the contrary, is considered to be self-existent, eternal, omniscient, and to possess every attribute ascribable to the Supreme Being. Hence, when the time for creation arrived, *purusha* connected himself with *pradhan*, and from that connexion alone did this universe originate, and as long as that connexion continues, so long does this universe endure; but when, at certain periods, *purusha* withdraws his vivifying influence from *prakriti*, then do all things return into their former unapparent state, and nothing existent remains except *purusha* and *pradhan*. The manner, however, in which such connexion is formed and maintained, as it is not manifest, is evidently undescribable; but the Sankhyas are of opinion that it is not an actual conjunction, but that it resembles the connexion which exists between an object and its reflection at a distance, as the image of the sun reflected in water. In order, therefore, to originate this universe, *purusha* communicates to *prakriti* the regulating influence of his intelligence and power, but he exerts no control over its subsequent development, government, and preservation. In all respects, consequently, the *purusha* of the Sankhyas differs in nothing except the name from the Supreme God of the Vedantikas; because the latter equally believe that, after God had created the universe by his volition, he immediately returned to his essential state of quiescence, with which action and desire of any kind, and consequently the formation and government of the universe, are held to be altogether inconsistent.

In Sankhya writings, therefore, *prakriti* is in general described as the cause of the universe, as its origin was not the immediate effect of *purusha*, although he is in reality the only efficient first cause. But, according to the Sankhya system, the universe is neither created *ex nihilo*, nor formed from pre-existent matter; since all the various phenomena which it presents, and all that it contains, are merely the representations of a continually varying *prakriti*, which is displayed by *prakriti*; for in *pradhan* are concealed, as the rudiments of the tree in the seed, the twenty-three elements, from the agitation and combination of which with each other, and with the three *gunas*, in greater or less proportion, all things originate. When, therefore, *pradhan* is converted by the vivifying influence of *purusha* into its active state, or *prakriti*, it then, as the flower is unfolded from the bud, unfolds from itself intellect; from intellect is developed self-consciousness, from which proceed in the same manner the five subtle elements;† from these proceed the five organs of sense,

* Shankara Acharya, in his Commentary on the *Vedanta*, employs page after page in support of this argument, and yet he passes over, unnoticed and unmentioned, the opinion entertained by the Sankhyas with respect to *purusha*; although the principles *purusha* and *prakriti* are as inseparably connected together in the Sankhya system as they are in the *Vedanta*.

† The Hindus suppose that the five elements, ether, air, fire, water, and earth, proceed from five minute primary particles. According, also, to the grounds on which this supposition rests, it is even held that *intellect* is merely the primary element

the five organs of action, and mind; and from these the five gross elements. Thus, these principles, and *purusha* and *prakriti*, are the twenty-five causes, mediate and immediate, from which all things have received the forms and qualities by which they are distinguished; nor is there required for this purpose, according to the Sankhyas, more or fewer than those twenty-five causes.* The Sankhyas, therefore, although they maintain, in opposition to the Vedantikas, that the world has a real existence, and that it is not a mere illusion produced by *maya*, are still of opinion that it is not material (according to the generally received definitions of matter), as it is only a development of those forms and qualities, which were pre-existent in *pradhan*, and which will return to it when, at the appointed time, the manifestation of this universe ceases to exist; for as Mr. Colebrooke has observed, in his Essay on this system, "At the general destruction, or consummation of all things, taking place at an appointed period, the five elements†—earth, water, fire, air, and ether, constituting the three worlds—are withdrawn in the inverse order of that in which they proceeded from the primary principles, returning step by step to their first cause, the *chief* and undistinguishable one, which is nature"‡ [*pradhan*].

But, although this formation of the universe appears to be material, as it is not directed by divine power, still nothing can be more theistic and spiritual than the language in which *purusha* and the soul are described in Sankhya works; for, to the former, as the great first cause, are attributed omniscience, omnipotence, and all perfection and excellence; and the embodied soul is considered by the Sankhyas to be the same in substance as the supreme soul. It is in this latter character that *purusha* is most generally represented, and as such he is described; and this description applies equally to the real nature of the embodied soul, as sole-existent, eternal, pure, wise, truth itself, unaffected by passion, immutable, and all-pervading.§ The Sankhyas, however, notwithstanding they are of opinion that the embodied soul is essentially the same as the supreme soul, yet admit that the former is individuated, and that this individuation consists in its being enclosed in a subtle body, which, during the period of its being subjected to transmigration, excludes it from actual participation in the essence of *purusha*. Substitute, then, *Brahm* for *purusha*, and this opinion becomes precisely the same as that of the Vedantikas; for the latter equally admit that men, while unenlightened by divine knowledge, must believe that the soul is individuated, and that there is a distinct soul in each corporeal form. The Sankhyas, therefore, mistake the real nature of the *Vedanta* when they avail themselves, for the purpose of controverting it, of that tenet which teaches that spirit alone exists; and they seem even to be unaware that the arguments on this point which they urge against that system are equally applicable to their own; for they likewise maintain that the soul is

element from which understanding originated; and it is therefore this word (*buddhi*), and not intellect (*mahat*), which is used in Sanscrit works to denote this property of the mind.

* It would appear, therefore, that the three *gunas* are not considered to be causes, although it is held that it is upon the predominance of one or other of these *gunas* that the various peculiar forms and qualities which result from the combination of the twenty-three elements entirely depend.

† It would have been plainer had it been said that the *twenty-three* elements return to their first cause, as that is the opinion of the Sankhyas.

‡ *Trans. R. A. S.*, vol. i. p. 39.

§ See Commentary on *Sutra* 18, chapter i.

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the same in substance as *purusha*, from whom it is at the same time "separated and not separated;" and they are in consequence obliged, like the Vedantikas, to employ much subtlety in attempting to explain how it is that the supreme soul remains unaffected, while the apparently individuated soul is subjected to various pains and miseries, the consequence of evil actions, not only in this world but in a future state. But arguments are obviously ineffectual to prove, or to render it probable, that the soul, when enclosed within a corporeal form, is not, in fact, divided from the supreme soul, or that, if it can be conceived to remain undivided, the supreme soul is not liable to be affected by what happens to the embodied soul. The Sankhyas, therefore, in order to support so strange a doctrine, have recourse to the same comparisons that are employed by the Vedantikas for the same purpose; as, for instance, that the sun is not affected by the tremulous motion of its reflection in a lake agitated by the wind; or, that a crystal vase appears red when a red flower is placed within it, and yet its own pure colour is not changed.

The spirituality, also, of the Sankhya system, is farther evinced by its teaching, in express terms, that the ultimate end for which this universe was originated was, to admit of the soul obtaining final beatitude. Thus, all who adopted it must have learned to believe in the immortality of the soul, and in there being a future state of happiness, which could be attained only by the practice of virtue and piety. It may, no doubt, appear singular that this system should principally rest on the strange supposition that the embodied soul is excluded for a certain period from participating in the felicity of the supreme soul, merely for the purpose of the one being again identified with the other, after it had endured much misery. But this inconsistency may be explained by its being considered that the thoughts of the Hindu philosopher would be naturally attracted to the actual state of the soul in this and a future world; and that he would, in consequence, become desirous to ascertain the means which would be most effectual for liberating it from that misery which was inseparable from its being doomed to various successive states of being. Whether, however, it is supposed that the soul, before it occupied a corporeal form, was pre-existent in a state of celestial happiness, or merely non-existent, the final cause for which this universe exists must equally remain an inexplicable problem. Even, therefore, had Kapila adverted to the contradictory consequences that resulted from his assuming the pre-existent state of the soul, according to the text of the *Vedas*, which teaches that soul alone exists, he may have thought that they were obviated by his directing the attention of his school particularly to the state of the soul when embodied, and to a consideration of the means by which alone it could be liberated from the misery inseparable from transmigration. Who would not wish, it is asked, to cast aside this body, subject to such pains and afflictions, and to quit a life in which poison is mixed with honey, if he were certain of obtaining final beatitude; and should not, therefore, every one be desirous to acquire that discrimination by which alone beatitude can be obtained? But that discrimination consists solely in learning to distinguish between *purusha* and *prakriti*, and to know the real nature of the supreme and embodied soul; and the most effectual means for acquiring that only real knowledge is, by practising those acts of abstract devotion which are prescribed by the *Yoga-shastra*.

But in neither the *Sankhya Karika*, nor in Vignana's Commentary, is any distinct explanation given of that state in which final beatitude consists. As, however, the words used to express it—*moksha* and *Kaivalyam*—are the same

that are used in Vedānta works, and as the Sāṅkhyas are of opinion that the supreme and embodied soul is but one and the same substance, it must be concluded that, according to this system, liberation from the bonds of transitory existence consists in the soul becoming again identified with *purusha*. This conclusion seems to be fully supported by the 64th shloka of the *Kārika*,

which I therefore transcribe: एवं तत्त्वाभ्यासान्नास्मिन्मे
नाहमित्यपरिशेषं१ अविपर्ययादिशुद्धकेवलमुत्पद्यते
ज्ञानं ॥ 'Thus, from studying the truth, the unrefutable, clear, and certain

knowledge will be acquired that *I am not*, and that there is not at all an *I* nor *MINE*.' For this description can apply only to the belief that the embodied soul is not in reality individuated, but that it is precisely the same substance as the supreme soul; and that, consequently, when, on being liberated from the false impressions produced by its union with body, it becomes again identified with the supreme soul, then all consciousness of individuality ceases.

As the preceding remarks, however, differ in several essential respects from the exposition of the Sāṅkhya given by Mr. Colebrooke, I am obliged, in support of their accuracy, to advert to the view which he has taken of that system in Part I. of his Essay on the Philosophy of the Hindus; for, on referring to that Essay, it will be observed that Mr. Colebrooke draws no distinction between the supreme and the embodied soul, but attributes to the latter only all that is said respecting *purusha* in the *Sāṅkhya Kārika* and Vignana's Commentary. Thus, in page 31, he describes the twenty-fifth of the primary principles as follows: "Soul, termed *purusha*, *pūmas*, or *atman*, which is neither produced nor productive. It is multitudinous, individual, sensitive, eternal, unalterable, and immaterial."* But it is obvious that this principle is not the embodied soul, because the doctrine of transmigration is alone sufficient to show that, as the soul does not act voluntarily in occupying a corporeal form, and in undergoing various successive states of being, it cannot possibly be considered as a first cause. The origin, also, of the universe is, in the *Kārika* and Vignana's Commentary, expressly ascribed to the connexion of this principle with *pradhān*; and it must, therefore, be evident that the principle, which converted *pradhān* from an inert and unconscious state into an active and conscious state, could not be the embodied soul, for this would be to suppose that bodies existed before the universe was developed. It is also said in the

Kārika: तस्माल्मुच्यते नापि बध्यते नापि संसरति

पुरुषः१ 'Thus *purusha* is neither liberated, nor subjected to transitory existence.' For it will be evident that this description cannot apply to that soul which is doomed to be bound in corporeal forms during a long period of transmigration, and which can be only liberated from those bonds by its obtaining final beatitude. I add the 59th shloka of the *Kārika*, as it will show that *purusha* and *atma* do not bear the same meaning in all the places where these words occur in that work, and that, consequently, *purusha* does not always

* The first three of these epithets apply to the embodied soul only; but the last three are equally applicable to the supreme and to the embodied soul.

denote the embodied soul (*atma*): रङ्गस्य दर्शयित्वानिवर्तते नर्तकीयथा तृत्यात्। पुरुषस्य तथात्मानं प्रकाशप विनिवर्ततेप्रकृतिः॥ ‘As a dancer ceases from her dance when she

has exhibited herself to an assembly, so does *prakriti* cease when the light of *purusha* has illumined the soul (*atma*).’* But the difference of opinion existing on this point between Mr. Colebrooke and me, will, perhaps, be best understood by my altering, according to my view of the subject, the following passage in page 32 of his Essay: “It is for contemplation of nature, and for abstraction from it, that union of soul with nature takes place, as the halt and blind join for conveyance and guidance† (one, bearing and directed; the other, borne and directing). By that union of soul and nature, creation, consisting in the development of intellect and the rest of the principles, is effected.” This passage should, I think, be thus corrected: “It is for the manifestation of the universe, and for leading to final beatitude, that union of *purusha* and *prakriti* takes place, as the halt and the blind join for conveyance and guidance. By that union of *purusha* and *prakriti*, creation, consisting in the development of intellect and the rest of the principles, is effected.”

If, consequently, *purusha*, although enumerated among the twenty-five primary principles, be in reality the only efficient first cause, it must necessarily follow that Mr. Colebrooke is incorrect in ascribing to the Sankhya system, as causes distinct from *purusha*, an “undiscrete principle;” “a general cause which is undistinguishable;” and particularly, “a being issuing from nature, who is intelligence absolute,” and “yet finite, having a beginning and end.” I need, therefore, merely observe that, in Sankhya works, intellect, “the being issuing from nature,” is never personified, as it is only said in them that the union of that principle with the *satwa guna*, or quality of purity, produces the intellectual phenomena which this universe presents. With respect, however, to “a general cause,” if Mr. Colebrooke intended by it *pradhan*, as seems probable from his also designating it *chief* cause, it is unquestionable that, according to this system, *pradhan* is considered to be of its own nature inert and inoperative,‡ and to operate, even when converted into its active state,

* That is, not that *prakriti* itself ceases, but that it ceases to affect the embodied soul with false impressions, as soon as the soul acquires that knowledge which enables it to distinguish between *purusha* and *prakriti*, and to become acquainted with its own real nature.

+ पुरुषस्यदर्शनार्थकैवल्यार्थतथाप्रधानस्य। पङ्गु-ध्रुवदुभयोरपिसंयोगस्तत्कृतःसर्गः॥ ‘For the purpose of being beheld by the soul, and of leading it to beatitude, was this universe formed by the connexion of *purusha* and *pradhan*, as the lame and blind mutually assist each other.’

‡ It is expressly said, in the eleventh shloka of the *Karika*: त्रिगुणमवि-वेकि विषयः सामान्यमचेतनंप्रसवधर्मि। व्यत्कंतथा-प्रधानंतद्विपरीतस्तथाच पुमान्॥ ‘*Pradhan* is possessed of the three *gunas*, indiscriminating, objective, entire, unconscious, expansive, manifest; but

or *prakriti*, not through any energy of its own, but through the influence communicated to it at the beginning of time by *purusha*. There is, no doubt, a "single all-pervading cause;" but that cause originated when *purusha* first connected himself with *pradhan*; for it was then that his intelligence and power gave that direction to the subsequent arrangement of the universe, and impressed upon it those laws for its future government, which will endure unaltered until it ceases to exist. "The undiscrète principle,"* at the same time, is obviously *purusha*, for Mr. Colebrooke describes it to be "causeless, eternal, all-pervading, immutable or unacted upon, single, unconjunct, of no parts." For it will be evident that, as this description cannot apply to *prakriti*, or the twenty-three elements, and as in all accounts of this system† it is expressly said that the primary principles are no more than twenty-five in number, the attributes of "causeless, eternal, &c." can be applicable only to *purusha*, not as the soul, but as, in reality, the only efficient first cause.

It would hence follow, that the *Sankhya* is atheistic in appearance only; for that term cannot be justly applied to a system which admits the immortality of the soul, a future state, and an intelligent, omniscient, and omnipotent first cause. The only real difference, also, which exists between the *Sankhya* and *Vedanta*, proceeds from the opinions which are entertained by the *Sankhyas* and *Vedantikas* with respect to the origin and existence of the universe; but, as I have before explained, the *Vedanta* consists of two distinct systems, and Kapila is therefore fully justified by the common sense of mankind for having rejected the doctrine of *maya*, and maintained that external objects were not mere deceptive appearances, but things actually existent. Yet he denied not the existence of spirit, and, as he was in consequence unable to comprehend how spirit could produce matter and effect a creation *ex nihilo*, he seems to have been led to ascribe the origin of the universe to a self-existent principle, imperceptible, and conceivable only by the understanding. But this principle he, at the same time, considered to be inert, unconscious, unintelligent, and incapable of itself of acting; and he thus rendered its operations entirely dependent on an efficient first cause. He seems, however, to have been aware that he had improperly introduced into his system two principles which were, in appearance at least, distinct and co-existent; for Vignana Acharya employs much subtle reasoning in his Commentary in order to evince that *purusha* and *prakriti* are but one cause, as they are distinct only in the manner of operating, and not in reality. The spirituality, therefore, of the *Sankhya* system is obviously incontestible, and although it fails, like other systems, in giving a satisfactory explanation of the origin of the universe, and denies the existence of the Supreme God described in the *Vedas*, yet in all other respects the opinions which it inculcates are decidedly not atheistic; and had Kapila, there-

but *puman* (*purusha*) is the contrary; that is, not that *pradhan* is really visible, as here described; but that, although invisible, it possesses the property of rendering itself objective, expansive, and manifest, by the effects of its operation in the universe.

* See annexed note D.

† Even in *Vedanta* works it is admitted that, according to the *Sankhya* system, the primary principles are only twenty-five; although the *Vedantikas* sometimes reduce them to twenty-four by omitting *purusha*, and when controverting that system, insist that a twenty-sixth principle should be added, namely, Brahm, or the Supreme God; for the *Vedantikas* agree with the *Sankhyas* in admitting twenty-five primary principles, inclusive of *purusha* and *prakriti*.

fore, given to his first cause the name of God, and had he understood and taught a creation *ex nihilo*, the Sankhya system would not have been exposed to the imputation of atheism.*

THE SYSTEM OF PATANJALI.†

The Sankhya is divided into two schools—the one Kapila's, and the other Patanjali's; but the reason of this classification is by no means apparent, as the opinions of these schools differ essentially from each other. For Patanjali, so far from denying the existence of God, expressly teaches that there is a God, who is perfect excellence, admitting of neither increase nor decrease, self-existent, without beginning or end, and immutable; and that the soul, which becomes purified by the practice of *yoga*, will obtain liberation from all the pains and afflictions of transitory existence, and the desired identification with that one Supreme God. Between this system, therefore, and the *Vedanta*, there is scarcely any real difference, and the abstracted devotion which it inculcates is highly commended in the *Upanishads* and *Purans*, which declare that it is the most effectual means for the attainment of final beatitude. But the practices of the ascetic have been common to all countries, and it would not repay the attention were I to enter into a description of the different postures, the suppressions of breath, the invocations to be muttered, the degrees of abstraction, and the other observances by which, according to Patanjali, the appetites and passions may be so subdued, and the mind so completely abstracted from all worldly objects, that the devotee acquires superhuman power, and even becomes convinced that he is actually God.

I may, however, remark that, with respect to the origin and existence of the universe, Patanjali rejects the opinions of the Sankhyas relating to *purusha* and *prakriti*; for he maintains that only one form exists, which is soul, and that it is solely from the manner in which this one soul is affected by the interchange and predominance of the three *gunas*, or qualities of purity, impurity, and darkness, that substance is apparently produced,‡ and that, consequently, the variety of multitudinous forms, of which the universe consists, is a diversity in appearance only, and not in reality. This doctrine the commentator thus illustrates:—On beholding a lovely woman, the soul is affected with pleasure,

* See annexed note E.

† The following few remarks on this system are derived from the *Sutras* ascribed to Patanjali, and the Commentary written upon them by Bhoja Deva; but these *Sutras* have a very modern appearance, as, were it not for their brevity, they would be free from the obscurity and unintelligibility of those ascribed to Vyasa, Kapila, and Gautama.

I may here remark that, as far as I have observed, when the *Sankhya* is mentioned in the *Purans*, it invariably denotes the *Yoga-shastra*, or system of Patanjali; and that, on the contrary, in controversial writings, it is always the system of Kapila which is intended when the *Sankhya* is referred to.

‡ तेव्यक्तसूक्ष्मागुणात्मानः १३॥ परिणामैकत्वाद्-

स्तुतत्वं ॥ १४॥ 'These are the imperceptible, minute *gunas* of the soul, and from their permutation is substance produced from unity.'—Patanjali's *Sutras*, chapter 4th.

and were an enemy to appear at the same moment, it would be affected by aversion, and equally with compassion were a religious mendicant to approach : the admiration of a lovely woman is derived from the quality of purity, and the delight arising from her enjoyment from that of impurity ; but the aversion of an enemy proceeds from the quality of darkness. In the same manner, therefore, as the soul can be thus internally affected by the emotions which are occasioned by the interchange and predominance of the three qualities, so is it that, externally, unity appears from their unceasing permutations to assume a multiform diversity. But the soul itself remains unchanged and unaffected by those permutations ; although that soul, which is confined within a corporeal form, is subject to pleasure and pain, and to all the anxieties and miseries which are inseparable from its being doomed to successive states of being in this and another world, until it at length becomes identified with the one sole-existent spirit. The system, therefore, of Patanjali consists almost entirely in pointing out the various affections, appetites, and passions, by which the soul is prevented from so abstracting itself from all worldly objects as to acquire the knowledge of its real nature ; and in giving rules and precepts with respect to the manner in which those impediments to devout abstraction may be removed, and the soul may attain that purity and illumination which will conduct it to final and ineffable felicity.

But, in advancing the opinion just mentioned, in opposition to the doctrine of *maya*, Patanjali appears to have substituted a distinction without a difference ; for it is much the same, whether the Supreme Being gives an apparent reality to the phenomena which this universe displays by the intervention of *maya* affected by the three qualities, or of the soul similarly affected. Nor does he differ in reality from the Vedantikas, in teaching that the soul is individuated, since, were it otherwise, it would follow that, contrary to what actually is, there could be no individual action, passion, knowledge, or beatitude : for I have before observed, that individuation of the soul, as far as it regards the belief of man in this world, and while he remains unenlightened by divine knowledge, is not denied by the Vedantikas. But Patanjali has not attempted to reconcile this opinion with that which, at the same time, maintains that only one spiritual form exists, and to explain how the soul, while embodied, continues to be the same identical substance as the supreme soul, undivided and unseparated from it. Patanjali, however, differs from the Vedantikas, in holding that the soul retains its self-consciousness after identification with the Supreme Being ;* and this would seem to be also the opinion of the Sankhyas with respect to the identification of the embodied with the supreme soul. But it is obviously beyond the power of human reason to comprehend how there can be an infinity of self-conscious parts in one and the same intelligent substance ; although it may not be possible to assign any limits to the conceptions which might be produced in the mind by the singularly intense abstracted meditation of an Indian ascetic.

• पुरुषार्थसून्यानांगुलगनांप्रतिप्रसवः कैवल्यस्वरूप-
प्रतिष्ठावाचितिशक्तिरिति ॥३३॥ ' The consequence of the
gunas becoming inoperative as regards each individual soul is, its obtaining *kaivalyam*
in its own form, and in this consists the energy of the soul.'—Patanjali's *Sutras*,
chapter 4th.

NOTES.

A.

THE passage in Mr. Colebrooke's Essay on the *Vedānta*, to which I particularly objected, was the following : " The succeeding section affirms the important tenet of the *Vedānta*, that the Supreme Being is the *material* as well as efficient cause of the universe." In support of this statement, Mr. Colebrooke refers to the fourth chapter of the first lecture of the *Sūtras* ascribed to Vyasa, and in particular to *Sūtras* 23-27;* and I, therefore, transcribe these *Sūtras* only, as the others contained in

that chapter are equally inapplicable: प्रकृतिश्चप्रतिज्ञादष्टान्तानुपरो-

धान्॥२३॥ अमिध्यपदेज्ञाच्चा॥२४॥ रपाक्षाच्चोन्तया-

स्तानात् ॥२५॥ आत्मकृतेः परिणामात् ॥२६॥

योनिश्चिहिगीयते ॥२७॥ 'From no opposition to the proposition

and illustration respecting *Prakṛiti*: 23. 'And volition from instruction.' 24. 'And evidently both from the *Vedas*.' 25. 'From mutation effected by the soul.' 26. 'He is also celebrated as the womb.' 27. I have translated these *Sūtras* literally, in order to show the style in which they are written; because it will be hence evident that they are so unintelligible, that the meaning given to them must depend entirely upon the manner in which they are explained by the commentator, and that they consequently cannot be considered as authority in any discussion respecting the real nature of the *Vedānta*. As far, however, as they can be understood, they will be found to support fully the opinion which I have expressed on the subject; and it will be also observed, that not one of the words used in those five *Sūtras* signify *MATTER* or *MATERIAL*; nor does Shankara's Commentary authorize the ascribing to any of them such a meaning. For, with regard to *prakṛiti* and *yoni*, or 'womb,' the only words which are at all ambiguous, the former, throughout the whole of Shankara's Commentary, is considered, according to the passages quoted from it in my former paper, to be the same as *māya*; and *yoni* or *bhūta-yoni*, which words might appear to signify that the Supreme Being was the origin of *matter*, are explained by Shankara to mean nothing more than that the Supreme Being is the cause of the universe. Because, were any other meaning ascribed to them, it would be contrary to these texts of the *Vedas*: "Entity existed from the beginning, for there was one entity, and not a second." "From the first this one entity was soul only, and nothing else whatever existed."

As, however, Mr. Colebrooke's opinion has been considered as decisive of the question in dispute, I may be allowed to observe, that the Analysis of the *Vedānta*, given in his Essay, contains tenets which are directly contradictory of each other; for it is obviously impossible to reconcile together such passages as the following :

"Him (the Supreme Being) invariable, the wise contemplate as the source (or cause) of all beings. As the spider puts forth and draws in his thread, as plants spring from the earth (and return to it), as hair of the body grows from the living man, so does the universe come from the unalterable." On this quotation Mr. Colebrooke remarks: "Here it is, the

"He (the Supreme Being) is pronounced to be sheer sense, mere intellect and thought; as a lump of salt is wholly of an uniform taste, within and without, so is the soul an entire mass of intelligence." "This is affirmed both in the *Vedas* and in the *Smṛitis*; and he is compared to the reflection of the sun and moon, which fluctuate with the rise and fall of

* In my "Remarks on the Vedānta System," I said that I could not find in the *Sūtras* the passage thus referred to by Mr. Colebrooke; but on again attentively reading Mr. Colebrooke's Essay, I have been able to ascertain it.

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Supreme Being, not nature or a material cause, nor an embodied individual soul, who is the invisible (*adreshya*) ungrasped source of (all) being (*bhuta yoni*).” P. 13.*

“The succeeding section affirms the important tenet of the *Vedanta*, that the Supreme Being is the material as well as the efficient cause of the universe.” P. 17.

“The soul is a portion of the Supreme Ruler, as a spark is of the fire. The relation is not as that of master and servant, ruler and ruled, but as that of whole and part.”† P. 23.

“The corporeal organs of sense and action have, like the elements and other objects treated of in the foregoing chapter, a similar origin, as modifications of Brahme.” P. 23.

“In its primary or principal signification, *prana* is ‘vital action,’ and chiefly ‘respiration.’ This, too, is a modification of Brahme.” P. 24.

It will not, however, be supposed that the Vedantikas entertain such inconsistent and contradictory tenets, and that they believe that this universe is real and unreal; that the soul is a portion of the Supreme Being, as that of whole and part, and yet not separate from him; and that the Supreme Being himself is both material and spiritual; it would, therefore, have been more just to have concluded that it was the opinion expressed by Mr. Colebrooke respecting the *Vedanta*, and not the view which I had taken of that system, that was altogether erroneous.

B.

In the letter adverted to at the beginning of this paper, it is said that “every one conversant with these subjects must know that, in philosophic language, *substance*, *body*, and *matter* mean all one and the same thing; and, as such, are opposed to

* *Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society*, vol. li. With exception of translating *karana* ‘source,’ the translation of this quotation of the *Sutras* and of the gloss of the commentator, is quite correct; but Mr. Colebrooke has omitted the explanation and arguments used by Shankara to show that this description of the Supreme Being is not to be understood literally, as it is reconcilable to the belief that He is soul only.

† This quotation is incorrectly translated, as there is nothing in the *Sutras*, nor in Shankara’s Commentary, which at all corresponds with the words in italics. Shankara, also, explains how the comparing the soul, although the same in substance as the Supreme Being, to a spark of fire, is reconcilable to the entireness and unity of God; for, according to the Vedantikas, as it even appears from different passages of Mr. Colebrooke’s Essay, divisibility is not predicable of the Supreme Being.

‡ The Sanscrit word here translated ‘disguise,’ is, I believe, *उपाधि* (*upadhi*), which term is used throughout Shankara’s Commentary in the same sense as *maya*. The above passage in the Analysis is, also, inconsistent with these remarks of Mr. Colebrooke, in the Recapitulation: “The notion that the versatile world is an illusion (*maya*), that all which passes to the apprehension of the waking individual is but a phantasy presented to his imagination, and every seeming thing is unreal, and all is visionary, does not appear to be the doctrine of the text of the *Vedanta*. I have remarked nothing which countenances it in the *Sutras* of Vyasa, nor in the gloss of Shankara.” *Ibid.* p. 30.

the waters that reflect them.” “The luminous sun, though single, yet reflected in water, becomes various; and so does the unborn divine soul by disguise in divers modes.” P. 26.

“The same argument is, in the following section, applied to the setting aside the *Yoga-smriti*.....and by parity of reasoning, to Canade’s atomical scheme, and to other systems which admit two distinct causes (a material and an efficient cause) of the universe.” P. 19.

“Brahme is single without a second. He is not separate from the embodied self. He is the soul, and the soul is he.” P. 20.

“That Brahme is entire, without parts, is no objection; he is not wholly transformed into worldly appearances. Various changes are presented to the same dreaming soul. Divers illusory shapes and disguises are assumed by the same spirit.”‡ P. 20.

“Every attribute of a first cause (omniscience, omnipotence, &c.) exists in Brahme, who is devoid of qualities.” P. 21.

spirit.* But substance is thus defined by Locke: "The idea that we have, to which we give the general name *substance*, being nothing but the supposed, but unknown, support of those qualities we find existing, which we imagine cannot exist *sine re substantia*, without something to support them, we call that support *substantia*."† And matter is thus defined by him: "But *body* stands for a solid extended figured substance, whereof matter is a partial and more confused conception, it seeming to me to be used for the substance and solidity of *body*, without taking in its extension and figure; and therefore it is that, speaking of matter, we speak always of it as one, because, in truth, it expressly contains nothing but the idea of a solid substance, which is every where the same, and every where uniform."‡ A similar distinction had been drawn by Aristotle, two thousand years before, between *οὐσία* 'substance' and *ὕλη* 'matter.' But in the same letter it is farther said, that the Sanscrit language contains many words which signify 'matter,'§ and the following are given as examples:

वस्तु, वसु, शरीर, मूर्ति, तत्त्वं, पदार्थ, प्रधान,

मूलप्रकृती. Not one, however, of these words signifies 'matter,' as that term is defined by Locke and Aristotle, or by any other metaphysician.||

The remarks, however, on *maya*, contained in that letter, I do not understand; but I have, perhaps, sufficiently shown, that *neither* in the *Sutras of Vyasa*, nor in the *Commentary of Shankara*, is the deity represented as the sole [material] source of every thing; and in no Vedanta work, ancient or modern, is it said that *maya*, or illusion, is busily employed in presenting to the deity, while he is in calm repose, all the phenomena dependent upon sensation, thought, and the contemplation of the visible world. This description is applied solely to the embodied soul, to use Mr. Colebrooke's expression, which is supposed by the Vedantikas to be subject to three states — waking, dreaming, and profound sleep; and it is to the unreality of objects perceived in a dream that the perception by man, while under the influence of *maya*, of external objects apparently existent, but equally unreal, is compared. But any further remarks on the objections on this point contained in that letter are unnecessary; for the contradiction into which the writer of it has fallen, in the following passage, must show that his notions respecting *maya* are incorrect: "*Maya* is not to be considered as illusion, but as that sort of self-induced hypostasis of the Deity, by which he presents to himself the whole of animate and inanimate nature. Energy, nature, or illusion is, therefore, that self-induced condition which, according to the Vedantins, arises in the Deity when he wills to diversify himself, and says, *let me become many*. Hence the object of all divine knowledge, according to the Vedantins, is to overcome the illusion produced by the consciousness of individuality; and to arrive at the great conviction, that individual soul and the Deity are not distinct, and that man, discovering his divine origin, which had been hid from him by energy, nature, or illusion, may become certain that *I am Brahman*."¶ Thus, in the first part of this quotation it is said that *maya* is not to be considered as illusion, and in the latter part *maya* is represented to be that illusion; not solely a self-induced hypostasis of the Deity, as before remarked, which hides from man that the soul and the Deity are not distinct. The last

* *Asiatic Journal*, vol. xviii. p. 220.

† Essay concerning Human Understanding, b. II. c. xxiii. § 2.

‡ *Ibid.* b. III. c. x. § 15.

§ *Asiatic Journal*, vol. xviii. p. 221. In justice to myself, I am obliged to observe, that the explanation of metaphysical terms given in the first as well as the second edition of Wilson's Sanscrit and English Dictionary is in general defective and erroneous, as it does not correspond with the meaning in which those words are used in Sanscrit metaphysical works. Not a few, also, of such metaphysical terms are either not inserted in the dictionary, or remain in it unexplained in a philosophical sense.

|| In the *Metaphysica* of Scheiblerus, substance is thus defined: "*Igitur de substantia dico, in ejus propäcamento genus generalissimum non esse substantiam corpoream. . . . Proinde relinquatur, quod substantia ut sic indifferenter se habent ad corpoream et incorpoream, quodque adeo ipsa abstracta sit a materia, ea abstractio, quæ erat secundum in differentiam.*"—Lib. I. cap. i. § 54. And, with regard to matter, Scheiblerus says: "*Materia definitio, dimissis alijs, optima est ea; materia est, ex qua res est, quam undique trahit Aristoteles, ἡ ὕλη αἰσίον ἐξ οὗ γίνεται τι ὑπάρχοντος, hoc est, materia est causa, e quâ existente aliquid* — *Ibid.* cap. xxii. § 158.

¶ *Asiat. Journ.* vol. xviii. p. 216.

sentence, however, with the omission of the word *individual*, describes correctly the real doctrine of the *Vedānta*, and agrees entirely with the account which I have given of it; although the object of that letter is obviously to refute the opinion which I had expressed respecting that system.

After, therefore, so obvious an admission of the correctness of the account given by me of the *Vedānta*, it seems strange that the writer of that letter should remark: "What I have said will prove that Colonel Kennedy, in confounding cause and effect, has misunderstood the meaning of his texts, and that, too, by adopting the very errors which it was Mr. Colebrooke's object to discountenance;" for the term *māya* is used by Sanscrit writers for the effect as well as the cause, as will be evident from this verse

of the *Chandogya Upanishad*, quoted in my former paper: मायामात्रमिदं द्वै-

तयद्वैतं परमार्थतः 'duality is merely *māya*, and actuality is alone real;' and

the preceding remarks will have shown that I did not misunderstand the texts quoted by me in it; and that, on the contrary, I gave to them the only meaning of which they are susceptible, according to the real nature of that system. If, therefore, "the errors, which it was Mr. Colebrooke's object to discountenance," consisted in the being of opinion that the early doctrine of the *Vedānta* was *not* a system of materialism, it will, perhaps, be now evident that such an opinion is not an error, as it is formed in exact conformity to the clearest texts of the *Vedas* and *Upanishads*, and to the interpretation which has been always given by the *Vedāntikas* to such texts, that occur in those works, as might possibly admit of a construction being applied to them which would involve the recognition of the actual existence of matter. Nor did I argue inconsequentially in fixing "the whole weight of the argument upon the sense of *māya*;" because, as this word is used in the *Upanishads*, in the *Purāṇas*, in the *Sūtras* of Vyasa, and in all *Vedānta* works, to denote that material objects have an apparent but not a real existence, it must necessarily follow, if words were invented to express ideas, that this term alone is sufficient to prove that *the notion of the versatile world being an illusion*, was actually the doctrine of the early *Vedānta*. To this conclusion it is obviously no objection that other words are used in the same sense as *māya*—such as *śakti*, *prakṛiti*, *upādhi*, *prapañcha*; for, as those words are, in that case, considered to be synonymous to *māya*, it will be evident that the employing one or other of them is a matter of perfect indifference. It was, consequently, the Secretary of the Society who entirely misunderstood the question in dispute between me and Mr. Colebrooke; and it cannot, therefore, but excite surprise that such remarks as those prefixed to my former paper, made (as it now appears from the letter above referred to) on so refined and abstruse a subject as the *Vedānta*, without premeditation and without a sufficient knowledge of that system, should have been published with the approbation and sanction of the Council of the Royal Asiatic Society.

C.

It appears to be preferable, in explaining a foreign philosophical system, that the technical terms employed in it, which admit not of correct translation, should be retained in their original language; for it will be sufficiently evident, from these and my former remarks, that the translating *prakṛiti* by either 'matter' or 'nature,' must convey a most erroneous idea of both the *Vedānta* and *Sāṅkhya* systems; and nothing can be more absurd than the Latin word *genius* used for *puruṣa* by Professor Schlegel and Professor Lassen. The latter, in the preface to his edition and translation of the *Sāṅkhya Kārika*, gives this as his reason for employing so strange a term: "*At recordetur qui pronus sit ad reprehensionem, aptum vocabulum aliud in lingua Latina non adesse; mens enim et animus minime quadrabant et alii usui erant seponenda.*"* It is impossible, however, to understand why a word so apt to mislead, and so totally

* I do not observe that *animus* is even once used in Professor Lassen's translation of the *Kārika*; but in his comments he translates *puruṣa* by *anima*.

inadequate to express the meaning of *purusha*, as *genius*, should have been preferred to *animus*; which is at least an accurate translation of one of the meanings in which the Sanscrit word is used in the *Sankhya Karika*.

Such translations, also, show that the system discussed cannot have been properly understood by the translator; and the philosophical systems of the Hindus, in particular, require for their correct explanation, a competent acquaintance with the meaning given in each school to the technical terms used by it; because most of such terms differ essentially from those employed in the philosophy of Europe, being expressive of ideas unknown to that philosophy, and some of them are employed in different senses in the different schools of India. As instances of the necessity of this precaution, I may refer to these two passages in the comments annexed by

Professor Lassen to his translation of the *Sankhya Karika*: “अतेक, quia multi sunt genii, et unusquisque genius propriam sibi induit formam.” “Multi sunt genii, quorum quisque peculiarem mentem sibi adjungit, peculiarem animum, peculiarem sensum, &c. nullam igitur unus habet genius usus communionem cum alio.” For it will be evident that, in these and other similar passages, which occur in this translation and comments, *genius* can neither denote the supreme soul, nor the embodied soul; because the former is represented to be without form or quality; and, with respect to the latter, the translator cannot certainly have intended it to be understood that the soul joins to itself another soul. But in the *Karika*, *purusha* has no other significations than either the supreme or the embodied soul;* and Professor Lassen is, therefore, incorrect in remarking, in his comments: “पुरुष, vir et anima; reddidi per genium—Id nunc non ago, ut doceam, quomodo factum sit, ut viri vocabulum ad significationem spiritus, imo summæ mundum pervadentis animæ evertum sit.” For *purusha* can in no sense be considered as the *anima mundi*, nor would such a signification accord with the context in any passage of the *Karika* in which that word occurs. I am obliged, therefore, to observe that Professor Lassen has misunderstood the *Sankhya* system, and that his translation of the *Karika* is, in consequence, not only inaccurate, but I also doubt much whether, even with the assistance of the comments with which it is accompanied, it can be at all understood.

D.

The Sankhyas have been unfortunate in the selection of some of the terms which they employ in the explanation of their system; for the Sanscrit word अव्यक्तं, here translated ‘undiscrete,’ is applied to both *purusha* and *prakriti*, in the same manner that *purusha* may denote either the supreme or the embodied soul. The word is, in fact, an adjective, signifying ‘unapparent,’ ‘invisible,’ ‘imperceptible;’† and when, therefore, it is used substantively, it is applicable to either of those principles, as they are both equally imperceptible. In Vignana’s Commentary, therefore, this term is applied to *pradhan* or *prakriti*, in its inactive state, and consequently imperceptible, it not having then become manifest by the effects of its operation in the universe. In the *Sankhya Karika*, however, this term invariably denotes a first cause, distinct from *pradhan* or *prakriti*; and, therefore, as it is unquestionable that the Sankhyas admit no more than two first causes, it must be evident that अव्यक्तं when contrasted with व्यक्तं can apply only to *purusha*.

But in the eleventh shloka of the *Karika*, quoted in a note, the epithet व्यक्तं is expressly given to *pradhan*, and in several places of that work व्यक्तं and अव्यक्तं are so distinctly opposed to each other, that they must be understood to denote dis-

* I am not aware of there being any passage in the *Karika* in which *purusha* could be properly translated by ‘man.’
† See Wilson’s Sanscrit and English Dictionary, 2d edit.

tinct principles. Mr. Colebrooke, consequently, was quite correct in considering that the term अव्यक्त, as employed in the *Karika*, denoted a principle distinct from *prakriti*; and Professor Lassen has, therefore, inaccurately remarked, in his comments: “अव्यक्तं, involutum, idem quod prakriti.”

E.

Mr. Colebrooke has stated, in the Introduction and in part i. of his Essay on the Philosophy of the Hindus, that “the Sankhya doctrines manifestly bear a strong affinity to the metaphysical opinions of the sects of Jina and Buddha,” and that “Kapila’s school is atheistical, as the sects of Jina and Buddha in effect are: acknowledging no creator of the universe, nor supreme ruling providence.” If, however, these circumstances are to be considered as constituting atheism, it must at the same time be concluded that the *Vedanta*, which maintains that spirit alone exists, is as material and atheistical a system as that of the Buddhists undoubtedly is; for the *Vedantikas* do not admit a providence, and according to them, God is the cause, but not the creator, of the universe. But Mr. Colebrooke has himself described the twenty-fifth of the primary principles of the Sankhyas to be soul, and he has likewise recognized, in his exposition of their system, an intelligent principle, causeless, self-ruled, eternal, and immutable. It, therefore, merely remains for the reader to determine whether the believing that the universe was not created *ex nihilo*, but that it owes its existence to a Supreme God, or to a self-existent, omniscient, and omnipotent first cause, not bearing the name of God, and that the great first cause appointed from the beginning certain fixed laws for its government and preservation, instead of ruling it by his constant superintending providence, ought to be considered as atheistical; for such are in reality the opinions on those points which are entertained by the *Vedantikas* and Sankhyas.

I find myself, however, at a loss to understand what idea it was, that Professor Lassen intended to convey of the Sankhya system, as I have only yet received the first *fasciculus* of his work on Indian philosophy. In his comments, however, p. 21, he remarks, “*At vir est tamen purushas, quum ei nupta quasi sit prakriti procreatrix natura. Est omnino necessitudo, quæ inter utrumque intercedit, tanquam inter γάμος quidam et superest huic aliquid loquelæ mythologicæ.*” But there is nothing in Hindu mythology which in the least countenances such a supposition; and, as Professor Lassen had just before explained *purusha* as being the same as the *anima mundi*, it becomes impossible to comprehend what is meant by an *inter γάμος* between the *anima mundi* and *procreatrix natura*. As far, however, as I can judge from his translation and comments, Professor Lassen has ascribed to the Sankhya system two co-existent and equally efficient first causes, and has understood and described it as being one of pure materialism; notwithstanding that it is most distinctly shown in the *Karika*, that the Sankhyas believe in the existence of spirit, but not of matter, taken in its usual acceptance.

With respect, also, to my remarks on the Sankhyas’ belief in a future state, it seems necessary that I should advert to Mr. Colebrooke’s having, in more than one place of the Essay above referred to, translated the Sanscrit word *kaivalyam*

(कैवल्यं) by ‘abstraction,’ in a spiritual sense; and particularly in mentioning the contents of Patanjali’s *Sutras*, he says: “The fourth [chapter is] on abstraction, or spiritual insulation.” Professor Lassen also translates this word by *abstractio*. But it unquestionably bears no such meaning, and Mr. Colebrooke has himself, in p. 43 of the first volume of the Society’s *Transactions*, given to this word its proper signification, as he there says: “When separation of the informed soul from its corporeal frame at length takes place, then is *final and absolute deliverance* accomplished;” referring at the same time to the following, the 68th shloka of the *Karika*:

प्रात्पेशरीरभेदे चरितार्थत्वात्प्रधानविनिवृत्तौ ।
 ऐकान्तिकमास्यंतिकमुभय कैवल्यमाप्नोति ॥

This word, likewise, signifies the state of the soul which results from such emancipation, and which I have been in the habit of translating by 'final beatitude.'

(*The Remainder next Month*).

THE CITY OF JEYPORE.

Lieutenant Boileau, of the Bengal Engineers, in his "Personal Narrative of a Tour through the Western States of Rajwara, in 1835," gives the following description of the city of Jeypore, which has acquired a disgraceful celebrity as the scene of the attack on Major Alves, and the assassination of Mr. Blake :

"We were greatly pleased with our view of the city of Jaipoor, the exceeding regularity and beauty of which is a just source of pride to the inhabitants of this part of Rajwara. It is about two miles in length and a mile in width, containing, by native estimation, nearly 80,000 houses, which would give a population little short of 400,000 persons. These numbers may be grossly exaggerated, but Jaipoor is nevertheless a magnificent city, and may challenge comparison, in symmetry of design, with any other metropolis in India. It occupies a sandy plain at the south end of some rocky hills several hundred feet high, on which is built the citadel : the latter has a very bold appearance when viewed from the town, the south face of the rocks being very precipitous, and totally inaccessible ; but the site of the citadel is perhaps of easy access on the north side, as the hills stretch away in that direction toward Amber. The general plan of the city is most simple, there being a central street, about two miles long and forty yards broad, extending from the west gate, or Chand-pol, to the east end of the town ; this main street is intersected at right angles by two or three others of equal width, but only half the length, running northward from the Ajmer, Sanganer, and Ghata gates (which are half a mile apart from each other), and having points of intersection, spacious *chouks*, or squares, which are crowded with shops, as well as the great streets, and indeed the appearance of the latter is very much disfigured by the mud platforms, stalls, and hovels that have been erected along their centres. The cross streets are in their turn intersected at right angles by narrower streets, and the latter are again subdivided in a similar manner by lanes, which are aligned with equal accuracy ; so that nearly the whole of the city is portioned out into rectangular blocks, like Washington, the west end of London, the new town of Edinburgh, or of Berlin. The palace, gardens, and royal premises, occupy the whole of the central block on the north side of the town, being half a mile long ; and opposite the Tripolia gate, in the middle of its south face, is a fine broad street, running quite to the south wall of the city.

"The temple, called Ramnath Purohit ka Mundur, where Mr. Blake came by his untimely end, is about a quarter of a mile from the Kishen Pol, or Ajmer gate. Immediately in front of it the gallows was still standing on which five of his murderers were executed."

THE TEA OF ASSAM.

THE consequences likely to flow from the discovery of the true tea-plant in Assam are so important, that we are surprised the event has excited so little emotion at home. If but a portion of the capital, which is now jeopardized in China, be carried to the British provinces in Assam, the transfer will give an impulse to agriculture in those provinces, which will develop many of its other resources, and, at the same time, do more to teach the Chinese sounder notions of political economy than even the cannon of a British man-of-war, which some Canton philosophers seem to regard as the best *magister artium ingenique largitor*. The ample capabilities of Assam are described in the work of Dr. McCosh, which we lately analysed,* as well as its facilities for communication with Calcutta by the Brahmaputra, which is open at all seasons for boats of the largest burthen, even to the foot of the hills where the tea-trees grow.

Whatever doubts may have been once entertained respecting the identity of the tea-plant of Assam with that of China, they are now entirely removed; not only do the botanical characters of the plants correspond, but the leaves of the Assamese plant, manufactured by Chinese manipulators, are scarcely to be distinguished from China tea. Samples of the black tea have been sent home, and we understand that the article has been pronounced by competent judges to be of excellent quality, considering the unfavourable circumstances under which these samples have been prepared and sent. The letter of Captain Jenkins to Lord William Bentinck, inserted in our last Journal (p. 325), affords an encouraging prospect of the results of tea-cultivation in Assam, which holds out strong inducements to capitalists. "The extent of country," he observes, "over which the tea-plants have been discovered to grow, is so great, that the manufacture of tea might at once commence on the largest scale."

An account of the mode of manufacturing the tea at Suddeya, in Upper Assam, by Mr. Bruce, the superintendent of tea culture, is now before us,† and we shall extract some of the details concerning this once mysterious and still curious process.

The tea-plants in Assam, Mr. Bruce states, have in general been found to thrive best near small rivers and pools of water, or where the land is nearly inundated by the rains, which leave drained patches. He says he has never met with the tea plants growing in the sun, but invariably under shade, in thick woods, or what is called "tree jungle," where it struggles for existence amongst so many other trees, that it becomes tall and slender. The largest tea-tree he ever met with was twenty-nine cubits high, and four spans round; but very few attain that size. When plants have been removed into the sun, they die, or if they live, scarcely seem to grow, and the fruit never comes to perfection. It is nevertheless a hardy plant, for

* Last vol. p. 104.

† An Account of the Manufacture of the Black Tea, as now practised at Suddeya, in Upper Assam, by the China-men sent thither for that purpose, with some Observations on the Culture of the Plant in China, and its Growth in Assam; by C. A. BRUCE, Superintendent of Tea Culture. Calcutta, 1838.

Mr. Bruce tells us that he had many thousand plants brought from the Muttuck country, eight days' journey, and planted them in the tree-jungles at Suddeya; "they were in the first instance plucked out by the roots by the village people, who were sent to bring them from their native jungles, put upright into baskets without any earth, brought two days' journey on men's backs, put upright into canoes, a little common earth only being thrown amongst their roots, and were from seven to twenty days before they reached me; and then they had to be carried half a day's journey to the intended new plantation, and were four and five days with only a little moist earth at their roots, before they were finally put into the ground. And yet these plants are doing well." He mentions other proofs of their great hardihood.

A map of the tea tracts, appended to the book, shows that they lie principally to the south of the Debreë river, a tributary of the Brahmaputra. Between the Debreë and the Burro Dehing (another offset of the Brahmaputra, running, like the former, east and west), which is called the Muttuck country, is one vast tea tract; but no tea is found north of the Debreë, between that stream and the main channel of the Brahmaputra. South of the Burro Dehing is Purundah Sing's country, where there is plenty of tea, but he is too lazy to trouble himself about it. East of the Muttuck country is the country of the Singphos, the tea tracts in which are much larger than those in the Muttuck country, and it would make a noble tea country, as the soil is well adapted for the plant; but the Singphos are very jealous, and their territories are overrun with jungle. The tea tracts now known in the Muttuck, Singpho, and Purundah country, are fifty-five in number; several are about eight hundred paces square, others only one hundred. All these tracts can be enlarged to any extent, and numbers of tracts are probably yet undiscovered.

Mr. Bruce has given a dialogue between himself and the China black-tea makers, which reveals some material facts relating to the culture of tea in China. They state that the China plant grows both on the mountains and in the vallies, but mostly on the former; that the snow hurts the plants but little; that the tea-plant generally attains the age of fifty years; that the seeds are sown in handfuls in a hole, four fingers deep, in November, December, and January, and when the rains set in, they come up in a cluster of ten or twenty; that the plants are fit for plucking in the third or fourth year, according to the soil; that they are seldom transplanted, but if they are, it is done in the rains, when from four to six plants are put close together, so as to form a fine bush, the bushes being three or four feet apart; that the quantity of manufactured tea which each plant produces in one season varies very much, some producing only two rupees' weight, others about a pound and a half, but the average is about a quarter of a pound the first crop (in May), a little less the second (about two months after), and some people never take the third (about six weeks after the second), for fear of killing the trees; that the same mode of manufacture is followed as in Assam; that the plants are never put in the shade, though

some grow on the shady side of the mountains; that the plants retain some of their leaves in the winter; that the leaves from the shady tracts have the most juice when they are rolled, and require most drying in the sun; that those from the sunny tracts are the best; that after the tea is made in China, it is fit to drink in about a year; if drank before that, it will taste unpleasantly and of the fire, and will affect the head; if well secured from the air in boxes, it will keep good for three or four years; that the China leaves have more juice and are much smaller than the Assamese, though the soil is the same.

The method of making the black tea in Assam (for hitherto, it appears, no green tea has been made, owing to the want of green tea makers, though Capt. Jenkins states that the Assam tea is mostly of the green tea variety) is as follows:

The youngest and tenderest leaves are gathered and put into a large, circular, open-worked, bamboo basket, in which they are thinly scattered, and then placed in a frame-work of bamboo, resting on posts two feet from the earth, at an angle of about 25°, to dry in the sun, the leaves being pushed up and down by a long bamboo, with a circular piece of wood at the end. The leaves are permitted to dry about two hours, being occasionally turned; when they begin to have a slightly withered appearance, they are brought into the house, where they are placed on a frame to cool for half an hour. They are then put into smaller baskets of the same kind, and placed on a stand; people are now employed to soften the leaves by gently clapping them between their hands, with their fingers and thumbs extended, and tossing them up and letting them fall, for five or ten minutes. They are then replaced on the frame, for half an hour, and then brought down and clapped with hands as before. This is done three successive times, until the leaves become to the touch like soft leather; the beating and putting away being said to give the tea the black colour and bitter flavour. After this the tea is put into hot cast-iron pans, fixed in a circular mud fire-place, so that the flame cannot ascend round the pan to incommode the operator. This pan is well heated by a straw or bamboo fire. About two pounds of the leaves are then put into each hot pan, and spread in such a manner that all the leaves may get the same degree of heat. They are every now and then briskly turned with the naked hand, to prevent a leaf from being burnt. When the leaves become inconveniently hot to the hand, they are quickly taken out and delivered to another man with a close-worked bamboo basket ready to receive them. A few leaves that may have been left behind are smartly brushed out with a bamboo broom; all this time a brisk fire is kept up under the pan. After the pan has been used in this manner three or four times, a bucket of cold water is thrown in, and a soft brickbat and bamboo broom used, to give it a good scouring out; the water is thrown out of the pan by the brush on one side, the pan itself being never taken off. The leaves all hot on the bamboo basket are laid on a table that has a narrow rim on its back, to prevent these baskets from slipping off when pushed against it. The two pounds of hot leaves are now divided into two or three parcels, and distributed to as many men, who stand up to the table with the leaves right before them, and each placing his legs close together; the leaves are next collected into a ball, which he gently grasps in his left hand, with the thumb extended, the fingers close together, and the hand resting on the little finger. The right

hand must be extended in the same manner as the left, but with the palm turned downwards, resting on the top of the ball of tea leaves. Both hands are now employed to roll and propel the ball along; the left hand pushing it on, and allowing it to revolve as it moves; the right hand also pushes it forward, resting on it with some force, and keeping it down to express the juice which the leaves contain. The art lies here in giving the ball a circular motion and permitting it to turn under and in the hand two or three whole revolutions, before the arms are extended to their full length, and drawing the balls of leaves quickly back without leaving a leaf behind, being rolled for about five minutes in this way. The ball of tea leaves is from time to time gently and delicately opened with the fingers, lifted as high as the face, and then allowed to fall again. This is done two or three times, to separate the leaves; and afterwards the basket with the leaves is lifted up as often, and receives a circular shake to bring these towards the centre. The leaves are now taken back to the hot pans and spread out in them as before, being again turned with the naked hand, and when hot taken out and rolled; after which they are put into the drying basket and spread on a sieve, which is in the centre of the basket, and the whole placed over a charcoal fire. The fire is very nicely regulated; there must not be the least smoke, and the charcoal should be well picked.

When the fire is lighted, it is fanned until it gets a fine red glare and the smoke is all gone off; being every now and then stirred and the coals brought into the centre, so as to leave the outer edge low. When the leaves are put into the drying basket, they are gently separated by lifting them up with the fingers of both hands extended far apart and allowing them to fall down again; they are placed three or four inches deep on the sieve, leaving a passage in the centre for the hot air to pass. Before it is put over the fire, the drying basket receives a smart slap with both hands in the act of lifting it up, which is done to shake down any leaves that might otherwise drop through the sieve, or to prevent them from falling into the fire and occasioning a smoke, which would affect and spoil the tea. This slap on the basket is invariably applied throughout the stages of the tea manufacture. There is always a large basket underneath to receive the small leaves that fall, which are afterwards collected, dried, and added to the other tea; in no case are the baskets or sieves permitted to touch or remain on the ground, but always laid on a receiver with three legs. After the leaves have been half-dried in the drying-basket, and while they are still soft, they are taken off the fire and put into large open-worked baskets, and then put on the shelf, in order that the tea may improve in colour.

Next day, the leaves are all sorted into large, middling, and small; sometimes there are four sorts. All these, the Chinese informed me, become so many different kinds of teas; the smallest leaves they called *pha-ho*, the second *pou-chong*, the third *su-chong*, and the fourth, or the largest leaves, *toy-chong*. After this assortment, they are again put on the sieve in the drying basket (taking care not to mix the sorts), and on the fire as on the preceding day; but now very little more than will cover the bottom of the sieve is put in at one time; the same care of the fire is taken as before, and the same precaution of tapping the drying basket every now and then. The tea is taken off the fire with the nicest care, for fear of any particle of the tea falling into it. Whenever the drying basket is taken off, it is put on the receiver, the sieve in the drying basket taken out, the tea turned over, the sieve replaced, the tap given, and the basket placed again over the fire. As the tea becomes

crisp it is taken out and thrown into a large receiving basket, until all the quantity on hand has become alike dried and crisp; from which basket it is again removed into the drying basket, but now in much larger quantities. It is then piled up eight and ten inches high on the sieve in the drying basket, in the centre a small passage is left for the hot air to ascend, the fire that was before bright and clear, has now ashes thrown on it to deaden its effect, and the shakings that have been collected are put on the top of all, the tap is given, and the basket with the greatest care is put over the fire. Another basket is placed over the whole to throw back any heat that may ascend. Now and then it is taken off and put on the receiver, the hands, with the fingers wide apart, are run down the sides of the basket to the sieve, and the tea gently turned over, the passage in the centre again made, &c., and the basket again placed on the fire. It is from time to time examined, and when the leaves have become so crisp that they break by the slightest pressure of the fingers, it is taken off, when the tea is ready. All the different kinds of leaves underwent the same operation. The tea is now little by little put into boxes, and first pressed down with the hands and then with the feet (clean stockings having been previously put on).

Few European tea-drinkers are, perhaps, aware of the delicate and elaborate process which, it thus appears, is requisite in order to fit the leaves to yield their grateful infusion.

RESEARCHES IN NUBIA,

WE have seen extracts of a letter from Alexandria, dated September 8th, from whence it appears that the learned and enterprising young German scholar, Dr. Loewe, whose papers, published in this Journal about two years ago, "On the Origin of the Egyptian Language,"* attracted so much attention, and who proceeded to Egypt to prosecute his hieroglyphical studies, had, after returning to Cairo from his Nubian researches, penetrated into Syria with the same view, and after visiting every object of interest in Palestine and its neighbourhood, had returned to Alexandria, where he embarked for Constantinople soon after the date of the letter above-mentioned. He intends to remain at Constantinople some time, and then to revisit Egypt.

Whilst at Zafed, the ancient Tiberius, the Druses made an incursion there, and demanded a number of purses from the wretched inhabitants, threatening them with death unless they were collected within a given time. Dr. Loewe says: "For twenty-one hours, we endured a thousand times the fear of death, as the Druses entered Zafed at the time I was unfortunately there, to torture, and plunder, and kill, at their will and pleasure. I was plundered of every thing of use to them, money, clothing, &c., all but those real treasures, the emanations of the mind."

During his travels in Ethiopia, Dr. Loewe collected materials for the first Nubian grammar, which will be published on his return.

* *Asiat. Journ.* vol. xxii. pp. 165, 253.

THE MOFUSSIL AND THE DITCH.

Few readers of the *Asiatic Journal* will require to be told that, in Bengal, "the Mofussil" means the provinces, and that "the Ditch" is the *soubriquet* bestowed upon Calcutta by those who desire to disparage the city of palaces. In more troublous times, it was necessary, for the defence of the infant colony, to dig a ditch round the principal settlement, in order to prevent the incursions of the Mahrattas; hence the "Mahratta ditch" has now become the boundary line, which, like the city-wall of London, encloses certain privileges, and subjects the persons living within it to authorities different from those which preside outside.

It has been said, with great truth, that an object of affection, be it only a tree or flower, is essential to human happiness: every body must have something to love. It seems equally certain that the majority of mankind cannot live without an object on which they can concentrate their aversion; and, for a somewhat considerable period, the Mofussillites and the Ditchers have agreed to hate each other with great cordiality. This dislike originated, in the first instance, in the arrogance and assumptions of the Ditchers, who despised the Mofussillites as barbarous and uncouth, living entirely out of the pale of civilized society; while, as the Mofussil widened, and its Anglo-Indian population increased, they, priding themselves upon their better acquaintance with the country, laughed at the Ditchers for their ignorance. This hatred was and is—for it still exists, though there are influences at work which will tend to weaken, if not to remove it altogether—somewhat of a lofty character, devoid of meanness, and totally free from all personal spite and vindictiveness. If a Ditcher happened to travel into the Mofussil, he was received with open arms; the Mofussillite was with equal warmth welcomed within the Ditch; but the hostile feeling increased on either side, and when the Mofussil waxed stronger, and was able to come to blows—when it set up a press of its own, and ink could be shed upon the occasion, war, to the topmost feather of the grey goose-quill, was declared on both sides. With this wordy war, however, fortunately, we have nothing to do; our business, as delineators of manners, consisting only in marking the characteristics which distinguish the Mofussil from the Ditch, and to show how this hostility has grown up between them.

During many years, the Ditch maintained a proud and undisputed supremacy; it was the seat of Government, the centre of every thing that could be called luxurious, refined, and intellectual. The habitations in the provinces, hastily constructed upon the first occupation of a newly-acquired territory, were mere wigwams when compared to the present commodious bungalows—in which there is usually nothing unsightly but the exterior—and being ill-supplied with elegances common in Calcutta, both civil and military residents were obliged to content themselves with rough-hewn substitutes, and to adopt a mode of life suited to their circumstances, living, according to the phrase still current, "camp-fashion." Calcutta, on the contrary, rose like the city of a fairy queen, all-glorious from the jungle; her merchants were princes, and her rulers vied in magnificence with the satraps they had succeeded. It was in these days that the fair residents were constellations of jewels, gleaming in gems and gold, and each eager to purchase the whole investment of a ship, in order that her rivals might not possess themselves of duplicates of the ornament, either of dress or decoration, in which it was her ambition to outshine them all. Then the wife of a member of council could trail after her, as she

walked in her garden, a muslin robe trimmed with lace at five guineas a yard ; and when her companions lamented that it should be endangered by the dust from the pounded brick which is the substitute for gravel in Calcutta, enjoyed the proud gratification of declaring that it was no matter, being only a day's wear, as she never appeared in washed lace. These were the days of rivalry, in which the unhappy woman, who had bought up, as she thought, every inch of a peculiar kind of brocade just imported, and had paid a ruinous price for it, when sweeping into the opposing party's drawing-room in triumph, was struck with consternation and despair at seeing the native attendant of the mistress of the house, herself simply attired in white muslin, in a petticoat of this precious stuff. The Mofussil was not at this period sufficiently important either to be hated, or even despised ; it might be pitied, perhaps, but as persons who live in an atmosphere of self-conceit must have something to look down upon, the dwellers in Fort William formed the objects of supreme contempt. Even in the present day, the *élite* of Calcutta make it rather a favour to appear at the parties given by the officers of that garrison, and not a great many years have elapsed since a gentleman, asked to dine without ceremony at the house of one of the principal merchants in Chowringee, was surprised by seeing preparations for a large party. "Who have you coming here?" he inquired of the mistress of the house. "Oh, nobody," she replied ; "nothing but a little mud from the fort." As the circle of Calcutta enlarged, libraries were established, and institutions formed for the advancement of science. Going into the Mofussil was considered to be going into banishment by those who stayed behind, and Calcutta, in the estimation of its inhabitants, formed the whole of India, the remainder being totally unworthy of a thought. Even when our acquisitions extended as far as Agra, men were found who resided twenty, thirty, or even forty years in the country, without ever having penetrated farther than, perhaps, the French settlement at Chandernagore ; and it is scarcely too much to say, that the prejudices contracted by these people were the chief causes of the distaste manifested in England against any thing and every thing appertaining to India. Beyond a detail of a tiger-hunt, uninteresting from being ill-told, and suspected of great exaggeration, the returned *qui-hi* had nothing at all to say concerning the land of his exile. Those who wrote about India, having confined their observations to Bengal, conveyed very erroneous ideas of the character, habits, and manners of the natives belonging to more distant provinces, since the whole were confounded together ; and Europeans were taught to look upon the "mild-Gentoo" as the representation of all the various races of Hindostan. Practices which were only partial, and observed at particular places, were supposed to be universal ; and all the dogmas to be found in the Hindu code were assumed to be constantly and invariably acted upon. Mr. Ward's book upon the religion of the Hindus, still so extensively quoted, is full of errors of this kind ; but it will be a long time before the prejudices which he created, and which have been perpetuated in the pages of Mill, can be overcome by testimony subsequently supplied, and which will scarcely be taken in opposition to accounts found in the standard works upon the subject.

Anglo-Indians are not so happy in the coinage of words to meet the exigencies of the occasion as their brethren of the United States ; consequently, they have no better terms to describe the self-sufficient, prejudiced, narrow-minded, arrogant, and ignorant Ditcher, than that of "Calcutta cockney." The tours in the Upper Provinces made by governors-general and commanders-in-chief, attended by a numerous staff, and performed in times of profound peace, have

brought vast numbers of the military and civil servants attached to the presidency into acquaintance with the Mofussil, but numbers still remain who may truly be denominated Ditchers, and who, by their mistakes and absurdities, are continually bringing the society into contempt. "Nothing," says a Bombay authority, "can be too ridiculous to be committed by a Calcutta committee-man;" and, without entering into the merits of any of the questions mooted at their public meetings, it may be said, that the conduct pursued can scarcely fail to excite the amazement of people at a distance. In many instances, those fantastic tricks have been played, which, "enacted before high Heaven," Hamlet tells us, "will make the angels weep," furnishing either subjects for fun or for lamentation, as they tend to expose some innocent folly, or to counteract some desirable object. There can be no question concerning the value and the profundity of the information and science which are now exhibited in the learned societies of Calcutta. In their philosophical researches, and in the papers published in the various journals and collections of treatises upon subjects connected with the history, antiquities, language, natural productions, or state of arts in the country, the members of these institutions have shown themselves second to none of the bodies established for similar purposes in the capitals of Europe. But while these rich and profuse stores of erudition are displayed, the city teems with pretenders to literature, who never think it necessary to read for the purpose of qualifying themselves for critics, and pronounce judgment in a hit-or-miss manner, which bring upon them the ridicule of the better-informed. It would be easy to quote instances, but it is more desirable to give general outlines when there is no wish to offend, than, by particularizing, to recall the memory of by-gone disasters of this nature. The Mofussillites have several times had the laugh on their side, but while eager to avail themselves of every mistake of the kind, they have been somewhat remiss in neglecting to form societies in the Upper Provinces for the promotion of many beneficial objects. It may be said that the fluctuating nature of the community of the Mofussil, the members of which are here to-day and gone to-morrow, prevents the possibility of effecting these desirable objects; but this excuse will scarcely hold good with respect to Meerut and Allahabad. The latter station being chosen as the seat of the new Government, many of the appointments may be considered permanent; and, at any rate, the establishment of a second presidency in the Mofussil ensures a certain number of residents, whose allowances would permit them to patronize institutions tending to promote the general good. The advantages of a public library are so manifest, that they need not be dwelt upon, especially as this is not the first time that the want of a collection of standard works upon scientific subjects has been mentioned in the pages of this Journal as so great a drawback to a residence in the Mofussil. Unless the student can be supplied with the newest and best publications on the subject of his inquiry, he must expend a valuable portion of time in elaborate processes, of which he might obtain the results from the experience of others; and he may also devote his whole mind to objects which have attracted attention in Europe, and, after pluming himself upon some great discovery, find out that his labours have been thrown away upon points already established. The energies of many are paralyzed by these and other discouraging circumstances, and it is only surprising that so much is done under such numerous disadvantages. There can be no doubt that the establishment of a horticultural society in the Upper Provinces would be a most desirable thing, and there can be no good reason why it has not been already effected at Meerut, where the community is quite large enough for its

support. Meerut styles itself the metropolis of Upper India, and it has obtained a reputation of the most enviable nature. It seems to be universally allowed throughout the Mofussil that the society is the best to be found in any part of the Bengal presidency, if not in British India; and some go so far as to say that Government has assisted in the promotion of the advantages enjoyed by this highly-favoured station, by the selection of individuals for its permanent appointments calculated to maintain and advance its best interests. A considerable number of persons of either service, holding high situations, must always be desirable in any place, since it is reasonable to suppose that the majority have risen to the rank they hold in consequence of personal merit, and their fitness for their appointments. A large proportion of civilians, also, is extremely advantageous, for they prevent society from assuming too much of a military character, while the larger and the more diversified the circle may be, the better are the chances of liberal feeling amidst its members. Meerut, in consequence of the extent of its European community, is not liable to the vicissitudes which sometimes in more circumscribed places destroy all sociability, and split the residents into parties. A trifling circumstance—the more trifling, perhaps, the more unfortunate in its results—will suffice to create discord where harmony prevailed. Some scandal is promulgated, and a hue and cry raised against the party attacked. Many lamentable cases might be cited in proof of the trivial nature of the causes which have produced the most disastrous effects in exciting enmity between those persons who take up different opinions concerning the question agitated. One station was plunged into lamentation and mourning in consequence of an imprudent jest, which led to duels, courts-martial, and all the train of evils consequent upon their most fatal results. At another, the society was entirely broken up because one person was found sufficiently magnanimous to uphold the party considered by that solitary individual to have been unjustly accused. The alternative was offered of abandoning, or being abandoned; and the latter chosen. Nothing could be alleged against the high-minded individual who refused to relinquish the friendship of a victim to unjust clamour; and as neither would yield, both public and private parties were suspended, and a general gloom prevailed. From these evils, which are more or less felt at every smaller Mofussil station, Meerut is happily exempt, and its residents, instead of being fettered by rules often arbitrary and capricious, are allowed to follow their own peculiar plans for the promotion of social enjoyment. So great, indeed, and so salutary, is the influence exercised, that regiments which, when quartered at Meerut, and taking the tone of the place, have become very popular, and contributed largely to the quota of enjoyment, have, under less favourable auspices, acquired a bad name. This was especially the case with a King's corps, vibrating between Meerut and Cawnpore, which certainly did little or nothing for the society at the latter place, although in the *avant* during the alternate three years spent in the cantonments of Meerut: so much are we the creatures of circumstances.

But to return to the Horticultural Society. No place could be so well adapted for such an institution as Meerut; its contiguity to the hill, and to Saharanpore, enabling it to bring the products of the plains and the mountains together. The spreading of some of the Chinese fruits, particularly the *li-chee*, which grows abundantly in Bengal, would be a great boon to the Upper Provinces, since it comes into perfection during the hot weather, at the very time in which its delicious acid flavour would be so acceptable. The cultivation of the pine-apple is also worthy of consideration, and nothing could be

better adapted for the purpose than rewards to native gardeners, who would make the greatest exertions to obtain them. In Calcutta these incentives have been found all powerful, the delight with which the successful parties have received the prizes awarded to them, being only equalled by their amazement. A poor fellow, on being presented with Rs. 70, as the amount due to him for bringing the finest samples of potatoes into the market, could scarcely believe the evidence of his senses, and hurried away with the money, lest he should be called upon to refund. The extensive cultivation of arrow-root in Bengal is entirely owing to the efforts of a member of the Horticultural Society; and if the same pains were taken, it might be extended to the Upper Provinces. The most esteemed vegetables of the English gardens are grown all over the Mofussil, and are brought to great perfection at Meerut and Cawnpore; but many other foreign families, both European and Asiatic, might also be produced in great abundance, if proper measures were adopted for the purpose, while the mangoes might be improved by grafts from the Alphonso and Mazagong varieties.

The vicinity of Saharunpoor has been adduced as a circumstance favourable to the establishment of a Horticultural Society at Meerut; it may not be generally known that it possesses a botanical garden, in which many interesting experiments have been tried, and which enjoyed the advantage of being under the superintendence of gentlemen of the highest scientific attainments. This garden, it is supposed, was originally established by the family of Zahila Khan, the former possessors of the district, and has been kept up, though under too rigid a system of economy, by the British Government. There is an air of grandeur about an oriental garden, which more than compensates for its formality; and infinite taste has been shown in the arrangement of the grounds at Saharunpoor, which are intersected by carriage-roads; thus allowing a delightful drive through wildernesses of sweets. Ivy grows in this garden in great luxuriance, a creeper so interesting to an English eye, and which is not found in any other part of the plains. The walnut, cherry, barberry, apricot, and hawthorn, acclimated in the first instance at Mussooree, have been brought from the hills, and flourish in their new abode, affording proof that they might be successfully cultivated in many situations in the Upper Provinces. The establishment of public gardens at the large up-country stations would be very desirable, and not difficult of accomplishment. In most places of the kind, there are already large pieces of ground in the occupation of natives, finely planted, which might be purchased or rented for the purpose; and it is scarcely possible to calculate upon the amount of enjoyment which such institutions would produce. A series of horticultural fêtes and meetings might be held in them during the whole of the cold season, a period which may be reckoned upon with certainty as lasting five months; the fruit, flower, and vegetable shows could not fail to be highly interesting and attractive; and the results would be shown in the improvement of all the private gardens, the multiplicity of the varieties of dahlias, and the doubling and trebling of blossoms of native growth, which in their single state have a stunted appearance. The parterre requires great attention throughout the whole of the Bengal presidency, and has certainly not been sufficiently studied, while landscape gardening, greatly to the disgrace of the Mofussillites, has been almost wholly neglected. In many places, the quantity of wood, the luxuriance of the foliage, and the diversity of the ground, produce natural beauties unimprovable by art; but in others, a combination of taste and science in the laying out of pleasure-grounds would be very desirable. Meerut has four or five theatres,

a splendid racket-court, and a masonic lodge; but no public garden, which would be worth them all. Such an establishment would lead to others of a scientific nature, to the collection of zoological specimens, and the formation of geological societies; both of which might be in connexion with it. The eyes of many agriculturists are now fixed upon the valley of the Dhoon, and if, as it is expected, extensive estates should be rented or purchased in that *locale*, Meerut will advance in importance as the fashionable resort in the cold season for the settlers, who will run up into the hills during the hot weather, and repair to Meerut whenever they wish to indulge in its gaieties. In the event of the farther extension of inland communication by steam, Meerut will become the great emporium for the various products of the hills, which have already invited speculations, and will no doubt be the objects of mercantile enterprize.

In consequence of the number of its settled residents, and of the floating community always to be found there, the metropolis of the Mofussil possesses a large class of very useful personages, namely, that of European soodegurs, or shopkeepers, farmers, and provisioners, who, as their capital increases, engage more largely in business, and are in a situation to avail themselves of the advantage of the trade brought from remote countries. These valuable members of the community live in a much more primitive manner than their brethren of the Ditch, who are tempted into all kinds of expense, and pay comparatively little attention to their own interests, or those of their customers. It is chiefly owing to the support afforded by the Meerut tradesmen that a school for the daughters of Anglo-Indians has been established in Mussoree, where, consequently, all the visitants can enjoy the advantage of procuring the means of instruction for their children. The lady, an accomplished woman, who is at the head of this seminary, was induced to leave England and settle in the distant Himalaya, by the persuasions of her brother, whose residence at Meerut rendered him fully acquainted with the capabilities of the place. The experiment has proved very successful, and thus one drawback (the necessity of parents parting from their children, in order to send them home for health and education) to a residence in India being removed, should the tranquillity of the country be preserved, we may hope that many persons may be induced to settle in the hills and their adjacencies, who would otherwise return to England. Hitherto the respectable classes of the natives of India have had no opportunity, beyond the presidencies, to profit by the residence of Europeans amongst them, since for the most part these latter personages have been composed of the civil and military servants of the Court, whose avocations are necessarily distinct, and could not lead to competition and enterprize. The number, wealth, and respectability of the native merchants belonging to the seats of government, Calcutta and Bombay especially, show that example only is wanting to induce them to engage very extensively in any pursuit which promises to improve their fortunes; and a class of colonists, therefore, actively engaged in mercantile enterprize, would soon be increased by native gentlemen, who would easily be made to see the advantages of every useful undertaking. It is from such persons that great improvements must necessarily result; no government, however paternal, can do all that is necessary in the way of road-making, bridge-building, planting, and clearing; while it is impossible to expect much from temporary residents, who have little or no personal interest in the matter, and who are in possession of very inadequate means for the production of the required end. The abandonment of all affection for the mother-country, and the severing of those national ties which

are enumerated as some of the disadvantages attendant upon colonization, could never take place amid British residents established in India. Notwithstanding the regenerating influence of the atmosphere of the hills, the race must always be recruited from a climate more congenial to European life. The increased facility of communication between India and England will enable the male colonists to come to the land of their forefathers to look for wives, while the daughters will in so many instances contract marriages with military and civil servants, who return to England at the expiration of the period of their service, that there can be little or no danger of the disconnection from the mother-country which is felt in the settlers of a distant region, not exposed to the same skyey influences.

Hitherto the Mofussil, notwithstanding its boasted superiority over the Ditch, in the study of the character, manners, and habits of the native population of India, has done absolutely nothing in the way of conciliation, or of improvement of native society. The line of demarcation between the British residents and the more respectable classes of natives, has been so strictly maintained, that many Mofussillites, who have earned their title by a long series of years passed in the provinces, have not made a single acquaintance amongst the Mohamedan and Hindu inhabitants. Few or none have condescended to consult native taste, or to regard with the proper degree of consideration the prejudices which have prevented social communication. There are many points in which it is impossible for Europeans, Englishmen in particular, and natives, to conform, nor is it desirable that either should defer to customs which must be peculiarly distasteful to them. It is, nevertheless, highly essential that Europeans should admit that our modes and manners may appear to be equally barbarous in the eyes of an Asiatic, and that they should extend to others the same indulgences which they claim for themselves. It is likewise very possible to contrive some neutral ground on which both could meet, and nothing at the present time could be found more suitable to native taste than a public garden. There can be no doubt that if extensive pleasure-grounds had formed one of the public institutions of Meerut, in connexion with societies devoted to the promotion of horticultural and zoological science, the surrounding natives possessed of property would have supported all three very liberally. They are fond of keeping wild animals, a menagerie being in India, as it was formerly in England, when itinerant caravans had no existence, and lions and bears were only to be seen at the Tower of London, an appendage to royalty. The park at Barrackpore, before the meanest spirit of retrenchment occasioned its abolition, offered a good model. It was maintained at the expense of Rs. 500 a month; and an establishment of the same nature in the Upper Provinces, contiguous to the haunts of many of the rarer and less known animals, must have naturally increased the quota of information upon subjects of considerable importance. Anglo-Indian residents, of the Mofussil especially, though sufficiently enthusiastic in the first promotion of any promising scheme, are apt afterwards to flag in their efforts for its support; but the interest in a garden is more easily kept up than that for other amusements more dependent upon fashion and caprice. The enlistment of all the men of science in its favour would have ensured a certain number of staunch friends, while the fruit and flower shows, the distribution of the prizes, and the fêtes consequent upon them, would have rendered the establishment very attractive to the ladies. The gardens attached to the Taj Mahal at Agra are frequented by all classes of natives, not only on account of the reverence with which they regard the stately tomb of Shah Jehan, and his

beautiful and beloved queen, but in consequence of the great delight which they take in its trees, flowers, and fountains. The crowds collected in the gardens at Aurungabad, and indeed in all other places in India where they still exist, attest the gratification which these earthly paradises yield to all classes of Orientals; and under judicious management, a place of the kind, open one evening in the week to the lower orders of natives, who would not have abused the privilege, and at all times to subscribers and their friends, would have done much to excite a kind feeling towards the British residents. Sound policy, good taste, and benevolent sentiment, are all in favour of acts of consideration and courtesy on the part of the rulers towards the ruled; but unhappily, the beneficial effects of a system based upon the desire to confer blessings, and to merit gratitude, have not yet been made evident in the Mofussil. The reserve, hauteur, and the difficulty of accommodating itself to any foreign customs, which belong to the English character, have been peculiarly conspicuous in the provinces, where, however small the number of British residents, they have held themselves rigidly apart, disdaining to be indebted to native amusements for any recreations; while, in the larger communities, they have taken care to exclude or to disgust those who might otherwise have joined in numerous plans for the promotion of good fellowship. That there is no indisposition on the part of the natives to engage with Europeans in any scheme of the kind which may be set on foot, has been clearly proved by the alacrity with which they have entered into every thing that has been proposed to them in the way of amusement. It must be said in excuse for much apparent inattention manifested on the part of Europeans to the cultivation of a more social intercourse, that the expensive nature of the entertainments given by natives renders it inexpedient that they should be often repeated. A grand dinner in the English fashion is prepared at the house of some rich Mohamedan or Hindu, who cannot himself partake of the viands spread out before him, while the servants of all his guests are feasted at no small cost. There are, however, other methods independent of eating, by which persons, whose religious prejudices and feelings are so irreconcilable to each other, might meet and converse together; but the Mofussilites have never thought of suiting their recreations to the circumstances in which they are placed, or of substituting for the *burra-khanas* of the Ditch entertainments of a less costly and more agreeable nature.

Nothing will more strongly tend towards the establishment of a bond of union between parties apparently separated by so wide and deep a gulf, than the spread of science amid the Anglo-Indian population. Young men who go out to India, with tastes formed at home for the pursuit of the popular branches of practical science, will not only provide for themselves the means of an inexhaustible fund of interest and amusement, but afford attractions to the superior classes of natives which have never been held out to them before. The governor of one of the settlements on the western coast of Africa has not disdained to carry out with him a magic lanthorn, on a large scale, representing objects of natural history, purposely for the entertainment of those persons with whom conversation would necessarily flag; but in India we have never thought of entertaining the natives with the curious and amusing toys which tempt children of a larger growth to study the wonders of the scientific world. Cary's microscope would afford an endless fund of entertainment, could it be exhibited, and there appears to be no reason why it should not, in India; and had public gardens ever been established, a laboratory, a library, and a theatre for lectures might have been added; while, in all probability, a

school for native students would have paid all the costs of the institution. The period of profound peace which the Mofussil has enjoyed, offered a most favourable opportunity for the establishment of a thing of the kind; and though public tranquillity is now disturbed by expectations of an approaching war, and all the energies of active spirits are directed to the probable scene of action, still Meerut will always be in a condition to set any scheme on foot for the improvement of the station. It is unfortunate that so much valuable time should have been suffered to elapse without some attempt to show its capabilities; and with perhaps the exception of Allahabad, which boasts a large community of well-appointed civilians, success would be hopeless in any other part of the Mofussil.

The advantages attendant upon steam-communication, which has incited so many Ditchers to travel up the country, will for some time to come be counterbalanced by the deserted state of many parts of the Mofussil, which must feel very severely the march of a large body of troops to the frontier. In fact, in some places, the melancholy aspect of things, formerly so common, will be renewed; and while the cantonments are deserted, a few ladies and children will form the sole inhabitants of the neighbouring bungalows. Dreary, indeed, is the appearance of the Mofussil at such times, many buildings being entirely deserted, while native traders, who were thriving from the custom of a large community, suddenly finding all their sources of emolument cut off, are reduced to poverty. There is another casualty to which the smaller stations of the Mofussil are liable, their being abolished altogether; either because they are no longer required, or on account of some visitation of pestilence which renders them untenable. Though substantial houses in India are seldom very cheaply constructed, the materials are not sufficiently valuable to be taken down and sold, consequently the bungalows are generally allowed to remain on the places of their erection, the most ghastly monuments of ruin imaginable. Notwithstanding the abundant growth of vegetation, these shapeless masses are not often rendered less offensive to the eye by the spread of any kind of foliage; rank grass may grow up where "once the garden smiled," but, generally speaking, the mud walls are left bare, until, undermined by heavy floods, they fall prostrate on the ground.

Nothing can be worse chosen than the sites of many of the Mofussil stations which are still suffered to exist. During the rains, bungalows may be seen erected on platforms, rising like islands in the midst of a wide lake, all the intermediate ground being under water; and in several instances an attempt at draining being conducted upon unscientific principles, the proposed remedy has been found to be an additional evil. The structure of the palaces of the Ditch has been cited as unsuited to the climate of India; but mistakes in architecture are by no means confined to Calcutta: even the medical officers, who, by a late regulation of Government, are to decide upon the eligibility of the position of projected barracks and hospitals, are not invariably infallible, and the greater number of large stations exhibit some lamentable failures of rather costly experiments. "Injudicious location" has been cited as the cause of an enormous waste of European life; but in some instances the improvement recommended could never be put into practice. There can be no doubt that the proximity of trees, and even of large and well-planted gardens, is in some degree injurious; but few persons would be content to relinquish ornamental appendages so requisite both for recreation and comfort, and be induced to clear or cut down to the distance of a mile all round the house. Gardens may, if neglected, produce a deleterious atmosphere, loaded with highly detrimental

gas, which is exhaled from vegetable and animal matter in a state of decomposition; but, generally speaking, though coarse grasses for the use of cattle are sometimes permitted to be too near the enclosures, the gardens themselves are planted in a manner which secures the free circulation of air, while the constant collection and burning of weeds and refuse tends to purify the atmosphere. Great improvements might certainly be made in the building of bungalows, which would be rendered infinitely more desirable as residences if glazed windows were provided immediately under the projecting cornice of the roof, on the northern and eastern sides, which do not receive the direct rays of the sun during the heat of the day; but considerable judgment is necessary in the means adopted to obtain light and air, unaccompanied by the heat, and the insects, which, without the greatest precaution, will always convert these blessings into a plague. The invisible wire blinds, so much used in England, would be invaluable in India, as a preservative against winged visitants; and if their manufacture could be established, one of the great evils of in-door life would vanish. The Mofussillites, priding themselves upon all that they have done, though talking about improvements, are content with the progress already made, comparing, with great exultation, their habitations with those of provincial stations in the two other presidencies.

The whole of Bengal entertains, generally speaking, a contempt for the mode of living in Bombay, although the good folk of the Mofussil, in their eager desire to counteract and act in defiance of the proceedings of the Ditch, are ready to oppose the petition in favour of the comprehensive scheme of steam-communication with England. They say, and not unjustly, that the greater number of up-country stations are much nearer to Bombay than to Calcutta, since, in addition to the military frontier posts from Saugor to Nusseerabad, for the convenience of which there could be no question, Cawnpore, Delhi, and perhaps every European settlement beyond Benares, would prefer sending to England *via* Bombay than by the way of Calcutta, and travellers homeward-bound would find the overland journey to Bombay less expensive, while a considerable diminution of the passage-money would be experienced in embarking at the more favourable point for a destination to Suez. The comprehensive scheme is stigmatized by these malcontents as originating in pure selfishness on the part of the Ditchers, for the purpose of raising their "pestilential swamp of a town" to the rank of principal steam-port for all India, instead of allowing it to find its own level as a second or third-rate commercial dépôt.

The stubborn and turbulent nature of the Mofussillites is of course very offensive to the community of the Ditch, who, though by no means prone to flatter their brethren of the provinces, would be glad to have their support in any scheme propounded at the capital for its especial benefit. When such a thing is required, papers are circulated very industriously throughout the whole country, containing exceedingly plausible arguments in favour of any measure which the powers below are anxious to carry. These papers are sometimes sent anonymously, and occasionally great confidence is expected from the parties to whom they are addressed, who are directed to send the sums to be subscribed for the proposed object to the agents or bankers employed without any signature; and there can be little doubt that jobs of this nature have been very successful, individuals promising to advocate certain measures at home having pocketed a lac or two of rupees for the purpose. It is rather an amusing thing to witness the reception of any very startling proposition in its progress

through the Mofussil. The amazing eagerness with which it may be received at first, and the certainty that, at the cost of so many rupees, some gentleman who has managed to bolster up an extraordinary reputation in India, but who is absolutely nobody at home, will procure the redress of all grievances, real and imaginary. Presently a sceptic, possessed of the spirit of incredulity, examines the document, and appends to it a few marginal notes, which act like magic. The whole thing appears in a new light, the supporters drop off, and the scheme perhaps falls to the ground; though so great is the perseverance of many who volunteer to procure the abolition of any enactment displeasing to the Anglo-Indian community, and so sanguine are they that their representations, if properly backed, will be attended to, that more money is thrown away in this manner than the Mofussil can in reality afford.

Though, as we have before stated, a Mofussillite is generally cordially welcomed in the Ditch, unless he should take up his abode there in some public capacity, he does not usually become reconciled to it. He feels that he hangs loosely upon society, having no stake upon any of the cards played by persons who are actively engaged in some scheme of public or private utility; and he is mortified by a want of importance which is not felt in smaller communities. Habits have been contracted which it is difficult to overcome, while so strong is the force of prejudice, that even when benefiting from the great advantages attending upon change of scene, and the variety produced by an enlarged circle of society, the Mofussillite will continue to rail against the Ditch, and return rejoicing to the provinces, where he fancies he enjoys greater freedom of action and a better climate. After a residence in England, however, many who could not endure Calcutta previously to their departure from India, are anxious to procure an appointment there upon their return: they have learned to appreciate its advantages, and setting its climate aside, which, for seven months out of the twelve, is certainly deplorable, those who judge calmly and dispassionately must allow that it is a very superior place of abode. The means of getting up the country so quickly by steam upon the Ganges, the comparative facility of visiting the hills, and the opportunity of going to sea at any time, obviate nearly every inconvenience which was formerly sustained. Most assuredly, the Ditch seems determined to avail itself of the communication to places formerly beyond its reach, and in its improved acquaintance with the Mofussil, will soon prove itself undeserving of the taunts to which it has been so long subjected on the score of ignorance. Its increasing size, the establishment of public opinion through the medium of a free press, the advantages afforded by its libraries, and the easiness with which congenial society may be found, are circumstances so favourable to the Ditch, that it must always be preferred to any Mofussil station inferior to Meerut.

CONOLLY'S JOURNEY TO THE NORTH OF INDIA.*

IMPORTANT as have been the events of which the countries between Persia and India, between the Caspian and the Hindu Koh, have been the theatre, it is most probable that they will yet witness transactions of still greater "pith and moment," and become the scene of occurrences destined to exercise a more wide and lasting influence upon the condition of mankind. All distinct traces of the victories of Alexander, and the cities and kingdoms which he founded in this quarter, have long since disappeared; and even the vestiges of the more recent conquests and extensive empires of Jangez and Timour have been in a great degree obliterated by the continuous current, since their day, of ephemeral dominion and military devastation in Kharezsm and Khorasan. The course of revolution has not yet reached its termination. Changes more extraordinary than the past seem to be approaching. The two rival candidates for the sceptre of the East, Britain and Russia, are gradually narrowing the interval by which they are separated. From the Russian territories on the Caspian to the British possessions on the Setlej, a distance considerably less than that between Moscow and Paris, is all that now intervenes, and their respective confines are more likely to advance than to recede. The irresistible progress of civilization, when it comes in contact with semi-barbarous disorganization, is at work on either side, and the result must be, before many more years have elapsed, that the two European powers will have established over the space that now sunders them either a commanding political influence or absolute dominion, and will thus come into contact, if not into collision.

We are not amongst those who are afraid of the collision, or anticipate it as an inevitable consequence of the contact. It would, no doubt, be better for the interests of the nations of the East that they should enjoy the blessings of civilized government under their own princes, and better for the world at large that such anomalies as either British or Russian domination over Indians, Tartars, Turks, and Persians, should be unknown. There is, however, no prospect of a consummation so desirable; the Asiatic states will never of themselves work out their own organization; the bonds of authority amongst them are so relaxed, the principles upon which it should be based so unsettled, the preference of social to selfish advantage so utterly inconceivable, that they have not amongst them the first elements of order, and must be taught them by foreign masters to whom they are familiar. The fine countries in question, capable of supporting countless multitudes in plenty and happiness, and calculated to form a grand high-way for the interchange of benefits between the east and the west, the north and the south, are thinly peopled by a half-starving population, and oppose an insuperable barrier to the progress of civilization in the misrule and anarchy which incessantly arm the inhabitants against each other, and rarely exhibit them to foreign visitants and travellers in any other light than as marauders

* *Journey to the North of India, overland from England, through Russia, Persia, and Affghaunistaun.* By Lieut. ARTHUR CONOLLY. Two Vols. Second Ed. Revised. London, 1838. Bentley.

and assassins. Infinitely preferable on every account would be any European government to the plundering forays of the Turkomans, or the feeble but not the less unprincipled administration of the Khans of Khiva and Bokhara, or the Barikzyes of Afghanistan.

That these freebooters, whether congregated in camps or isolated on despotic thrones, will be curbed by the strong hand of European authority, is as certain as it is desirable, and Russia will no doubt do all in her power towards the accomplishment of this object. The intention has been long entertained and openly avowed—not that of conquering India, indeed, although such seems to be the only project of which we are suspicious; but that of extending her power in the East. This object was one of the stipulations of the treaty of Tilsit; it has been carried into effect on the Caspian and in Persia, and it is unreservedly proclaimed in the narratives of travels to Khiva and Bokhara, for which we are indebted to Russian functionaries. Besides the contiguity of these Asiatic states to the Russian frontier, which makes it natural and expedient that friendly relations, both of a political and commercial nature, should be maintained with them, and the impossibility of preserving such relations except by the previous establishment of authoritative influence, Russia has wrongs to resent and to revenge. Many of her subjects—many thousands, it has been asserted, but probably with some exaggeration—are held in captivity in Turkestan, and their liberation, as well as the prevention of all such outrages in future, would justify a manifestation of power adequate to the end. With such purposes and such pleas, we need not wonder to see the boundaries of Russia in the East gradually extending, and it scarcely becomes us to exclaim against it, with India in our hands. That Russia is instigated in all her movements by the ultimate design of wresting from us our Eastern empire, is a gratuitous assumption, for the acquisitions nearer to her are recommended by considerations sufficiently obvious, without it being necessary to imagine that they will be valued only as stepping-stones to India. That when they are passed, India may be menaced, is possible; but they must be passed before India can be seriously threatened, and the passage is not without its difficulties and dangers. At any rate, it must be the work of time, and it will be our own fault if we suffer any other European state to forestal us in an undisputed predominance in the politics of the East.

It must be confessed, that our policy hitherto has been any thing but magnanimous. Instead of taking that foremost place in the oriental world which Akbar and Aurungzeb occupied in right of their empire in Hindustan, we have attempted to conceal ourselves, within an impenetrable screen, from all the rest of Asia; and, “like a thief, who the precious diadem stole, and put it in his pocket,” sneak out of notice as quietly as possible. It mattered not what injury our neighbours might do to one another, as long as they did none to us. They were welcome to make their states a howling wilderness, as long as our harvests were abundant. Occasionally, when we fancied or feared danger to ourselves, we made a show of interest in their condition; but as soon as the peril passed away, we retreated to our lair, and

took no farther heed of them; nay, even when they appealed to us—the weaker to protect them against the stronger, legitimate sovereigns to aid them against rebellious subjects, or friends of order and good government to defend them against anarchy and misrule—we invariably turned a deaf ear to their supplications, and left them to tear one another to pieces at discretion. That policy so selfish, so ungenerous, should have brought us into discredit with all our neighbours, is not matter of surprise; and yet the timid caution by which it has been vindicated has been an entire failure. We have sought, it is urged, to convince the neighbouring powers that we have no ambitious designs against their independence: they do not believe us; they look upon our forbearance as either weakness or insincerity. All our late travellers—Moorcroft, Burnes, and Conolly—have incurred difficulty and peril, from the imputation that they were only precursors of British aggression—spies to discover the nakedness of the land. It is the general belief of the rulers and of the people of the countries west of the Indus, and perhaps, too, of the east, including China, that it is the invariable practice of the English to come at first in the humble guise of travellers and traders, and to end in the character of conquerors and kings. More could scarcely have been suspected of us if we had thrown aside reserve, and mixed openly in Asiatic politics; less, probably, would have been dreaded, for then the people would have seen and known how far our acts coincided with our professions. As it is, nothing has been gained by our unnecessary relinquishment of all political consequence but contempt and suspicion. A better order of things is apparently on the eve of commencing, and we are about to be forced, albeit for our own sakes still, into that consideration to which our position and power give us an undeniable claim.

As preparatory to our filling a leading part in scenes which are yet, in a great measure, untried, it is, of course, of the highest importance that we should be well informed respecting their probable locality. They have been not unfrequently visited. In 1783, the journey of Mr. Forster through the whole of the Afghan territory, by Cabul, Ghizni, Candahar, and Herat, to Persia, offers a connected line on the north, whilst the route of Capt. Christie, from Sindh to Herat, connects it with India on the south. The latter, however, is a route alone, and Forster's journey was performed under circumstances of personal risk, which prevented his collecting all the information derivable from his opportunities of observation. Since then, also, great political changes have taken place. For a later and fuller account of the Afghan kingdom, at a period when it had much declined from the condition under which Forster saw it, we are indebted to Mr. Elphinstone, whose work must ever remain a standard authority in all matters respecting the Afghans, which are of a more permanent character than their government, their country, their institutions, and their character. In a still lower stage of debasement, Cabul was visited by Moorcroft, some fifteen years after Mr. Elphinstone's embassy; and after another period of fifteen years, during which civil dissensions as well as foreign invasion had reduced the Afghan kingdom to a remnant of unconnected shreds and patches, Cabul

again received an English traveller in the person of Capt. Burnes. Moorcroft and Burnes passed on to the north, to Balkh and Bokhara, and the latter proceeded to Persia across the Turkoman desert, thus filling up the examination of the country on the north of the Paropamisian mountains. About the same time, the traveller, whose work we are about to notice, journeyed from Persia to India on the south of the range, following from Meshed to Herat, and thence to Candahar, much the same route as Forster, and then passing between his line and Christie's to the banks of the Indus. By these different travels we are tolerably well informed in regard to the topography of the countries between Persia and India; but in all these cases, except in Mr. Elphinstone's, the information gleaned was gathered cursorily and by snatches, and under great disadvantages, travelling amongst Turkomans and Afghans being at no time exempt from personal danger, and Christian travellers having to dread religious hatred, as well as extortion and ferocity.

Lieut. Conolly, of the Hon. East-India Company's Bengal army, returned to India overland in 1829. He travelled by way of Russia, from St. Petersburg to Tabreez; thence to Meshed, and from that city to India across the south-western portion of the Afghan country. An account of his travels was published in 1834: we had not an opportunity at the time of noticing it, and gladly, therefore, take advantage of the appearance of a second edition to advert to some of the valuable information which the publication affords.

On his arrival at Tehraun, it had been Lieut. Conolly's intention to have followed the usual route to the south, and embarked at Bashir for Bombay; but thinking he might reach India overland, and being desirous of adding to the information respecting the interesting and little-travelled countries of the Turkomans and Afghans, he determined to attempt a journey either *viâ* Khiva, Bokhara, and Cabul, or through Khorasan and Afghanistan to the Indus. "I had the good fortune," he observes, "to engage as my companion Syud Karamat Ali, an unprejudiced, very clever, and gentlemanly native of Hindustan, who had resided many years in Persia, and was held in great esteem by the English there. I had afterwards much reason to congratulate myself upon having so agreeable a companion, and it was chiefly owing to his assistance that I safely completed my journey." And good reason has Lieut. Conolly for this tribute to his friend, as the extreme liberality in practice and opinion, the steady attachment, the presence of mind, and calm resolution of Karamat Ali, were repeatedly exemplified in a most extraordinary manner upon the journey. For fidelity and courage in a Mohamedan, when he does become the friend of a Christian, we were not unprepared; but the total abandonment of all bigotry and prejudice, combined with apparently a sincere belief in the fundamental tenets of Islam, would have been, in our estimation, impossible, had not Karamat Ali been evidence of its existence.

In April 1830, Lieut. Conolly quitted Tehraun for Astrabad, where he made arrangements for accompanying a caravan that was about to start from Goorgaun to Khiva. From a Turkoman encampment, at the former

place, he was furnished with a guide in one Peerwullee, who engaged either to conduct him to Khiva, or bring him safely back, and who was declared to be a very worthy person; and he was also accompanied by another member of the clan, Orauz Kellijee, mounted on his own horse, and armed with a sword, and a light spear twelve feet long. These two worthies, after leading the travellers, professedly in quest of the *casila*, a week's journey in the desert to the north-east, were joined by four others, who speedily displayed their Turkoman propensities, having come from the clan on the Goorgaun river, as it proved, to rob, if not murder, their recent visitors. "On being questioned why they had come, they answered, purely to serve us; that one Sultan Mohammed Khan, of the Jaffer Bi tribe, had set out with a party to rob and murder us, on the report that our camels were laden with gold ducats; that they had ridden day and night to the defence of their guests, and that we must turn aside with them to a place of safety." As resistance was unavailing, the travellers were obliged to follow these unbidden guides whither they pleased to lead, and that their guidance was any thing but friendly, soon appeared, as, upon coming in sight of the caravan which it had been proposed to join, they refused to allow Lieut. Conolly to proceed to it. "No, we must absolutely go with them to Bábek's oubeh (camp); our friends required an assurance of our safety; Bábek had killed a horse worth a hundred toman; our baggage would be examined in due season, and finally, they would themselves escort us to Ali Kouli, Khan of Khiva." In constrained submission to their determination, the party was led in various directions towards the south, for five or six days more, when the farce came to a *dénouement*.

With the earliest light of day we were all glad to rise. They held a consultation apart, and then coming to us, said that, as Bábek's oubeh did not appear to have marched up from Goorgaun, as they had expected, we should but lose time in seeking for it; and that, the threatened danger being past, our best course would be to make a fresh start for Khiva, under their escort. First, however, they said, they must examine our baggage, to see how far the reports concerning us were true; and, as our provisions had been nearly consumed, they would go to Astrabad and buy more for us. Thèsyud affected to fall in heartily with this plan, for assured that they would not take us to Astrabad, he thought our best chance of relief would lie in a letter of his writing; and with a view to induce them to carry this, he spoke as though we had deposited much money in the hands of our Astrabad friends.

Our effects were regularly inspected, the syud standing in the midst of them, and explaining the nature of each article produced, with the grace of a lecturer. "In this bag, I beg leave to state for your excellent selves' information, is pepper; in that, ginger and other spices. These are Kerman shawls, and those silk scarfs; and in that bundle are furs—furs for the Khiva market;" and thus our heavy baggage was passed. They appeared disappointed at finding pepper where they looked for ducats; but, said Mohummud Kouli, "now for your private property." The old man was sent to bring in the camels, that he might not view the wealth which they thought would now see the light, and they crowded eagerly round the syud as he produced two or three small boxes from the luggage-bags. One was a small medicine-chest: they took out vials,

held them to the light, smelt, and slowly returned them, evidently not without a suspicion that we were conjurers or alchemists. "And that box?"—"Also contains medicines;"—and under that head we passed our thermometers (which they took for bottles) and a few small parcels. There remained but one box, in which were some papers and books, and a brass astrolabe. The papers they could not read, so took the syud's word for their being scraps of poetry, &c. The books, English and Persian, they raised to their foreheads, and kissed, deeming them sacred ones; and it was farcical enough to see rascals, who were robbing us, handing round a volume of "Elphinstone's Caubul," and kissing it reverentially.

Bábek weighed the heavy brass astrolabe in his hand, and, shutting one eye nodded significantly to his opposite neighbour, as if to say, *so much weight: we hardly satisfied him that it was not gold.* "Where then is your money?" said they. "We have 140 tomauns in our girdles." These were produced, and the gold pieces were shaken out on a cloth. Their countenances brightened at the sight, and as for Peerwullee, he was so delighted, that he could not help expressing his satisfaction in a sort of hysterical chuckle. "You'll pay Bábek for the horse he killed on your account?"—"You see what little money we have to take us all the way to Hindustan."—"We'll be considerate; say twenty-five tomauns—he was worth a hundred!—and now for my own trouble," said Mohummud Kouli. "You best know what your exertions deserve," replied the syud, resignedly. "I'll take five tomauns; and, counting out thirty for the deceased horse and himself, he made way for the others. Bábek valued his labours at eight tomauns. "Give Daoud Nuzzer seven—he came all the way; and Kourban Kouli—give him six. A tomaun will do for the old man, and then there are the other two. Money was taken for two men who *were* to have joined us, and we were relieved altogether of about half our cash.

The price of the dead horse was sociably divided on the spot, and our bundles of clothes were next looked into. Bábek wanted an alkhauk, and the red-flowered one would just suit him. Kourban Kouli had no jubba; we could have no possible occasion for three, so he took the best, and borrowed the syud's green sash to keep it tight to his body. I don't know how far their fancies would have reminded them of wants, had not one of them stumbled upon a chess-board: seizing it with a shout, they called to the syud to explain the pieces to them, and were presently stretched on the ground, earnestly engaged in a game of chess. "We must now write for money as well as provisions," said the syud. "Good," answered Mohummud Kouli, looking up from his game; "write for what you please; but a word against us, and '*yaik shumsheer!*'—one blow of a sword for you." My friend wondered how he could be supposed capable of acting in an underhand manner, and then composed a letter which he hoped would cause the bearer of it to be secured.

We parted with a thousand courtesies; they commending us to the care of Peerwullee, and promising to return in five days with money and provision, and then to escort us to Khiva. Mohummud Kouli followed us some distance, under pretence of paying parting compliments, but in reality with the hope of getting my pistols; if it was only a *loan*, he said; but the syud took an oath against parting with them, and said, "I've sworn it;" so he rode off. We had now leisure to reflect upon their past treatment of us, and to compare opinions as to their probable intentions. Abdoollah was of opinion that they had intended to murder us, but that he had twice thwarted their plans; first by

forcibly leading the camels up to the oubeh which Peerwullee wished to avoid, and, the night before, by sneezing when he saw them conferring together—a sure mode of causing people to defer what they have on their minds; but when we asked his advice for the future, he could think of no less desperate course than shooting Peerwullee and running away with the camels. It was next to a certainty, that if the party returned, they would sell us, or take us to Khiva, and give us up there as spies; but we were as little able to free ourselves from the half-captivity in which we were held in the desert by one man, as if we had been in the custody of twenty, and our only comfort (if comfort it was) was the syud's philosophical motto, which may be translated “*Che sara sara.*”

Left to the guidance of Peerwullee alone, the travellers compelled him to lead them to the first encampment they fell in with; where they were hospitably received, and from which, after some delay and difficulty, they effected their return to Astrabad, where it was currently reported that they had been killed. This would probably have befallen Lieut. Conolly, had not the Turkomans been deterred by the religious character of his companion, a syud, or descendant of the Prophet, whose intimacy with a kafir they could not understand, and which they endeavoured openly to dissolve. Had not Karamat Ali been firm, his companion's life would in all probability have been forfeited.

The author has given us useful information respecting the divisions of the Turkoman tribes, and some interesting descriptions of their manners and customs; and enters into some ingenious speculation on the Russian policy in Turkestan. It is evident, from the passages which he cites from Moravief and Meyendorf, that the establishment of what the latter—in our opinion not unjustly—terms the salutary influence of Russia upon western Asia, is a topic familiar to the anticipation of Russian functionaries. Both these officers speak confidently of the facility with which Khiva and Bokhara might be invaded, and the Turkoman clans compelled to acknowledge political control. The facility may be doubted, as the nature of the country opposes serious difficulties to an invading force. Even Moravief's small party, on the journey to Khiva, suffered severely from want of water on the march; and a force sufficiently strong to effect the purposes in view, could perhaps scarcely cross the desert between the Caspian and the Oxus. A more feasible plan is the less direct one, of employing the instrumentality of the Persians—a plan which recent events seem to show has been adopted: we must give our author the credit of having predicted this alternative. After discussing the direct course of subjugation, he observes:

I see a much likelier way of the Russians attaining all their ends on the Oxus, through means of the Persians, whom they may push on, in more directions than one, to advance their own purposes. Kharazm was a Persian province in the time of Shah Ismael Sôfi (I may say so late as in the time of Nadir Shah), and if any energy were introduced into Persian councils, it might again become so. The same difference of religion, which led to Shah Ismael's losing Kharazm, still exists as an objection to the Persians recovering the province; but it would not avail against them if they were organized and well backed.

The Persians, I need hardly say I think, are, and long will be, a cat's paw in the hands of the Russians, and if the two agree to destroy the state of Kharazm, they may cause great changes in the political condition of the neighbouring countries. Of the actual superiority of Persian means to his own for the conquest of Khiva, the Czar himself seems to be sufficiently aware; for, since the last war, he has proposed to Abbas Meerza to join with him in an expedition to crush a horde so especially obnoxious to Irân, to liberate the captives of both nations, and to secure Persia against future irruptions.

After resting a few days at Astrabad, Lieut. Conolly and his friend, the syud, resumed their journey. Avoiding any further trial of Turkoman hospitality, they crossed the Elburz mountains to Shahrud-i-Bostam, and joined a caravan of pilgrims proceeding to Meshed, the tomb of Imam Reza. They travelled by Subzana and Nishapur, the latter the capital of a "neglected but still fine" province, and arrived at Meshed on the 28th June. The city was visited by Mr. Fraser in his travels into Khorasan, and is minutely and ably described by him. Lieut. Conolly refers to his description, but he adds many interesting particulars respecting the pilgrimage and the shrine to which the devotions are addressed. Through the management of Karamat Ali, he had an opportunity of viewing the interior of the shrine—a sight to which no unbeliever but himself was ever admitted, and which nothing but the coolness of his conductor enabled him to enjoy with impunity. (Of course, he traversed its courts and chambers in the disguise of one of the faithful; the least suspicion of his real character would have been certain destruction. The circumstances of his visit are thus narrated :

At a small door to the left of the golden porch, sat a man in the gloom, with several pairs of slippers before him; the syud, depositing his shoes, moved on quickly, so it became requisite to shuffle off mine also, and follow him into what is called Aliverdi Khan's goombuz, a fine mosque, regarding which there is a very incredible anecdote. We left on one side a room set apart for women to pray in, and passed into the "kishick khaneh," or guard hall, where the servants of the shrine keep watch. There were but few persons here, and those engaged in conversation, so skreening ourselves by the high doors, we sat down and took a good look into the adjoining chamber, Darul Houffaz, which was of semicircular form, domed, and of great height and size. There was a strong glare of many lights, and the place was nearly filled with turbaned syuds and moollâs, and pilgrims of many countries. Some were seated with their backs to the walls, reading or talking; others stood and conversed in groups; and friends, meeting, stayed to salute each other, and mutually wish acceptance of their vows. Before the door that led into the shrine, were seated devotees, weeping, and beating their naked breasts most extravagantly, while others stood muttering the form before entering; and in the corners sat doctors, servants of the shrine, reading the Koran aloud.

It was a scene to bewilder one, and I was thinking whether I was not dreaming, when my companion touched my hand, and rising, led me quickly across till we came beneath the centre of the dome. Stopping for a moment before the door of the shrine, we bent our heads in salute towards it, and then passed out into a smaller chamber, in which stood a magnificent gilt candelabrum, in the shape of a tree, bearing forty branch-lights. To have completed

the ceremony, we should have entered the sanctum, and walked round the tomb, but the light was too broad to render that a safe proceeding, especially at such a season, for had the alarm been given of an infidel polluting the shrine, the zealots at the door would have shortly made a convert or a martyr of him. Being unprepared for the alternative, I was content to dispense with this part of the ceremony, and to pass out into a beautifully-proportioned enclosed square, traversing which, we found ourselves in the Gowher Shaud mosque, built by the wife of one of Tamerlane's sons, a prince who has left memorials of his piety and graphic skill in many sacred sentences of broad Arabic writing, with which he embellished the walls of this and of other Mohummudan temples.

When we entered, the faces of the crowd with which we mixed were turned towards Kerbolah, and they were listening with intense interest to the words of a speaker, mounted on a pulpit of steps, who "kerchief in hand," alternately wept and harangued—his theme, the martyrdom of the sainted Hossein. The mosque was but partially lighted; sufficiently so to show the speaker, and the expression of some of his auditors' countenances; farther within, the mosque was dark, but we could discern by a glimmering light on the wall, that it was crowded to the extremity. Though I but imperfectly understood the orator's words, yet aided by my friend I could catch the tenour of his speech, and felt myself becoming gradually much interested. He was gifted with a deep melodious voice, and had entire sway over the feelings of those whom he addressed. When, detailing the cruelty with which Hossein's son was murdered in his very arms, he spoke of the lamentations of the mother, all were softened and wept; but as, after a pause, he went on to tell of the youthful courage of his sister Zeinab's two sons, their sorrow gradually gave way to admiration; which they expressed in a deep hum of applause; and when, still rising in energy, he described the noble firmness with which the martyr met death, when all his friends had fallen for him, they caught the enthusiasm of the speaker, and burst into a loud and prolonged shout of—"Hossein!"

I have in vain tried to describe this scene: it was one of those which, once witnessed, is never forgotten; but I feel that my words scarcely give an idea of it.

Through low-arched vaults, which border this mosque, we found our way into the great square again, and then I to my alarm perceived that we were followed by a moollâ covered with an immense white turban, who, at a little distance, dodged us wherever we went. The syud observing this, turned short into a small mosque open to the square, and commenced a form of prayer which I saw was not the usual one, so I thought my best course was to stand behind him in a reverential attitude, whereas I should have sat on my heels. Having resolved always to make an excuse for not saying prayers, rather than commit a regular mockery of any thing so sacred, I had not given myself the trouble to learn the Mooselmaun forms; but in this instance I should have found a slight knowledge of them useful, without being in the way of my scruples. The old man, who had seated himself at the entrance, seeing my posture, came up to me, and for what appeared a very long minute, peered hard into my face, and ran his eye over my person; he then asked me why, if I was Mooselmaun, I did not also say my prayers. I do not remember ever to have felt more uncomfortable; the syud was prostrate before me, unconscious of what was going on, and the old man was pressing his question with a pertinacity that made me very much inclined to knock him down and run for it; but I commanded myself so far as not to answer him, and fetched two or

three deep sobs, that he might suppose me weeping for the sorrows of Hossein. He appeared very dissatisfied, and when he left me and went to the door, I fully expected that he would bring a crowd in upon us; but now the syud had finished his performance, and seeing how matters stood, he, with an air of great nonchalance, walked up to the man with his cloak carelessly thrown back so as to disclose his green sash. This settled the suspicions of our persecutor: at least he left us, and hastily regaining our slippers, we returned home.

Lieut. Conolly was detained at Meshed some time by the difficulty of raising money for the expenses of his onward journey. During his stay, a body of Afghan troops arrived from Herat, who, in conjunction with a force from Meshed, marched against the Turkomans. After a campaign of a fortnight, in which they inflicted little or no loss upon the enemy, they "found themselves short of water and food, and returned to Meshed, to escape starvation." After a while, the Afghans returned to Herat. Lieut. Conolly availed himself of the opportunity to proceed on his route, and joined a *cafila*, which took advantage of the security afforded by the troops, every member of it paying a tax to the generalissimo, as the price of his protection. The party marched on the 13th September, and arrived at Herat on the 22d. The distance is estimated by Lieut. Conolly at 232 miles: the ordinary *cafila* road below the hills is above 240 miles. The roads oppose no serious difficulties to the march of troops.

The siege of Herat by the Persians, encouraged or instigated, it is said, by Russia, the measures to which our Indian Government has in consequence had recourse, and the results that may be expected to ensue, have given at this moment peculiar interest to a place sufficiently remarkable in ancient and in modern times. Herat or Heri, as it is commonly termed by Persian writers, is identified by name and position with the Aria of classical geography. In the legendary history of Persia, it was the residence of Burzu, the grandson of Rustam, and it makes an important figure on various occasions in more authentic annals. In the tenth century, it is described by Ibn Haukel as a fortified city, with the finest mosque in Khorasan. Early in the sixteenth century, it sustained a siege of eighteen months by the Usbeks, who were forced at last to retreat from before it. In the commencement of the eighteenth century it was taken by the Afghans from the Persians; it was recovered by Nadir Shah, but, upon his death, was captured, in 1751, by Ahmed Shah, the founder of the Afghan monarchy, and has ever since remained attached to that power. In the piece-meal appropriation of the monarchy, Herat is the only city that has fallen to the lot of a member of the royal house; and Shah Mahmud, and since him, his son Shah Kamran, have been able to maintain themselves in it against both domestic and foreign enemies. When visited by Forster, it was in a flourishing condition. The grand market, he observes, held once a week, was so crowded that it was difficult to make way through it. According to Lieut. Conolly's account, it is a place of considerable size and population. He describes it as a well-fortified town, three-quarters of a mile square, comprising four thousand dwelling-houses, twelve hundred shops, seventeen

caravanserais, besides many mosques and fine public reservoirs of water. It contains about 45,000 inhabitants. The outside wall is thickly built upon a solid mound formed by the earth of a wet ditch which, filled by springs within itself, goes entirely round the city. There are five gates, defended each by a small outwork; and on the north side is a strong citadel, also surrounded by a wet ditch. These defences, and the courage of its garrison, have enabled it to oppose a successful resistance to the assaults of the Persians, although, if report be true, aided by Russian science and skill. The environs of Herat are described by our author as eminently beautiful; the whole space between the town and the hills, which are four miles distant on the north, and twelve on the south, presenting an uninterrupted succession of little fortified villages, gardens, vineyards, and corn-fields. The ravages of war have, no doubt, sadly changed all the scene.

The same embarrassments which detained the travellers at Meshed again delayed their departure from Herat, and they were reduced to the greatest difficulties from want of means of raising money, when they were relieved by the friendly interposition of a remarkable character—an individual who to the profession of a horse-dealer united the reputation of a saint, and was nevertheless an honest man. “Syud Muheen Shah was a peer khaneh, or elder of a colony of syuds settled at Pisheen. In the course of his dealings, he had visited Hindustan, and had become known to several of our countrymen, of whom he had reason to speak well.” Mr. Elphinstone had given his brother’s son a handful of money for answering a few questions; Mr. Cole, of Mysore, had bought a horse of him; Hunter Sahib, of Mutchlee bunder, had given him a rifle. These acts of kindness had not been bestowed in vain. The English, the syud averred, were a most excellent tribe, who never gave their words falsely; and, please God! he added, he would take Lieut. Conolly’s debts upon his head and shoulders, and convey him safely to Hindustan. He kept his word, in spite of the difficulties in which his pledge sometimes involved him, and in defiance of many attempts which were made to persuade him that those whom he so readily and generously befriended were cheats and impostors.

On the 19th of October, the travellers rode from Herat, under the escort of Syud Muheen Shah and a dozen other travellers, chiefly syuds of Pisheen. The direction was to the south-east; and after a march of eight days, by a road not before traversed by any European, the travellers arrived at a small fort lately built by Syud Muheen, in which one of his wives and his brother-in-law’s family were residing. The place was about sixteen miles south of Candahar. Here Lieut. C. was confined for some days by indisposition, and was thus prevented from visiting Candahar, of which, however, we have a short notice by Karamat Ali. It is said to be strongly fortified, and a third larger than Herat. Lieut. Conolly computes its population accordingly at about sixty thousand; but there is reason, from other sources of information, to suspect it does not amount to half that number. Apprehension of some act of extortion or oppression on the part of the Sir-

dars of Candahar, if they should hear of the vicinity of a European, rendering the syud very anxious for his guest's resuming his journey, they again set out on the 10th October, and on the 13th arrived at Pisheen.

A residence of some days in the valley of Pisheen restored Lieut. Conolly to health, and afforded him an opportunity of becoming familiar with its inhabitants. He was obliged, however, to confine himself to the immediate vicinity, as Muheen Shah was apprehensive, if Abdullah Khan should hear of his presence, he would be detained, and the protection afforded him made an excuse for extorting money from the syud and ruining his family.

The residence of Muheen Shah consisted of a long line of low rooms, forming one side of an inclosed court with mud walls. It was situated in one of two contiguous villages, containing together above 150 cottages. In these the chief occupation of the men was tending their horses preparatory to their being sent to India for sale, or bringing fire-wood for store against the winter. The females and their bondswomen were busily engaged in household tasks, fetching water from the river, cooking, and preparing useful articles for those who were about to leave the khail. Labour and exposure, Lieut. Conolly remarks, had been rather unfavourable to their personal attractions, yet there were not wanting some sun-burnt beauties amongst them. They had no notion of muffling up their faces, like the women of Persia, but wore plaids thrown loosely over their heads, which, when they were busy in-doors, were allowed to fall upon their shoulders. Their manners were not the less retiring and modest. The Afghans are in general proud of their women, and have entire confidence in their good conduct; so that when a husband is absent, his wife has charge of the establishment, and may without scandal do the honours of the house to a traveller who should happen to arrive at his tent whilst he is away. The Afghans have a proverbial phrase amongst them, expressive of this feeling; they say, "Go to Hind for riches, to Cashmere for pleasure, but to Khorasan for a wife."

On the 21st of November, the travellers resumed their journey, under the protection of Muheen Shah, and in company with several of his clan, taking horses for sale to Sindh, and even to Bombay. The party journeyed by Quetta, the petty capital of the Baluch province of Shaul, a town of four hundred houses of one story. It is situated on the road from Hindustan to Candahar and Herat, and is an entrepôt where merchants from the sea-coast exchange their commodities with those of the interior. If the country was in a settled condition, and trade flourished, it would become a place of some importance. The party halted at Quetta nine days; being joined there by other dealers, making up the whole number to above 250 men and 400 horses. None of the latter were of any great value, and the far greater proportion were very indifferent. The merchants profit but little by the sale of them. Formerly, they brought down Turkoman horses of a good kind, but have not lately been able to realize their price in India. They look, however, chiefly to the profits made on the articles which they bring back.

Resuming their march on the 2d December, they proceeded by the Umbar and Zanjira mountains to the south. On the 7th, they made another halt at Baugh, in order that the horses might recruit by being fed with the nourishing stalks of the jawari. At Poonoo, a large Hindu village beyond the border of Baluchistan, the greater number of the horse-dealers separated from the body, in order to go to Larkhana, on the way to the sea-coast.

Muheen Shah, determining to escort his guest to the north-west frontier of British India, selected half a dozen of his best horses to take with him, and sent the rest under charge of his brother to Bombay. From Poonoo little more than thirty miles brought the travellers to Shikarpur, a large Hindu town, which had been lately taken from the Afghan chief of Candahar by the amirs of Sindh. The country dependent on the city is described as highly productive. Sugar, cotton, indigo, tobacco, and opium are cultivated, as also wheat, barley, and peas, a little rice, and much jawari and bajra. The finest land, however, is left waste: the rich banks of the Indus, for some miles on either side, are allowed to remain covered with jungle, as a preserve of game for the sport of the amirs.

On the 20th of December, the party rode from Shikarpur to the Indus, about fifteen miles, and crossed the river where it was half a mile broad. Thence they proceeded to Khairpur, the residence of the two sons of Amir Solrab, and successors to his authority in Sindh. As usual with Asiatic princes, they proved to be oppressors and extortioners, and the sanctity of Muheen Shah's character was here an insufficient protection. Having refused to sell to the amirs a horse for what he considered an inadequate price, heavy duties were levied upon all his steeds, in the name of the elder of the amirs. Having paid these, similar payment was demanded in the name of the younger brother, and on the syud's demurring to the claim, he was seized, and put in confinement. He was not released without submitting to pay what had been thus exacted.

Lieut. Conolly halted a day at Rohree, on the left bank of the Indus, opposite to the island on which stands the fortress of Bukkur. The town, which is in a state of great decay, is of considerable antiquity, and is supposed by Lieut. Conolly and Col. Tod to have been the capital of the Sogdi, whom Alexander encountered in this part of his march. The situation of Rohree is eminently favourable, as an emporium for an extensive commerce between the sea-coast of Sindh and the Punjab. The navigation of the Indus has been opened since the date of this journey, and the facilities afforded by that river of conveying merchandize to western Asia, which were formerly matter of speculation, have been confirmed by experience. The advantages derivable from this line of communication with the interior, which have been the subject of various essays and reports, have no doubt been very much exaggerated, for a prosperous commerce cannot co-exist with poverty and bad government. Order and to a certain extent opulence must precede all attempts at mercantile intercourse. It matters little that there are consumers of British merchandize, if they have neither in the shape of money, manufactures, or raw produce,

wherewith to purchase our commodities; and few individuals would chuse to send goods to a market where payment was problematical, and profits would be nearly swallowed up in bribes or exorbitant duties. The immense profits realized on some transactions is the most discouraging testimony that can be adduced. English goods, according to information obtained by Lieut. C., sell generally at Bokhara at the rate of 150 per cent. profit upon prime cost at Bombay; that is, profits of this extent are absolutely necessary to cover exactions, and losses, and perils by the way. If the transit were free from the vexations and hazards to which it is now exposed, there can be no doubt that Central Asia would become a valuable mart for British goods—for its cottons, woollens, metals, and manufactures; the returns are not so obvious, but they would be provided. A remarkable instance of the creation of a valuable export, even under the present unfavourable condition of the country, is given by Lieut. Conolly in an Appendix. When he travelled through Afghanistan, none of the native merchants seemed to think that *wool* could be profitably exported. The opening of the Indus has, however, proved that they were mistaken. A decided trade in the wool of sheep pastured on those parts of India bordering on the Indus commenced at Bombay, in 1833, when 69,944 lbs. were exported. It has since increased at an extraordinary rate, no less than 2,444,091 lbs. having been exported from Bombay in the official year 1837.

From Rohree Lieut. Conolly travelled to Buhawalpore, whence, learning that the road eastward through the desert might be safely taken, he proceeded across it to the British frontier. The journey occupied eight days, being a computed distance of 176 miles. The country is not altogether a desert of deep sand, but is interspersed with much good ground, covered with low jungle and grass, in which many thousand camels and oxen are pastured. Water is generally scarce, being obtainable only from wells of great depth—250 or 300 feet below the surface; but for this circumstance, much of the soil might be cultivated. From Tibhee, on the frontier, Lieut. C. having no further risks to encounter, proceeded to Cawnpore, and thence to Calcutta.

The author has added to his travels an interesting summary of the history of the Afghans, from which a correct view of their political condition may be formed. He has also republished some observations, chiefly of a military character, printed in one of the Calcutta papers, on the overland invasion of India. He shows, we think satisfactorily, the circumstances under which alone such an attempt could be made, and the means by which it could be successfully encountered. It is of no use now to look to Persia as an intervening barrier; on the contrary, that country now forms little else than a base for hostile operations. A powerful ally in Afghanistan would, however, be more than a compensation for this disadvantage, as although the natural difficulties of the country between India and Persia are not insurmountable, yet they are formidable; and with active enemies on the flanks and in the rear, the advance of a European army to the Indus, with all its stores and artillery, would be impracticable. The chief obstacle to the

creation of such impediments lies in the fickle character of the people, and the distracted state of the government. It is probable that the restoration of the exiled king, Shah Shujah, would be acceptable to the people, and might be effected with little difficulty. He is, however, no longer a young man, and his personal character may not much longer be an element in the re-establishment of regular government. Of the character of the individual to whom his authority will be transferred, we are not aware; but we are satisfied that the succession will not be maintained for any protracted period, unless by the strong hand of British ascendancy. We must prepare for a period of exertion to which we have not for some time been called; but the effort is justified by the circumstances of the times, and if not now made, it will only be deferred; for the necessity will come sooner or later, and the opportunity may hereafter be less favourable than it is at present.

THE REG-RUWAN, OR MOVING SAND, OF CABUL.

BY CAPT. ALEX. BURNES.

Is the vicinity of Cabul, there is a phenomenon similar to what occurs at Jabal Nakous, or the sounding mountain, near Tor in the Red Sea. It is called *Reg-Ruwan*, or 'the moving sand,' and is thus described by the emperor Baber. "Between these plains there is a small hill, in which there is a line of sandy ground, reaching from the top to the bottom of the hill. They called it *Khwiju Reg-Ruwan*. They say that in the summer season the sound of drums and nagarets issues from this sand." The place has been seldom visited, being in the Kohistan, or troubled part of the country, but the power of the present chief of Cabul has subdued the rebellious tribes near, and an opportunity was thus afforded us of visiting it, which we did in October last.

The description of Baber, though it appears marvellous, is accurate. *Reg-Ruwan* is about forty miles north of Cabul, towards Hindu Kush, and near the base of the mountains. Two ridges of hills, detached from the rest, run in and meet each other; at the apex of this, a sheet of sand, as pure as that on the sea-shore, with a slope of about 40°, forms the face of a hill to its summit, which is about 400 feet high. When this sand is set in motion by a body of people, who slide down it, a sound is emitted. On the first trial, we distinctly heard two loud, hollow sounds, such as would be given by a large drum: On two subsequent attempts, we heard nothing, so that perhaps the sand requires to be for a time settled before the curiosity is displayed. There is an echo in the place, and the inhabitants have a belief that the sounds are only heard on Friday, when the saint of *Reg-Ruwan*, who is interred hard by, permits! The locality of the sand is remarkable, there being none other in the neighbourhood. *Reg-Ruwan* faces the south, but the wind of *Purwan* (*badi Purwan*) blows from the north for the greater part of the year, and has probably deposited it by an eddy. Such is the violence of this wind, that all the trees in the neighbourhood bend to the south, and a field, after a few years, requires to be recleared of the pebbles and stones which the loss of soil lays bare. The mountains here are generally composed of granite or mica, but at *Reg-Ruwan* we had sandstone, lime, slate and quartz.

In a late number of the *Journal of the Asiatic Society*, an extract of a letter from Lieutenant Wellsted, of the Indian Navy, described the mountain in the Red Sea, which has also been mentioned by Gray and Scetzen. There would appear to be some variation in the kind of sound issued, but both are, I suppose, explained by one theory, and that given by Mr. James Prinsep, regarding Jabal Nakous, being merely 'a reduplication of impulse setting air in vibration in a focus of echo.' At all events, *Reg-Ruwan* is another example of the phenomenon.

Reg-Ruwan is seen from a great distance, and the situation of the sand is so curious, that it might almost be imagined that the hill had been cut in two, and that it had gushed forth as from a sand-bag, though the wind could have brought it together. Convulsions of nature, however, are exceedingly common in this part of the world.

THE SPECTRE SON.

A TALE FROM THE CHINESE.*

THERE was in Chin-keang one Kung-tseuen, who fished in the Yang tsze keang, and in the evening remained at the two hills called Tsin and T'seou, on the north side, and waited there to spread his nets and catch fish. On the morn of the sixth day of the sixth moon, a violent storm drifted his boat to the Kwa island ferry, and an old man, bearing a bag on his back, suddenly came there, wishing to cross over to Chin-keang. Kung-tseuen, of his own accord, proffered the old man his boat, and, hearing his bag on his back, conducted him to the cabin. Those accustomed to travel by water have an old custom, that if they have any thing in their baggage which they do not wish to be known, they separate it from their other luggage, and take care to carry it themselves, and not let it pass through the waterman's hand. Now this old gentleman, being unaccustomed to travel by water, was not upon his guard, while Kung-tseuen, from the time that he had spent on the river, was well acquainted with all the watermen's proverbs, and was a quick-sighted water-devil. As he raised the luggage with his hand, he discovered that it was very heavy, and seeing that he had but one passenger, an old man too, he did not apprehend much from him. While he deliberated whether he should send the old gentlemen's soul before the infernal judges, and was pondering upon the subject, he hit upon a plan to do for him. He pushed the boat away from shore to an open spot in the river, and while the wind and waves were very high, and no one around could see, he dropped his oars, entered the cabin, seized the old man by the loins, grasped and turned him as one would pull down a blind, head first and feet up, threw him into the river, and shouted out in a jeering tone, "It's very considerate of you, old fellow, to present me with all these things, and it is but right that I should offer you an annual soup!"†

After he had finished speaking, he opened the mouth of the bag, and saw that it was filled with large and small ingots of silver, about two or three hundred ounces in all. His brow expanded,‡ and his eyes glistened; he rowed away his boat to Chin-keang, and took the bag home. When he came to the door, he hulloosed to his wife to "come and see;" and when she approached, and beheld the bag glittering with silver, her eyes sparkled, and she said, "How came this?" "Quite fairly," replied Kung-tseuen, and then detailed to her the whole affair. "This is sheer good luck," said the woman. "The other night, I dreamt that my body was besmeared with mire, and the lamp wove flowers incessantly; prognostics, without doubt, of our unexpected piece of good fortune. You should go and purchase a few pieces of victims and pieces of lucky paper fit for offering." "You're quite right, old lady," replied Kung-tseuen; "let us reverence the gods, and adore Füh; heaven may pity us; at all events, it has alleviated our poverty."

He then departed, took along with him several pieces of broken silver to the market, purchased some pieces of victims, fruit, and wine, and having spread them out in order, both successively adored heaven and earth, and, one after the other, bowed and acknowledged the interposition of the gods, and prepared their feast for night. They took out an ingot of silver, looked at it, then drank, then looked again at their silver. But, in the course of time, their wealth became dissipated, and both turned serious and cool to one another, neither speaking or replying; although, up to the period of obtaining this unexpected property, they had been mutually respectful and affectionate. After this event, they were perpetually squabbling, and became a 'You pledge me, I'll drink to you' kind of people; and when both were "smashed drunk," they were in the habit of retiring to rest, having converted the old man's bag into their pillow.

* Translated from the *Se hou shih wai*, ch. 24, p. 1—5.

† Alluding to the annual sacrifices, offerings, &c. made at the tomb.

‡ Literally, 'his pupils dilated.'

His wife, at the* commencement of the next year, became pregnant; upon which Kung-tseuen sold his fishing-boat, and applied to another trade, from which time he gradually increased his property. His wife, on the tenth month after, having fulfilled her time, was delivered of a son, who, on his return from business, became a new source of pleasure to his father, and the house continued to thrive. In about ten years, Kung-tseuen had realized about a thousand pounds, and purchased a house in the Seteaou Street, took out a patent, and was nominated *ke-chow*. Who would have imagined that the *ke-chow* Kung-tseuen was originally only a poor fisherman! He began from the possession of this wealth to enlarge his ideas, standing upon his respectability, swaggering about like an ape wearing a cap, or a child telling a man what to do. His son, however, after he had attained years, was uncommonly perverse and disobedient, incessantly upbraiding his father as "an old thief" and "old dog." Before other folks, indeed, he behaved well enough, but turned restive whenever he saw his father and mother. There was no pleasure betwixt father and son, for as the boy grew a year older, he grew a year more vicious. Hateful and impious, he would seize a knife or brandish a club, in order to destroy them. At the age of sixteen, he raked and gambled, spent all the family estate, and if he saw, which he could not well avoid, even the shadow of his parent, he would rave, and roar "I'll certainly kill the old villain!" From the announcement of this enmity, there was nothing from morn till night but rows and scolding, and no rest. Several times, his disobedience was officially reprimanded; but on account of his youth, and because he was their only son, they felt unwilling to punish him, hoping that hereafter, in the course of years, he would repent and reform. Kung-tseuen and his wife, day after day, fell upon their knees, beat their breasts, bewailed their lot to heaven and to providence, while tears incessantly fell from their eyes, and "streamed along their noses."

There chanced to be in the village an invoker of spirits and fortune-teller, exceedingly clever in divination, full of thought and perception. To him Kung-tseuen secretly applied, going to his sacrificing mound, asking "Why has Kung-tseuen, your disciple, this disobedient child? will he hereafter reform or not?" The soothsayer wrote down four verses:

"On the sixth day of the sixth moon, the wind from the north blew violent—
And on the Yang tsze keang there was an evil deed:
Old fisherman, this intestine evil cannot be dispersed!
The yellow gold did not belong to your sack."

Kung-tseuen regarded this stanza with astonishment; with fixed eye and compressed brow, he returned home. "This boy," he soliloquized, "is an incarnation of the old fellow of the river, returned into the world—he will be daily seeking to kill us, and avenge himself!" They both repented in vain; and Kung-tseuen looked through a crack in the door, and saw the boy assume the actual appearance of the old fellow in the river. In that village there was nothing but gnashing and grinding of teeth, noise and scolding; and the fisherman, knowing his own violence to the spectre, apprehended his deadly hand, sold his property, let this haunted house, and, together with his wife, removed elsewhere. The son died soon after, having spent all the property. Such was the revenge obtained by a murdered soul assuming the shape of a son!

Was this the recompense for evil deeds or not?

* A whole passage is here omitted, for reasons sufficiently obvious to the student.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN PERSIA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: I received my copy of your last Number about a fortnight since, and, after reading the principal articles, with that degree of interest which almost every one feels at present in the affairs of the East, I turned to your Critical Notices, where I found that two pamphlets had been recently published in London on the subject, the one called "India, Great Britain, and Russia," the other "A Letter on the present State of British Interests and Affairs in Persia, addressed to the Most Noble Richard Marquis Wellesley, K. G. &c. By Harford Jones Brydges." I have now, after considerable delay, procured copies of both these pamphlets. The former appears to me to be written by a man of good information and sound judgment, whose fear of the growing power of Russia is not greater than the posture of our affairs seems calculated to create, although, I observe, and I would willingly agree with you if I could, that such is not your opinion, and that you think popular apprehension on this topic requires "rather sedatives than stimulants." The latter you have introduced to your readers as the work of "Sir H. Jones Brydges, than whom few persons have had better means of understanding the Persian character, or of forming a correct opinion on the politics of that country, with reference to England;" but you do not say what you think of the publication yourself; and as I have not seen it mentioned in any of the small number of newspapers to which the reading-room in the neighbouring village gives me access, although some of them contain copious extracts from the other pamphlet, I propose now to reperuse Sir H. Jones Brydges' letter, and, with your permission, not only to make a few remarks upon it, but also to put down such rambling and unconnected observations as may occur to me from recollections of many years of my life, past in wanderings through the kingdom of Iran; recollections which are somewhat faint, and which, unfortunately, will receive little assistance from the work of Sir H. J. Brydges, for it contains very few references to time, from first to last.

The pamphlet, which consists of only forty-seven widely printed pages, besides four pages of "*Errata et Notæ*," and a somewhat fulsome Preface or Dedication to that eminent statesman Richard Marquis Wellesley, appears to have been called forth by the difference which exists between our relations with Persia in the year 1809, and those which subsist at present, and commences thus: "By the latest accounts from the East, it appears that the Government of Bombay has commenced hostilities against Persia, and that our troops have taken possession of Bushire." Sir Harford might have added that, "by the latest accounts from the East," it appears that our troops, not contented with taking Bushire, had lost no time in marching on Shiraz, and that the Shah of Persia had put the British minister to death. All of these "accounts from the East" have been received in this country; but are they all, or any of them, true? Let us hope not. As Sir Harford, however, makes the first of these "accounts" the groundwork of his letter, it is but fair to suppose that, when he took up the pen, he himself at least believed it to be authentic, and that he continued in this belief till he had written nearly twenty-seven pages, when he says, page 27, "I must not despair, but that the accounts which have been yet received from the East, of our transactions in the Gulf of Persia, are in their essential parts false and without foundation." One great cause of despair being thus removed, it occurred to me, on first reading this passage, that Sir Harford would have acted with no great impropriety if he had put his letter into the fire, or at least delayed publishing it till the arrival of more undoubted intelligence; but, to do him justice, he has other topics to dilate upon, the chief of which, as will be seen by and bye, is himself; in fact, his letter, instead of bearing the title which the distinguished writer has been pleased to confer upon it, might have been more appropriately styled, "A Letter on the present State of Harford Jones Brydges in England." Sir Harford, after very properly stating that war with Persia is both

lamentable and formidable, and that, to have produced such an event, there must, on the one side or the other, perhaps on both, have been many errors committed, informs us, on page 2d, that, as far as he knows, "the brunt of this heavy charge appears to rest more with us than the Persians." He then proceeds to disclose his source of knowledge. "I say, as far I know, because, from the day I returned from Persia, or rather from the day your lordship resigned the foreign seals, I was never admitted to the sight of one public paper from Persia, nor was my opinion asked on any one point in which the interests of both countries were concerned; although, on my leaving Persia, his Majesty Feth Ally Shah told me that, in his letter to the king, he had expressly desired, that in all cases, *respecting himself or his kingdom*, I might be applied to for information. This letter, I presume, must be in the archives of the Foreign Office."

Sir Harford does not mention when he left Persia; but if he quitted that country soon after the negotiation of the preliminary treaty of alliance and subsidy with Great Britain, he must have taken his departure in 1809, for he informs us that the treaty was signed on the 12th day of March in that year. Regarding the letters which Sir H. informs us were sent from Persia, intimating that he had loitered there to embarrass the measures of his successor, which he indignantly denies, and of which no one can suppose him capable, I can only say that I have never happened to hear of them, and I have much pleasure in agreeing with him when he states that the authors of these letters forgot, "that without my services in Persia, whatever they have been, they never could have had an opportunity of thus calumniating me," for it is highly probable that if he had never been in Persia, no one would ever have accused him of loitering in that country. Sir Harford has thus, by his own shewing, been debarr'd from all authentic British sources of information for nearly thirty years, during which time many important changes must have taken place in Persia, as well as in other countries: yet, in this unhappy posture of acknowledged ignorance, he thinks himself entitled to publish "A Letter on the present State of British Interests and Affairs in Persia." As to Sir Harford's Eastern sources of information, I shall perhaps have occasion to say a few words in the sequel. I may here merely remark that the late King of Persia was always understood to have had a regard for Sir Harford, but that his majesty's request to the King of England, that Sir Harford might always be applied to in this country in all cases respecting himself or his kingdom, was purely complimentary, and "an agreeable *façon de parler*," as even Sir Harford himself seems inclined to suspect. No other person can entertain the smallest doubt upon the subject, and I dare say "the archives of the Foreign Office" would shew, that no ambassador, on leaving Persia, ever received fewer compliments than did Sir Harford Jones.

But I must proceed—on pages 3, 33, and 34, the following passages occur; page 3: "Lord Castlereagh was scarcely installed in his office, before a gentleman of the name of Cook, then one of the under-secretaries of state, and who had acted a very conspicuous part in the distribution of that lord's tender mercies in Ireland, communicated to me, in no very measured terms, his lordship's orders, that I should cease to hold any communication or correspondence with Persia or the Persians; and the education and entertainment of the Persian youths, whom the Prince Royal entrusted to my care to bring to England, was reduced from the politic and liberal establishment, on which it was so wisely placed by your lordship, to a scale of economical expenditure unworthy of a great nation, and disgraceful to the person by whose advice it took place. Your lordship, at first, may feel inclined to exclaim, what is this apparently querulous egotism to the purpose? It is to tell you, my lord, that it was reported to me, on authority I credit, that when an account of these things came to the King of Persia's knowledge, he said, 'the treatment Sir Harford receives in England I cannot consider as a good omen for a long continuance of friendship between the two states, and I fear I shall soon feel, as he has already felt, the loss of the Marquis Wellesley!' Verily, Feth Ally Shah was no false prophet!" Page 33: "When a little boy, it was the wish of his

grandfather, and father, the Prince Royal Abbas Meerza, that the present Shah should have proceeded with me, and under my care, to England for his education. It might, had he arrived at the time your lordship held the foreign seals, have been a great blessing to both countries. This plan was withdrawn shortly after the arrival of Sir Gore Ouseley in Persia, and I cannot but consider it as a great mercy, that I did not bring him to be turned over to Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Under-secretary Cook—as the poor Persian boys whom I did bring home (*i. e.* Mohammed Cassim and Hajee Baba) were.” Page 34: “It is impossible to conceive a more lamentable situation than that in which Mohammed Meerza was placed at the death of his grandfather. Too young and inexperienced himself to know how to act,” &c. The two Persian boys whom Sir Harford brought home, meaning to Great Britain, (*i. e.* Mohammed Cassim and Hajee Baba) were sent to this country to be educated. I was well acquainted with them both in Persia, but I do not know what allowances they received, under the patronage of the Marquis Wellesley, while they studied here, nor to what extent these allowances were reduced in the time of Lord Castlereagh, and I look in vain to Sir Harford’s book for information on these points; I do know, however, than when these young men returned to their own home, by which I mean Persia, they took with them a good deal of money, which they had saved in my home, by which I mean Great Britain; and I feel grateful, for once at least, to Lord Castlereagh, that the purses of these strangers were not quite so well filled, as they very naturally wished them to be; nor is my gratitude to his lordship at all lessened by being told that his conduct was disagreeable to the Shah of Persia, which it no doubt was, for unless his late majesty was much belied, he took a strong and most fatherly interest in the wealth and prosperity of his people, because he had a very gracious mode of making his advances to their coffers, for the royal benefit. It is a common saying, indeed, among the Persians, that the late king never went satisfied to rest without having robbed, nor his cruel uncle and predecessor (Aga Mohammed, the eunuch), without having murdered, one of his subjects.

Mohammed Cassim died, if I remember right, in 1824. Hajee Baba was in good health, and physician to the present Shah, when I last saw him at Teheran, in January 1835. He was then a respectable elderly looking man. Besides these two Persian boys, whom Sir Harford did bring home, it appears to have been intended, at one time, that the present Shah, “when a little boy,” should have proceeded with him, and under his care, to England for his education. Here I have again to lament the want of dates in Sir Harford’s publication, and that, having no means of supplying them, I am unavoidably driven to mere conjecture as to the period when the royal wishes were communicated to Sir Harford on this doubly interesting subject. I say doubly interesting, because it was interesting, in the first place, both to Persia and to England nationally, and, in the second place, to the inhabitants of the latter country individually, as they, no doubt, would have had the honour of paying the allowances to the young Shah-zadeh, as they had been previously called on to pay those of his royal highness’s countrymen, Mohammed Cassim and Hajee Baba, but, of course, to a much greater extent; and possibly they might have been sneered at after all, for an “economical expenditure, unworthy of a great nation, and disgraceful to the person by whose advice it took place.” Supposing, however, that the intention of sending the young prince to England was entertained in the year 1809, which I conjecture to be near the time when Sir Harford’s commission expired in Persia, and that the prince was then “a little boy” of five years of age, I shall say, Well, from 1809 till 1838, we have a period of twenty-nine years, to which add five as the age of the prince in 1809, and we get thirty-four as the present age of the reigning monarch of Persia. But this cannot be his true age; for, were it so, he would have been thirty years of age when he ascended the throne on the death of his grandfather, which happened four years ago; and Sir Harford tells us that he was then “too young and inexperienced to know how to act.” Supposing, again, that the prince was not “a little boy,” but merely born on the 12th of March, 1809, one of the few dates contained in the whole course of Sir Harford’s publication; although, in that case, his royal highness might have proved but a troublesome travelling

companion to Sir Harford, still it follows, that he is now a man of nearly thirty years of age, and, consequently, that he was in his twenty-sixth year when he became king four years ago, at which time he is said by Sir Harford to have been "too young and inexperienced himself to know how to act." A man of twenty-five years of age and upwards cannot be said to be old certainly; but it has not been maintained by any author—or, if it has, his writings have been disregarded—that a prince of that age is too young to assume the reins of government. He was "too young," however, says Sir Harford. Well, let it be so for the present. He was also "too inexperienced." Here Sir Harford is entirely misinformed. The present Shah of Persia had unfortunately a great deal of experience, such as it was, before he ascended the throne, having accompanied his father, the late Abbas Meerza, on many of his expeditions; in the course of which, he unhappily acquired that love for marauding and plundering excursions, which is now distracting and impoverishing his kingdom, and endangering the safety of his own throne. Let me hazard a third supposition, that the reigning King of Persia was not born at all when Sir Harford returned to England (in which case only could his royal highness be called "too young" to ascend the throne four years ago), but that, nevertheless, his royal highness was to have accompanied his excellency, in expectation of turning out to be a prince after he was born. In what manner was it proposed to transport the young unseen? Had his mother, like all Persian ladies, and most Persian gentlemen, no objections to the sea?—or were her scruples got the better of? Was it really intended that the little stranger, certainly then "too young and inexperienced to know how to act," should have travelled in *statu quo ante*? It is not common for European ladies to travel to Asia for the purpose of educating their future offspring, but it may be the custom of Asiatic ladies to repair to Europe, intent on that highly laudable object. I have no books, unluckily, in this out-of-the-way residence of mine, to refer to on this curious topic. I must, therefore, allow Sir Harford to answer my questions in his own words, at p. 22, where, talking of another subject, he says, "I will neither quote Vattel, nor Grotius, nor any one else, to prove what might have been the justifiable consequences of such freaks as these; but I think it quite certain, had they been practised upon any European power, we should soon have felt them." No doubt we should. But although I can forgive these little freaks, I cannot refrain from again noticing Sir Harford's very great and unaccountable freak, in so studiously omitting any allusion to time, past, present, or to come. Had he condescended to favour me with a few dates, he would have saved me a great deal of random guesswork, and rendered unnecessary all allusion either to Vattel or Grotius, or even to Puffendorff himself. Sir Harford may say that he addressed his letter not to me, but to the Most Noble Richard Marquis Wellesley, K. G., &c. &c. &c. &c., and that the Marquis does not require dates, as he knows all about them. To this I answer, that Sir Harford has printed, and published, and sold his letter—moreover, that he has expressly, at page 14, appealed to the public, of which I am one—that although the Marquis of Wellesley is well acquainted with all the facts and circumstances mentioned by Sir Harford, and with the order of time in which they occurred, I am altogether in a different position, and that I think it very hard to have expended three shillings, beside the cost of carriage, on a pamphlet, which, from its want of dates, if for no other reason, is not, to an ordinary reader of common information on Eastern subjects, worth the five thousandth part of a shahée. On pages 4 and 5, Sir Harford informs us of his age, and that, at some time or other (for, following out his freak, he does not say when), he sailed from Bombay (bound for Persia, I conjecture, for he does not tell his reader even that). It seems, however, to have been prior to his pet year 1809; and he then makes some very interesting allusions to the surprise, confusion, and doubt, occasioned at the court of Teheran by the arrival of a minister, accredited to the Shah, from the court of London, on the one hand, and by the departure of an envoy from the Governor-general of India, breathing defiance, on the other. But these allusions, however intelligible to the Marquis of Wellesley, are beyond the comprehension of the ordinary reader, without some farther expla-

nation as to the time alluded to, than Sir Harford has vouchsafed to afford. Pages 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, are occupied with a copy of the preliminary treaty of alliance and subsidy, signed and sealed on the 12th day of March 1809 by Sir Harford Jones, Baronet, as ambassador from H. M. the King of England, and Meerza Mohammed Sheffee, and Hajee Mohammed Hossein Khan, as plenipotentiaries of the Shah of Persia. This preliminary treaty was very skilfully drawn by Sir Harford; and the reader is therefore anxious to learn if any part of it was omitted or altered in the definitive treaty; but he cannot obtain this piece of information, as Sir Harford tells him that he himself has "not the means of knowing." At that time (says Sir Harford, p. 14, &c.) "there were two objects of importance to be effected at the court of Tæhraun—the abrogation and dissolution of the alliance newly formed between France and Persia, and the prevention of further encroachments by Russia on the territories of Persia. Both these objects were accomplished by offering Persia a subsidy, for which the British minister had neither instructions nor authority. In taking this responsibility on himself, he felt it to be his duty to word the terms of the subsidy as indefinitely as possible; nevertheless, there was a secret understanding between the plenipotentiaries on both sides, that the subsidy should not exceed tomans 160,000, or about £128,000, and this, as to the form and shape in which it was to be given or afforded, was left to the British Government, and to be under the superintendence of the British minister at Tæhraun. Besides this, it was understood, that in the definitive treaty certain valuable and exclusive privileges should be inserted in favour of England. The negotiator of the preliminary treaty assumes to himself no more than he can prove himself justly entitled to claim, when he says, that he was much better acquainted with the general commerce of Persia, the value of it, the capability of its great and prosperous extension, than any, either of his predecessors or successors. At a former period of his life, for *fourteen years*, he had gotten his bread by pursuing it in all its branches, and during that time he had little else to trust to, for his allowance from the East-India Company was miserably small. Nothing is truer than that 'necessity is the mother of invention,' and though necessity may be a plant bitter in its leaves and stem, it often bears a good and wholesome fruit. Now your lordship will possibly remember, that the first time I ever had the honour and happiness to speak to you, I made use of these words: 'My lord, I greatly doubt whether the full value of what has been done in Persia will be acknowledged and understood in England.' Your lordship's kind answer was, 'I assure you it is, and by none more than his Royal Highness the Prince Regent and myself.' Be this as it may, it no longer remains a question whether the negotiation of the preliminary treaty was an act of folly or of political prudence and wisdom. Lord Wellesley, the greatest British statesman that ever put foot in Asia, advised his sovereign to ratify it. I therefore assert, and who shall step forward to deny it? that from the moment the ratifications of this treaty were exchanged, it became the basis of *our political connexion and engagements with Persia*, unless, indeed, any part of it, with *the consent of the Court of Tæhraun*, was omitted or altered in the definitive treaty. I have not the means of knowing this; but I have no reason to believe such to be the fact. I hope the reader will bear this in his mind, for by and bye I shall draw from it an inference of consequence. I had not been many hours in England, after my return from Persia, before I was given to understand, that many Directors at the India House thought (as the East-India Company was to pay the subsidy), that I had saddled that body with an useless and extravagant payment; and it was this information which occasioned me, at my first interview with your lordship, to make use of the words above-quoted. If any of these gentlemen entertaining such an opinion remain in existence, I do not wish to argue the point with them. I can shelter myself, and a noble shelter it is, by saying that Lord Wellesley advised his sovereign and *theirs*, to ratify that treaty by which this payment was stipulated. I am convinced that nobleman considered and considers the British territories in India to be a park valuable enough to justify the proprietor in spending a little money to keep its pales in perfect repair, and security." Page 19: "The preliminary treaty was not only ratified, but

applauded; not only applauded, but the subsidy it engaged for increased from 160,000 to 200,000 tomans."

It will be observed from the above quotations, that Sir Harford Jones, as British minister, offered the Persians a subsidy or yearly payment not exceeding tomans 160,000, equal to about £128,000 of our money, and that he had neither instructions nor authority to that effect. He felt it his duty, therefore, to word the terms of the subsidy as indefinitely as possible, and he undoubtedly succeeded in carrying his intentions into effect, for the treaty, very properly, situated as Sir Harford was, simply mentions the word subsidy, without the slightest reference to its amount; nevertheless, there was a secret understanding between Sir Harford and his Persian acquaintances, Meerza Mahommed Sheffee, and Hajee Mahommed Hossein Khan, the Persian plenipotentiaries, that there was to be a payment made to Persia not exceeding tomans 160,000, or about £128,000 sterling, annually. Let it be observed farther, that this subsidy or yearly payment was secretly promised by a British minister* accredited to the Shah of Persia by the Court of London; and, therefore, that if any one was to be bound by this secret promise or understanding, it seems natural to suppose that it would be the Court by which the promiser was accredited; but nothing can be more absurd than to entertain such a supposition. The subsidy was not to be paid by the court of London; it was to be paid by the East-India Company, by whom Sir Harford was not accredited, so far as I can perceive from his publication; and if any of the Directors remaining in existence are unreasonable enough to suppose that the Company which they represent has been saddled by Sir Harford with an useless and extravagant payment, what then? why, Sir Harford says, "I do not wish to argue the point with them; I can shelter myself, and a noble shelter it is, by saying that Lord Wellesley advised his sovereign and *theirs* to ratify that treaty by which this payment was stipulated. I am convinced that nobleman considered and considers the British territories in India to be a park valuable enough to justify the proprietor in spending a little money to keep its pales in perfect repair and security."

It appears to me, and no doubt to many persons much more capable of judging than I am, that Persia is one of the principal pales of India; but some of the Directors of the East-India Company may think that it is an outer pale; some may possibly think that too much cash has been spent in keeping it in perfect repair and security, and perhaps some members of the Hon. Board may take it into their heads, very unreasonably I admit, to suppose that they are entitled to say a word or two about the pales which have been erected with their own money. To all of these querulous and egotistical persons, however, Sir Harford's answer must be convincing. I shall again allow him to speak for himself. "If any of these gentlemen, entertaining such an opinion, remain in existence, I do not wish to argue the point with them; I can shelter myself, and a noble shelter it is, by saying that Lord Wellesley advised his sovereign and *theirs* to ratify that treaty by which this payment was stipulated." Verily, John Company, thy patience should be great and thy pockets deep!

To show still farther the absurdity of the Directors of the East-India Company, at least of such of them as may venture to imagine that they have any thing to do with their own affairs, I hope you will permit me to borrow an illustration from common life. George desires Harford, a travelling overseer, to settle some business at a distance, in which not only George himself, but John also is much interested. Harford accordingly hastens to the spot, makes an agreement in writing for George, and, without any instructions or authority even from George, far less if possible from John, promises secretly to spend a little money upon a valuable park of John's, to keep its pales in perfect repair and security. Harford then comes home, and tells all he has done to Richard, who is George's town-overseer. Richard highly approves of what Harford has done, only he thinks the money he has secretly promised to spend on John's pales is too little, so he orders the amount to be increased, and increased it accordingly is, with the applause of George and of every other person, except John, who evinces symptoms of anxiety to know something about the pales for which he is to pay. Harford's conclusive reply must occur at once to every one. "You have a

park, my good John, valuable enough to justify the proprietor in spending a little money to keep its pales in perfect repair and security. Being near the spot lately, on George's business, I promised secretly to spend the money for you, and as Richard says that I have not spent enough, it has been thought proper to spend a little more; if you are at all dissatisfied with me, I do not wish to argue the point with you. Richard has advised George, who is, if possible, greater than Richard, and of course much greater than you can pretend to be, to ratify my promise, which was a secret one, and not included in the written agreement into which I entered when I settled George's affairs; so you will be pleased to pay tomans 160,000, or £128,000 sterling, per annum, for keeping your pales in perfect repair and security, besides a trifle more, say 40,000 tomans, or £32,000 additional, because Richard thinks that I have promised to spend too small a sum annually on your account. Should John be foolish enough to complain of the way in which he had been treated, surely every reasonable being who happened to meet him would "feel inclined to exclaim, What is this apparently querulous egotism to the purpose?"

Sir Harford, having thus effectually shown his reasons for not wishing to argue the point with any of the Directors of the East-India Company, who may think that he "had saddled that body with a useless and extravagant payment," begins speedily to qualify his expressions, in the way that he did as already mentioned, in regard to his announcement that the Bombay troops had taken possession of Bushire. "It is possible (says Sir Harford), the information I received and have just quoted, might not have been perfectly correct; and, if so, I beg to say I have no wish to culpate any of the gentlemen then in the direction:" so, after all, he is inclined to acquit the gentlemen in the East-India direction of the serious charge which he himself had brought forward, that many of them actually wished to know what he had done in their affairs without either instructions or authority. He then mentions, that, after Lord Wellesley had resigned the seals, a gentleman was despatched to Persia, "for the purpose (as I heard) of making material alterations in the terms of that part of our treaties which concerned the subsidy." But what was done in the business Sir H. does not condescend to inform us. He gives the old excuse, to be sure, that of ignorance. "What was done in the business, beyond creating discontent at the court of Tæhraun, I know not." But is this sufficient? I think not. It appears to me, that the public would have been more obliged to him if his pamphlet had treated of those subjects which he does know, rather than of those which by his own confession he does not know. About this time, our affairs in Persia appear to have been conducted by what is called in diplomacy a minister of the third class (i.e., a *chargé d'affaires*), Sir Henry Willock, whom Sir Harford praises highly, as every one who has the pleasure of knowing that gentleman must do; but he thinks that Sir Henry's rank was not sufficient, as the Persians were always most desirous that the British should be represented by an ambassador. Having quoted Vattel, or some other writer, to prove that the gentleman alluded to (whether Sir H. Willock, or some other person, does not appear) was not entitled to alter, if he did alter, the preliminary treaty, without the consent of the Shah, Sir Harford observes, at page 20: "Whatever may have been the instructions which the gentleman alluded to carried with him to Persia, I am bound to believe, from subsequent events, that neither the nature of them, nor the manner of their execution, was very agreeable to Feth Ally Shah. I shall not, indeed I cannot, defend that monarch in the indecent and rash expressions he afterwards made use of towards Sir Henry Willock; but I admire the temper and dignity with which that gentleman received them; and I regard this ebullition of the King of Persia's anger as proceeding from some material alteration forced on him by orders from His Majesty's then ministers."

I have already alluded to Futteh Ally Shah's avarice, and to his regard for Sir Harford Jones, two feelings which existed in the royal breast not perhaps altogether unconnected with each other; for Sir Harford was the secret promiser of the tomans which the Shah so dearly loved. To Sir Henry Willock his majesty's conduct was altogether different, it seems. The Centre of the Universe made use of "indecent

and rash expressions" towards him. I do not happen to remember that the Shah was ever charged with any act that could be called "indecent," so far as Sir Henry was concerned; but it was said at the time (in 1820, I think, Sir Harford will set me right if I am wrong), that he had threatened to put that gentleman to death, which was undoubtedly "rash." Perhaps Sir Henry was instructed to interrupt the annual payment of the subsidy—some 160,000 or 200,000 tomans—which Sir Harford had secretly promised to remit annually; if so, I can easily understand the likings and dislikings of a shah, as they are probably very like those of an ordinary man, on the subject of money; if not, as I can derive no assistance from Sir Harford, I must leave the matter, as I found it, in the mud.

Sir Harford, by way of a little relaxation from severer studies, now favours us with a sample of his scholarship. He tells us that the Persians are not ignorant of the story of Joseph; for that "Mohammed, in the 12th chapter, entitled *Joseph*, has given it, in the *Koran*, pretty much the same as Moses has given it us in the book of Genesis." There is a disagreeable jumbling of names here, but as I dare say Sir Harford means no offence, I shall make a very short note on this passage, more particularly as Sir Harford himself, on p. 51, among his "*Errata et Notæ*," talking of the interference of an English minister with the Shah of Persia, says, "his interference would have placed him in a very ticklish situation with the church, which, whether Mohammedan or Christian, we all know, is an awkward chapman to deal with." It may be so. Mohammed and Moses, Mohammedan or Christian, the same story, each an awkward chapman to deal with. However, again to use Sir Harford's own words, "I could make this note longer and stronger, but it is not worth while."

Joseph was called by Pharaoh "*Zaphnath-paaneah*," which, as Sir Harford learns, means, in Coptic, 'a revealer of secrets;' and we are further told, that when the Zaphnath-paaneah of Bengal (i.e. the Governor-general) revealed Sir John Macdonald's appointment to the King of Persia, he revealed no very pleasant secret to that monarch. Whatever the Persian monarch may have thought of it, I am grateful to Sir Harford for informing me, however indirectly, that Sir John Macdonald (a most accomplished gentleman, now, alas! no more) ever received an appointment at all; for it is one of the few facts stated, or rather hinted at, in the whole of his letter. The wit about the Governor-general being a Zaphnath-paaneah is very good; and (which is fortunate for Sir Harford) it never can be retorted upon the narrator, who is no Zaphnath-paaneah, for if he had secrets or information of any kind, he has them still, so far as his present publication is concerned. Besides, his wit is quite germane to the matter in hand, having nearly as much reference to the kingdom of Persia as the county Tipperary has to the ace of diamonds.

We now come to the time when Futteh Ally Shah, the late King of Persia, departed this life, and was succeeded by his grandson, Mohammed Shah, the reigning monarch. This event took place, as I have already mentioned, about four years ago. A special ambassador, it was then agreed on, should be sent from this country, to congratulate the young Shah on his accession to the throne; and it will be in the remembrance of most people, as the occurrence happened so lately, that the Right Honourable Henry Ellis, an accomplished diplomatist, was the gentleman chosen for the purpose. "The gentleman fixed on for this purpose (says Sir Harford, p. 24) was the same who had formerly been despatched to Persia, to make (as was supposed) alterations, not very agreeable to one party, in the treaty of subsidy." I gather from this sentence, that Mr. Ellis is the gentleman referred to by Sir Harford at p. 17, as having done something or other which created "discontent at the Court of Tæhraun;" and I think Sir Harford might have spoken out more explicitly ere now on the subject.

My next extract is from page 25: "The gentleman, who was destined to become resident envoy at Tæhraun, had appeared there for some years as surgeon to the mission under Sir John Campbell. Why Sir John Campbell resigned his appointment, or was recalled, I have no means of knowing; as far as I do know, his conduct had been satisfactory to the Persians, and it is more than probable that he was favourably thought of by the Shah, for he had, at a very critical moment, taken on

himself the responsibility of giving the court very acceptable pecuniary assistance. Sir John is an officer on the Madras establishment. I believe myself to be correct in saying, there is no instance of any medical gentleman, stationed as a representative of the Governor-general at any one of the Indian durbars. It seems to have been forgotten how frequent and unceasing the intercourse between Persia and India is; and however respectable and able Mr. M'Neil may be, according to such experience as I possess, I cannot help thinking the King of Persia not only would have preferred the appointment of a military gentleman to reside at his court, but also considered it more complimentary than the appointment of a medical one."

I appeal to any person who reads the above paragraph, whether he would not distinctly understand from it, that Mr. M'Neill, our present envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the court of Teheran, had appeared there for the first time as a surgeon to the mission under Sir John Campbell, and that he had continued there for some years merely as a surgeon to the mission under that gentleman.

Such is the plain import of Sir Harford's words; but his statement is most erroneous, and I regret to say, most culpably erroneous, for he must have had more correct information on the subject, had he chosen to avail himself of it. As I formerly knew Mr. M'Neill very well, I may almost say intimately, it may not be uninteresting at the present time, when he is engaged in the most arduous services for his country's good, that it should be known who and what he is. I shall therefore tell you what I happen to remember about him.

Mr. John M'Neill is the third or fourth son of the present Laird of Collonsay, a gentleman of ancient family in the county of Argyll. He went to India in the medical service of the Honourable Company about twenty years ago, and was soon appointed to the field force, under the command of Sir W. Keir, now Sir W. Keir Grant. He was a volunteer in the party that stormed Koorjah, and he took a part in the attack on the Pindarees by the 17th Dragoons at Mundapee, and also in an affair with the horse of Cheetoo. In 1818 he accompanied the expedition under Colonel Jerdan to Kandeish, assisted at the capture of Nunderbar, and was employed to negotiate an arrangement with some of the Bheel chiefs. In the following year, Mr. M'Neill was on the staff of Sir W. Keir Grant, in his expedition against the piratical fortresses south of Bombay, and he was a volunteer in the party that stormed the hill fort of Raree. He accompanied Sir William in the expedition to Cutch, which reduced that country; and in the expedition to the Persian Gulf, which extinguished piracy in those seas. He was a volunteer at the storming of Ras-al-Khyma, the great stronghold of the pirates; and he was one of the persons selected for disarming the Arabs in the fort of Zayah, a hazardous and delicate duty, which was well performed, as was acknowledged by every one at the time.

In 1820, he was appointed to the mission in Persia under Sir Henry Willock, and, during the absence of the secretary, Mr. M'Neill performed that gentleman's duties for about a year and a half. When Sir Henry was relieved, in 1826, by Sir John Macdonald, he expressed his thanks to Mr. M'Neill, and his high opinion of his services on all occasions.

In the negotiations for a peace between Russia and Persia, which took place in 1827, Mr. M'Neill had a most important share; and he was rewarded by the grateful acknowledgments of Sir John Macdonald the British envoy, and of the Prince Royal, the late Abbas Meerza. He received the first class of the order of the Lion and Sun from the Shah, who said that he was indebted to Mr. M'Neill for his throne, and perhaps for his life. His conduct was also approved of by his own Government, who rewarded him with the appointment of political resident in the Persian Gulf. The Indian Government, however, having subsequently decided that Mr. M'Neill's services were indispensable in the north of Persia, he was forced to relinquish the important office to which he had been named for one much less advantageous, and to remain with the mission at the court of Persia, to which he had been nominated first political assistant by Lord William Bentinck, who knew nothing of Mr. M'Neill, except that his services had been valuable. He continued in the

situation of first political assistant till the year 1836, when he was appointed by our late king to be his majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the court of Teheran; and I perceive from the Bombay List, that Mr. M'Neill at the same time retired from the service of the Honourable East-India Company, which he had originally entered in a medical capacity, as I have already stated. His reputation with the Persians, with the Afghans, and even with the Russians (though he is not the man they would wish to have in Persia), is as high as that of any diplomatist who ever appeared at the court of Teheran; and if he is unable to persuade the Shah to desist from his foolish attack upon Herat, I fear that no other person *without* the walls will be more successful. But there are bold hearts, and strong hands too, *within* the walls; and as long as Yar Mohammed Khan, the commander of the Afghans, lives, it is not likely that Herat will be surrendered. This leader ought to be well known to Sir Harford Jones Brydges, but no notice is taken of him in the pamphlet. But I am digressing, and must return to the subject in hand.

It thus appears that Mr. M'Neill has been a diplomatist, in active employment, for at least eighteen years, and that, when he accepted the honourable situation which he now holds, he was not a medical man at all. The medical profession was formerly much esteemed in the East—much more so than the mercantile—and I do not believe that the case is altered now; yet, although Sir Harford himself was under the necessity of pursuing commerce for fourteen years, he became an ambassador, and, as such, acquired a distinguished name. In short, it does not seem to follow that a diplomatist must necessarily be either good or bad, because he has been a merchant, a doctor, or a soldier; and it is a fortunate thing for this country that we have been able to select from the ranks of our mercantile, our medical, and our military men, such able representatives at the court of Teheran as Sir Harford Jones, Mr. M'Neill, and Sir John Campbell. Of Sir John Campbell I know little, but what I do know is very favourable to him. Like Mr. M'Neill, he is, I believe, the son of an Argyllshire laird, one of that numerous clan of brave men who acknowledge his Grace of Argyll as their chief. Sir John, then Mr. Campbell, went to India also about twenty years ago, and, as I perceive from the Madras List, that he is at this present time a captain of cavalry, I infer that he was not exactly a field marshal in 1824, about which period he was first sent to Persia; though I maintain that his rank, as a well-educated Scottish gentleman, was sufficient to justify his appointment to any court. His services while in the East were highly thought of, and were rewarded with the title which he now bears, and also with a pension. On the occasion to which Sir Harford Jones alludes, Sir John Campbell showed great energy and decision, and, with the aid of Sir Henry Bethune, succeeded in placing the present Shah on the throne in opposition to all competitors. The present Shah is king *de facto*, whether he is also king *de jure* is another matter; but I have nothing to do with that point here. "Why Sir John Campbell resigned his appointment or was recalled, I have no means of knowing," says Sir Harford; and as my "means of knowing" were precisely the same as Sir Harford's when I opened his book, so they remain the same still. His information about our envoys in Persia is indeed worse than meagre and defective; it is often calculated altogether to mislead the reader. Whether or not his account of the persons who have been latterly accredited to the court of Teheran on the part of Russia is more correct, I have no means of knowing. He mentions the high rank (a great point with Sir Harford) of these Russian ambassadors, Baron Wrede, General Nicholas Khrischtscheff, General Comte Yermoloff, Prince Menzikoff, Prince Dolgorucki, and Major-General Comte Simonitch; and tells us that the war between Persia and Russia, most deplorable in its consequences to the former, "was put an end to by the treaty of Tourkmanchale, negotiated on the part of Russia by General Count Paskevitch; who, if I am not mistaken, gained on that occasion the title of Erivanski."

General Paskievitch gained the title of Erivanski, if I am not mistaken, by conquering the district of Persia called Erivan, just as General Diebitch gained the title of Zabalkansky by successfully crossing the Balkan.

"One of the bitter fruits (says Sir Harford, page 29) of this fatal treaty was the murder of M. Grybydoff, in consequence of his exercising with peculiar brutality and insolence the functions of Russian ambassador."

Poor Grebayedoff was not murdered in consequence of his peculiar brutality and insolence, for he was neither brutal nor insolent, like many of his countrymen. He was murdered in consequence of the antipathy and indifference he manifested in a transaction which deeply interested the feelings of the populace of Teheran at the time. But supposing him to have been both brutal and insolent (which he was not), what is to be said of Sir Harford's remark on page 30? "If, on the one hand, the Shah has been flattered by the rank and known public character of the Russian ambassadors and envoys to his court, Russia, on the other hand, seems to have been particularly careful in the choice of the *attachés* appointed to those missions." What is to be said of this remark, when it is taken into view that Grebayedoff, the insolent and brutal Grebayedoff, was (as Sir Harford knows, or ought to have known) a Russian *attaché* at the court of Teheran? When I first observed Sir Harford's praise of Russian "*attachés*," I imagined that the autocrat had employed female diplomatists at the court of Persia, and I thought that, in doing so, he had followed the example of the Queen of the Amazons, who sent "*attachées*" on a very special mission, as Sir Harford will remember, to the court of Alexander the Great, during his eastern conquests. But on turning to the "*Errata et Notæ*," I find that, by the word "*attachées*," Sir Harford means males, not females. Here is his note: "*Careful in the choice of attachées.*" This is often what we are not. A young lord or an honourable mister is often chosen in preference to persons less conspicuous but better qualified. I had to thank God I had no cat with me in Persia, but what was able to catch mice, either in the cellar, the garret, or the garden." By the word "*attachées*," therefore, we are to understand young lords or honourable misters, not young ladies or honourable misses. The term is French, I believe, and as I am not much acquainted with that tongue, it may be very correct, so far as I have the means of knowing. But it is inconsistent in Sir Harford to sing the praises of men of rank, and to approve of their being employed when old, and at the same time to deny them the means of acquiring a knowledge of their profession when young. A kitten can scarcely be entered at mice too soon, and any receipt for making an envoy or an ambassador should begin with, "Take your *attaché*," &c. One would think from Sir Harford's note that we had a great many *attachés* in Persia. In my time there were none, and I am not aware that there are any now.

A great source of uneasiness to this country at present is the investment of Herat, an important city belonging to the Afghans, by a Persian force, headed by the Shah in person, and aided, as is supposed, by the Russian ambassador, Count Simonitch, and by Russian engineers. The possibility of this event seems to have been contemplated by Sir Harford Jones Brydges, for, in the very skilful preliminary treaty of alliance and subsidy which he negotiated between England and Persia in 1809, he inserts the following proviso: "Article VII. In case war takes place between his Persian Majesty and the Afghans, his Majesty the King of Great Britain shall not take any part therein, unless it be at the desire of both parties to afford his mediation for peace." A perusal of the above short article will render intelligible what I have now to quote from page 42, &c. of Sir Harford's publication: "It would be impertinence to ask your lordship to look on the map for the position of Herat, and the positions of the Russian settlements and forces to the north and east of the Caspian, and of Meshed in Khorassan; but to others, if they will take the trouble, it will soon be apparent why Count Simonitch should urge the Shah to such an undertaking, and why we ought to have made the strongest efforts to prevent his embarking in it. If we are at all concerned that Persia should be as strong and as independent as circumstances will now permit, we should have laboured to make the Persian ministers perceive, that even if the scheme against Herat succeeded, it would be unprofitable to Persia; because I think few will dispute the truth and justice of the maxim, that extension of territory, to a weak and improve-

rished state, can never be advantageous; and as to us, in case of a quarrel with the court of St. Petersburg, Herat, in the hands of Persia, never can be considered in any other light than as an advanced *point d'appui* for the Russians towards India. It seems that, after the great cessions in territory and money which Persia had been obliged to make to Russia, our true policy was, strenuously to recommend the court of Tœhraun to keep peace with all her neighbours, and to turn her thoughts solely and entirely to making the most of that territory which Russia had chosen to leave her in possession of by the peace of Tourkmanchaïe. It is very true, Herat once belonged to Persia; so did Calais to England: do we, in consequence of former possession, think it proper to lay siege to it at this time of day?

"Our mediation between Persia and any of the powers of Afghanistan was provided for by the 7th article of the preliminary treaty; and I cannot help thinking it would have been better to have prevailed on Mohammed Shah to have permitted us to have offered it (since it has never appeared the Afghans would have refused to accept it), than to let the young king knock his head against the walls of that fortress solely for the future benefit of Russia."

Sir Harford, in writing the above, seems to have proceeded upon the gratuitous assumption, that our envoy at the court of Persia did nothing to prevent the Shah from setting out on his madlike expedition to Herat—that he never pointed out to his majesty that even the most complete success would be attended with the most disastrous consequences to his kingdom; that he did not follow the Shah to Herat, and renew his entreaties that his majesty would remain at peace with his neighbours,—that he took no steps to prevent the horrors of a general assault, which, if successful, would have made Herat an advanced *point d'appui* for the Russians towards India, and if unsuccessful, would have endangered the safety of the whole Persian army, and of the Shah himself—that he made no offer of mediation between the Persians and the Heratees, either under the provisions of the preliminary treaty, or under his own powers as minister plenipotentiary—that he allowed the young king to knock his head against the walls of Herat, solely for the future benefit of Russia, instead of prevailing on his majesty to permit us to offer our mediation, which it has never appeared the Afghans would have refused to accept—that in short, nothing whatever was done, which ought to have been done; and on the 46th page, the last page but one, I am delighted to see, Sir Harford continues, "I have no hesitation in saying, as to the state of our affairs, and the situation of the British officers at Tœhraun, the one is most disgraceful, and the other extremely humiliating and galling."

There is still balm in Gilead, however, and let us be thankful for it. "If the voice of an individual (says Sir Harford, in his last paragraph), humble as myself, was likely to be heard, I would willingly say, no time ought to be lost in despatching to Persia '*Nestor componere lites*,' some one who has temper, ability, and judgment enough to extricate us from our present difficulties. The case, in itself and its probable consequences, is sufficiently important for ministers to make it worth the while of the best diplomatist in the queen's service to undertake an immediate friendly settlement; for like the plague-blotch, the time is very short between the first appearance of the evil and the death of the infected."

I must confess that, suspicious as I have felt of Sir Harford's motives, on a second perusal of his pamphlet, it did not occur to me, till now, that his letter was epigrammatic—so it is, however, for its sting is in its tail. The murder is out. Who is the "*Nestor*" proposed to be sent to Persia "*componere lites*?" I answer, Sir Harford Jones Brydges, without doubt; and so certain am I that my conviction on this point is well founded, that if I am allowed to search "the archives of the Foreign Office" for the letter, written about thirty years ago by the King of Persia to the King of England, in praise of Sir Harford Jones, I will undertake to produce also, as the results of my search, one or two letters, written by Sir Harford Jones Brydges only three or four years ago, in praise of the very same distinguished individual.

It is possible surely that our envoy in Persia did all he could to prevent the Shah

from setting out for Herat—that he pointed out to his majesty that even if the expedition succeeded the independence of Persia was at an end—that he followed his majesty to Herat and there renewed his entreaties—that he remonstrated against a general assault—that he offered to act as a mediator between the Persians and the Heratees, and that he did every thing which it was in the power of man to do, to induce the Shah to abstain from war, and to attend to the affairs of his own empire. It is but fair to admit the possibility of all this, in the absence of any authentic information to the contrary, and it will be time enough to impute blame when the real facts of the case are known in this country. For myself, I think it highly probable that the Persians have by this time not only not succeeded in taking Herat, but that they have raised the siege, in consequence, of the exertions of Mr. M'Neill.

I may here take notice of the circumstance, that a Persian envoy is now on his way to this country, for the purpose of congratulating our most gracious Queen on her accession to the throne. The name of this envoy I am inclined to think is Hoossein Khan, for my acquaintance Hoossein has long had a hankering to visit Great Britain, and I hope he has carried his point at last. He is rather a low-minded man, and, like all people of that description, a great stickler for rank. He draws a long bow as powerfully as ever did the most potent of his ancestors, and I doubt not he will tell Lord Palmerston some very curious facts.

Having now marked down, at much greater length than I intended, some recollections of years gone by, and a few observations on Sir Harford's letter, I must not detain you long with his "*Errata et Notæ.*" Note upon the French emperor. "*Heir-apparent.*"]—I am aware the propriety of this phrase is open to cavil." It is not worth while to cavil about the matter, but it is lucky for this country that though Bonaparte seemed to be "heir-apparent to the empire of the world," he turned out in the end to be merely an heir-presumptive. Note on Count Simonitch. "*Major-general Count Simonitch.*"]—The character of this nobleman, as given me from Persia, is, 'Count Simonitch, though an excellent soldier, distinguished in the last war between Persia and Russia, when he received a severe wound in the hip, which has rendered him lame for life. He is a Slavonian by birth, and having entered the army of Napoleon at a very early age, has not received a very finished education. He and two engineer officers are with the Shah before Herat, assisting him in the siege—probably *hinc illæ lacoymæ.*"

I promised to say a few words on Sir Harford's eastern sources of information, and I think I have done enough in giving the above Persian communication as a specimen. It is stated, apparently as something very wonderful, that the count "*though an excellent soldier*" and distinguished in war, "received a severe wound in the hip," and that the wound "has rendered him lame for life." It would have been much more wonderful if the count, *though* not a soldier, and never engaged in war at all, had "received a severe wound in the hip," which had not "rendered him lame for life." The circumstance of a man's being wounded in the hip, and consequently lamed, even *though* a soldier, is perfectly credible. The count received his wound in a tender point, but as he was probably not asked where he would please to be wounded, he had it not in his power to stipulate that he should be hit in any other place; "every bullet has its billet;" some take effect upon the head, and others secure a softer lodgment further down. Sir Harford concludes his note with a quotation from a foreign tongue, "*hinc illæ lacoymæ.*" The two first of these words are not unlike Latin; but as I learn that the last of them in Coptic signifies tears, I imagine that they are all Coptic, and that I am called upon to shed tears, or "*lacoymæ,*" for something or other. Well, I am quite ready to try, but pray what is it for? Am I to shed my "*lacoymæ*" because a Russian officer has received a wound not precisely in the face? Because this Russian officer is a Slavonian by birth? Because he entered the army of Napoleon at a very early age? Because he has not received a very finished education? Or because he is assisting at the siege of Herat, where he may be wounded again, as he has been wounded before, if a gentleman who has been wounded behind, can with propriety be said to have been

wounded before? Is it for any one of these things in particular, or for all of them in general, that I am to part with my "*lacoymæ*?" For, as I have been much rattled about in this sublunary sphere, I am now somewhat hardened, and do not wish to give away any few "*lacoymæ*" that I may still possess, unless the emergency positively requires it. If the most noble Richard Marquis of Wellesley, on hearing of the Russian count's unhappy accident, has come down handsomely with his "*lacoymæ*," I suppose that I and the rest of the reading public may keep ours for another occasion. I certainly believe, and I cannot refrain from communicating the pleasing belief to Sir Harford, that, when he wrote and published his letter, on which I am now using the liberty of making a few comments, Count Simonitch's face, at all events, was not turned towards Herat. Time will shew which of us is in the right.

It may be remembered, that Sir Harford himself has told us, that he was debarred by an order from the Secretary of State of Great Britain from holding "any communication or correspondence with Persia or the Persians." Whether he continued to communicate or correspond with Persia or the Persians, notwithstanding the order to the contrary from the Secretary of State's office, his shyness of referring to precise periods of time prevents me from ascertaining; but as Herat was not invested by the Persians until the end of last year, and as Count Simonitch, was before that fortress along with the Persian army, it is plain that a communication or correspondence between Persia or the Persians, and Sir Harford Jones Brydges, must have taken place in the year 1837 or 1838. The communication or correspondence would be utterly worthless, were it not proclaimed to the world by Sir Harford Jones Brydges; but having the authority of his high name, it becomes decidedly hurtful.

Another note by Sir Harford, or rather, I should say, one of his "*Note*;" "*Of sending several officers.*"] This speaks volumes of the way in which our affairs are managed in Persia; for I am told these, and Mr. Macneil's mission, are now costing the country between 20,000 and 30,000 per annum; and both, I presume, are now become matter of complaint!"

Sir Harford does not say whether his thousands, and tens of thousands, mean Persian tomans or British pounds. I shall assume that he means the latter. Having made this assumption, and allowing that the larger sum mentioned by Sir Harford, viz. £30,000 sterling, is expended annually on Mr. McNeill's mission and the allowances to officers employed, and supposing that when Sir Harford was ambassador, he not only gave his own services gratuitously, but that he paid out of his own pocket the salaries to all the *attachés* and *attachées* who were with him, how will the matter stand in regard to pounds, shillings, and pence? It will stand thus:—

Amount of subsidy secretly understood between Sir Harford Jones and the Persian plenipotentiaries, p. 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	£128,000
Add increased sum, p. 19	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,000
							£160,000
Deduct expense of the present mission	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000

Annual sum by which the former expenses in Persia exceed the present, £130,000

If the expenses of the present mission do not amount to £30,000 annually, and if Sir Harford neither served gratuitously, nor paid the salaries of his suite out of his own pocket, the excess, of course, will be still greater than the above-mentioned sum of £130,000 sterling per annum.

My next extract is from the last of Sir Harford's "*Note*." It will show his respect for the Marquis of Wellesley, and his high sense of low consideration for the rest of his countrymen. "My opinion was once publicly asked, the only time it was ever asked, on the possibility of the Russians invading India by the Tigris, Euphrates, Shat il Arab, and the Persian Gulf. Lord Wellesley can easily guess what was the nature of the answer I gave!" "Lord Wellesley can easily guess," but I fear his lordship won't take the trouble. I, too, "can easily guess;" and, with Sir Har-

ford's permission, I will guess. So here goes. I guess, then, that this was the nature of Sir Harford's answer: "Gentlemen, as to the possibility of the Russians invading India by the Tigris, Euphrates, Shat il Arab, and the Persian Gul or by any other route, I really have not the means of knowing."

So much for the "*Nota*." As for the "*Errata*," they serve merely to point out two errors into which Sir Harford has fallen. Before he publishes a second edition of his letter, he will perhaps be good enough to consider whether or not it may be worth his while to correct at least ten times two "*Errata*" which he has committed. If he has not leisure for the purpose, he may freely command my services, for at present I have but little to do.

And this is the work of "Sir H. Jones Brydges, than whom few persons have had better means of understanding the Persian character, or of forming a correct opinion on the politics of that country, with reference to England!"

So be it.—At all events, I remain, in the mean time, his, and your, most obedient servant,

ISMAEL.

Blair-Atholl, 23d November 1838.

FALL OF FISII.

WE have received the following statement of an extraordinary fall of fish from a correspondent, of undoubted veracity, who witnessed the occurrence himself, at a place not more than twenty miles south of Calcutta, in the Sunderbunds, by way of the salt water lakes:

About two o'clock P.M. of the 20th inst., we had a very smart shower of rain, and with it there descended a quantity of *live fish*, about three inches in length, and all of one kind only. They fell in a straight line on the road from my house to the tank, which is about forty or fifty yards distant. Those which fell on the hard ground were, as a matter of course, killed from the fall; but those which fell where there was grass growing, sustained no injury; and I picked up a large quantity of them "alive and kicking," and let them go into my tank. Some people suppose that phenomena of this nature take place through the agency of water-spouts, which draw up the fish, &c. from rivers and tanks, and afterwards return them to the earth again in showers of rain; and there appears to me no other way of accounting for the occurrence of the phenomena, or that fish should be found so far out of their element. The most strange thing that struck me, in connexion with this event, was, that the fish did not fall *helter skelter*, every where, or "here and there;" but they fell in a *straight line*, not more than a cubit in breadth. The natives living in and about the place gave to the fish the name of *uka*; but whether this be the right word or not, I cannot tell from my own knowledge.*

* *Calcutta Courier*, September 24.

THE KINGDOM OF THE SIKHS,

THE Punjab, a country watered by five rivers, is that portion of Western India bounded on the east and south by the Sutlej, on the west by the Indus, and on the north by the Himalayas, from whence these rivers take their rise. As this country was traversed by the army of Alexander, the country has been described by the historians of his expedition, and the five rivers are known by Greek as well as Indian names. Arrian very accurately states that the greater part of the Punjab is level and champaign, principally occasioned by the rivers washing down mud during their overflowings, "inasmuch," he says, "that many of the districts have borrowed their very names from the rivers which pass through them." This is true, at the present day, since, as Capt. Burnes observes, besides the name of the entire country (the Punjab, or 'Five Rivers'), some of the intervening tracts between these rivers have their designations in compound words which include a syllable of the name of one of the rivers. These rivers, which all hold parallel courses in a S.W. direction, from their sources to the Indus, the main trunk, are the following.

That to the eastward of the Indus is the Jelum, or Hydaspes of the Greeks, and Bidaspes of Ptolemy.* It originates in the S.E., border of Cashmere, at the western foot of Mount Kantel. About ten miles E. of Cashmere, it spreads into a beautiful lake, and soon after, being joined by the Khote, or Little Sind, it enters the mountains, from which it escapes, after being joined by other small streams, at Pukholi, and enters the Punjab. Its course within the hills is extremely rapid. At Islamabad, it is eighty yards broad. The upper road from Lahore to Attock, crosses the Jelum near a place where stood an ancient city of that name. About fifty miles below this, and 114 miles from Attock, is the Jellalpore Ghat, or pass leading over the river at the eastern foot of the Joud mountains, where Alexander crossed this stream, Porus being on the opposite bank. From this point it enters the flat country, and runs first a S.W. and then a S. course till it joins the Chenab, seventy miles above Mooltan, after a course of 450 miles. Its nearest approach to the Indus is at Mozuffera-bad, where the distance is only sixty miles. Next to the Chenab, the Jelum is the largest of the five rivers. When crossed by Mr. Elphinstone, in 1808, its breadth at Jellalpore, in July, when it had not attained its maximum height, was upwards of a mile; the ~~deep~~ part of the channel did not exceed 250 yards, where the soundings varied from nine to fourteen feet; the current is four miles an hour. The left bank is low, and at the season of the highest inundation (in August) overflows to the extent of five miles on that side. It is not fordable at any season.

The Chenab, or Acesines (the Sandabilis of Ptolemy),† is the largest of the five rivers, measuring at the Wuzzeerabad Ghat, in July, nearly a mile and a-half; though in the dry season, its channel does not exceed 250 or 300 yards. Capt. Burnes considers, however, that its breadth has been greatly exaggerated, and that its soundings do not exceed twelve feet. Its banks are low, in some places it spreads to 1200 yards; but these are exceptions; some say they reach to fourteen feet; the current is five and a-half miles an hour. It rises in the snowy mountains, to the S.E. of the source of the Jelum, and runs 370 miles before it joins that river. If, indeed, the course below its reception of the Jelum (the name of which is lost in that of the Chenab), till its union with the

* The Indrana of Hindu mythology; the Bedusta and Behut of the *Ayeen Akbery*, and the Jamad and Dendana of Sherif ed-deen.

† In Sanscrit Chandrabhaga, the Chanderbaka of the *Ayeen Akbery*.

Indus, be included, its course would be 525 miles. The course of the Chenab is remarkably straight. Immediately below its confluence with the Beyah and Sutlej, the united stream exceeds eight hundred yards; but in its course to the Indus, the Chenab rarely widens to six hundred yards. Between the Jelum and the Chenab, the country is flat, and the soil slimy and extremely rich. The banks of the river seldom rise three feet above the water's edge. The villages are numerous, and shaded by lofty trees; some of them are the temporary habitations of pastoral tribes, who remove from place to place. The horizontal distance from the pass of the Jelum to that of the Chenab is forty-four miles. The only place of note on the Chenab (below its junction with the Gharra) is Ouch, which stands four miles W. of the river, in a highly cultivated country. The banks of the Chenab on both sides are open and richly irrigated by canals of running water. On the right bank, from Mooltan upwards, there is a desert of low sand-hills, which presses on the cultivated part. At Mooltan, the Chenab is navigated by *zohruks*, or flat-bottomed boats, built of cedar-wood from the mountains; but the natives cross the rivers on skins or bundles of reeds.

The next river is the Ravee, or *Hydraotes*,* which is the least of all the Punjab rivers, its maximum breadth, where it was crossed by Mr. Elphinstone, at the Meeauce Ghat, considerably above Lahore, and where it is joined by a large stream from the N. E., being only 513 yards from bank to bank; its channel is very narrow, the deepest part not exceeding forty yards, and the greatest depth being twelve feet. Captain Burnes states, that from Lahore downwards, the Ravee preserves a breadth of about 150 yards only, and as its banks are high and firm, there are but few places where it is more expanded. Its current is under three miles an hour. During eight months it is fordable, in many places not being more than four feet deep, and the width three hundred yards. It is a foul river, much studded with sandbanks and quicksands, and its course, which is very tortuous, is said to be about 250 miles, though Lieutenant Macartney makes it four hundred before it joins the Chenab, or rather the combined streams of the Jelum and Chenab, which it enters thirty-five miles below their confluence, in $30^{\circ} 40' N.$ lat., nearly 180 miles from Ouch, and fifty-three from Mooltan. The truth is, that it is so winding, that though Lahore is distant only 175 miles from the mouth of the Ravee, its distance by the river is more than 380. The breadth of the united streams, in the wet season, is nearly a mile and a quarter; in the dry season (at Rajghat) only five hundred yards. The greatest depth of the combined stream is seventeen feet; its average depth is estimated by Mr. Elphinstone at eight feet and a half. The combined stream of the three rivers joins that of the Beyah and the Sutlej near Ouch, eighty-five miles S. S. W. of Mooltan, and fifty S. W. of Bhawalpore, whence the full stream, now called *Punjnud*,† which also means 'the five rivers,' flows on till it enters the Indus at Mit-tenkote, in lat. $28^{\circ} 55' N.$ forty miles below Ouch, and five hundred miles from the sea. The junction, Captain Burnes tells us, is formed without noise or violence, for the banks are depressed on both sides, and the river expanded. The horizontal distance between the Ghat of the Chenab and the pass of the Ravee is fifty-five miles. The banks of the Ravee are more firm than those of the other rivers. Near Lahore they rise to forty feet, and in many places attain to half that height. There are no cuts from this river for irrigation

* The Adris of Ptolemy, the Hyarotis of Strabo, the Irawadi of the *Ayee Akbery*. In the country it is sometimes called Iraoty.

† Capt. Burnes says that this designation is unknown to the people living on its banks, and that the river is erroneously so called.

below Lahore. The country is flat and rich, somewhat higher than that between the Jelum and the Chenab, but not so fertile. The banks are peopled from its mouth upwards, but the villages for half the distance consist of moveable hamlets of the pastoral tribe of Jan or Kattia. From Futtipoor they are numerous, and the country is cultivated, but the space below that town is uncultivated. The tract between the Ravee and the Sutlej is as sterile and unproductive as that on the N. side of the river towards the Jelum.

The river next to the east is the Beyah, Beas, or Hyphasis.* At Bhirowal Ghat, where Mr. Elphinstone crossed it, the stream was 740 yards broad, its right bank very high, the current very rapid, the river being then at its greatest height. It is fordable in the cold season in most places, but there are many quicksands in its bed, and islands and sandbeds form towards the centre. It rises in the Himalaya country, and is separated in the upper part of its mountainous course from the Ravee, on the west, by a ridge of snowy mountains; on the S. E. its upper course is separated from that of the Sutlej by a similar ridge, running S. W. and N. E. It joins the Sutlej about thirty miles below the ghat, where it was crossed by Mr. Elphinstone; after their junction, the combined stream is called the Gharra, till it is lost in the Punjnad, as before stated. For the first 200 miles of its course it runs almost due S., and then S. W. for 260 miles.

The Sutlej, or Hysudrus,† is the most eastern of the five rivers, and is nearly, but not quite, equal in volume to the Beyah. After being joined by this river, it falls into the Chenab five miles above Ouch, in N. lat. 29° 20'. This junction is also formed without violence, and the low banks of both rivers lead to constant alteration in the point of union. Immediately below the confluence, the united stream exceeds eight hundred yards. The Sutlej rises in the Lake of Mansuowr in Tibet, seventeen thousand feet above the sea.

The Indus itself, the grand boundary of British India to the west, has been lately surveyed with great care by several able officers of the Company. It is navigable for a fleet from Attock to the sea, and, by its union with the Punjab streams, admits of navigation in country boats‡ to Lahore, a distance of one thousand miles, and even further; never shallowing in the dry season to less than fifteen feet, and seldom preserving so great a breadth as half a mile. The voyage to Lahore against the current, in favourable seasons, occupies sixty days; Mooltan is reached on the fortieth day, and the remainder is expended in navigating the crooked Ravee. A boat may drop down from Lahore to the sea in fifteen days. This immense river is calculated to discharge eighty thousand cubic feet of water per second in the dry season, nearly equalling the Mississippi. The average rate of its current does not exceed two miles and a half an hour. No impression of the tide is perceptible twenty-five miles below Tatta, at the head of the Delta, or about seventy-five miles from the sea. In the opinion of Burnes, the Indus would be navigable for steam-vessels of a certain size and build, but he is thoroughly satisfied that no boat with a keel could ever navigate this river. From Mittun, lat. 28° 55' N., where the waters of the Punjab, united in one stream, fall into the Indus, to Bukkur (which is a fortress on a low rocky island of flint on the left bank, between

* The *Bibasis* of Ptolemy, the *Hypasis* of Pliny, the *Hypanis* of Strabo; all slight corruptions of the Sanscrit *Bypasha*, or *Vipasa*.

† The *Hesudrus* of Pliny, the *Zaradrus* of Ptolemy, the *Saranges* of Arrian, and the *Sheetroder* of the *Ayeen Akbery*; all these names can be retraced to the Sanscrit *Sutroodra*.

‡ They are flat-bottomed boats, and do not draw more than four feet water when heavily laden. The largest carry about seventy-five tons.

the towns of Roree and Sukkur, in lat. $27^{\circ} 42' N.$, and fifty-six miles E. of Sehwan), the river pursues a S. W. course, is direct in its channel, but frequently divided by sandbanks. Various narrow and crooked branches diverge from the parent stream, retaining a depth of from eight to fifteen feet water, and which extend throughout the whole intervening space. Above Bukkur the Indus spreads widely in many parts, often exceeding one thousand yards in breadth, and at Mittun is even double that width; the depth (in the dry season) was found there to exceed sixteen fathoms in some places. From Bukkur to Mittun is 170 miles by the river. The country which this portion of the Indus traverses is of the richest nature, particularly on the E. bank; on the other bank the cultivation is limited, the country being peopled by wandering Beloochee tribes, who lead a pastoral and plundering life. The territory in this part on both sides belongs to Sindh. The town of Shikarpoor, thirty-two miles from Bukkur, formerly belonging to Cabool, now to the Ameers of Sindh, is large, exceeding in size Hyderabad, the capital. The country around it is very productive, but the government of the ameers is oppressive. The greater portion of its merchants and people consist of Hindus, who have agents in the surrounding countries, with which they carry on an extensive inland trade. The town is surrounded by a mud wall. Subzul, on the left bank, twelve miles inland, is much less than Shikarpoor. Mittun, or Mittunkote, has not a population of fifteen hundred; its fort has been demolished. The paucity of towns on this part of the river is owing to its annual swell, which is variable, and which renders it impossible to raise a crop within its reach. The principal tribe occupying the plains north of Shikarpoor, to the borders of Cutch Gundava, is that of the Boordees, a Beloochee family, which have migrated from Kej and Mekran. They are fair and handsome, more like Affghans than Beloochees. Their chief place is Durce, but they have no large towns. The whole *ooloos*, or tribe, is rated at ten thousand fighting men. Like the other tribes, they are marauders.

From Mittun to Attock the river runs nearly due S., and is free from danger and difficulty in navigation. The country through which it flows is much the same as that already described. Its breadth is considerably diminished, for at Kahere, where Mr. Elphinstone crossed it in January, the soundings did not exceed twelve feet, with a breadth of one hundred yards. On the right bank of the river, the fertile province of Dera Ghazee Khan extends to the mountains; the capital is one of the largest towns on the Indus. It is one of the conquests of the Sikhs. At Attock, a celebrated fortress, the Indus is crossed. The mode in which Runjeet Singh transports his army to the right bank of the river is thus described by Captain Burnes. He collects thirty-seven boats where the river is only 260 yards wide; the boats are anchored in the stream a little apart, and planked over, the planking being covered with mud. Such a bridge can only be thrown across the Indus from November to April, on account of the velocity of the stream; it has been completed in three days, but six is the usual period. There is a singular coincidence between this manner of constructing a bridge and that described by Arrian, when Alexander crossed the Indus. An army not exceeding five thousand men is crossed by the ferry-boats with less labour than by a bridge.

The fort of Attock stands on a low hillock, on the left bank of the Indus. It is a parallelogram, of which the shortest faces (those parallel to the river) are about four hundred yards long; the others are twice that length. It is commanded by a rough hill, only divided from it by a ravine, and being on a slope, almost the whole of the interior and the reverse of the walls, on three faces, are visible from the opposite bank. The town, once very considerable, is now

decayed. The river here is deep, rapid, and violent. In the midst are two celebrated rocks.

The small territory eastward of the Indus, lying between the confines of the Sikh territory and that of Sind, belongs to Bhawal Khan Daoodpootra. His frontier to the N. is bounded by the Sutlej or Gharra; but at Bhawalpoot it crosses that river, and running W. to Jellalpoor, comprises a portion of the country between the Sutlej and the Chenab, the latter river and the Indus: Bikaner bounds it to the E., and Jesulmer to the S. The greater part of this country is a barren waste of sand hills; in the vicinity of the rivers it is rich and fertile. The towns are few and scantily distributed, but there are numerous hamlets on the Chenab. Bhawalpoot, on the left bank of the Sutlej, the mercantile capital, has a population of about twenty thousand. The walled town of Ahmedpoor, further S., and about half the size, is the residence of the chief, whose influence is as limited as his territory, his power having been crushed by the Sikhs, and only saved from total ruin by a treaty which prevents Runjeet Singh, to whom he pays tribute for his lands N. of the Sutlej, from crossing that river. His military force, such as it is, exceeds twenty thousand men. The Daoodpootras are a tribe of Mahomedans, from the district of Shikarpoor, who crossed the Indus in the reign of Aurngzebe, and conquered the lands now held by them from the Sindes. The whole tribe does not exceed fifty thousand souls; they are a fair and handsome race. Bhawalpoot was tributary to Cabool as long as that kingdom lasted; but its chief was nearly independent. It is a mercantile country: its merchants dealing extensively in goods of European manufacture. The Sutlej, or rather the Gharra, on which Bhawalpoot stands, is a navigable river.*

The kingdom of the Sikhs, or territory of Runjeet Singh, extends from the Sutlej to the Indus, from Cashmere to Mooltan, comprising the whole of the countries watered by the five tributary rivers eastward of the Indus. His power is consolidated; he commands the fastnesses of the mountains and its alluvial plains. Before we describe the resources of this kingdom, it will be proper to give a short account of the rise of the Sikh sect, and the growth of their political power.

The Sikh† sect was originated by a person named Nanak or Nunnuk, called by Mahomedan historians Nunnuk Shah, to denote his being a fakeer, but by the Sikhs themselves, Baba Nanak, 'Father Nanak,' or Guru Nanak, 'Nanak, the Teacher.' He was born A.D. 1469, in a village in the district of Majha, in the Punjab. His father was a Hindu of the Cshatriya caste. He was addicted from early life to religious abstraction, and indifferent to worldly concerns, and by his meditative habits and austerities, obtained the reputation of a holy man. He visited the sacred places of the Hindus and Musulmans, including Mecca, and on his return he began to preach a new creed, the basis of which was the unity of the Deity, and a harmless behaviour towards all creatures. His great aim appears to have been to shock neither Hindu nor Moslem, but to blend both faiths into one, a belief in one God, and to unite all mankind in the bond of universal benevolence. His object was to reform, not to destroy; hence he countenanced the absurdities of the Hindu mythology, and the fables of Mahomedanism; and whilst he called upon the polytheists to abandon the worship of idols, and return to the pure adoration of the Deity, he conjured the Moslems to abstain from the slaughter of cows and other practices which the Hindus regard as profane. It is said that when lying on the ground, with his feet towards

* The authorities for the foregoing sketch are Elphinstone, Burnes, Rennell, Bell (Notes on Rollin), and the *Asiatic Journal*.

† *Sikh*, in the Punjabi dialect, is a general term applicable to any person who follows a particular teacher. It is a corruption of *Siksha*, a Sanscrit word, signifying 'a disciple,' or 'devoted follower.'

Mecca, a Mahomedan asked him how he dared to turn his feet to the house of God : " Turn them if you can," said Nanak, " where the house of God is not." Paintings of him are to be seen in many places, though images are never made. Before his death, Nanak, though he left two sons, passed them by, and appointed a favourite disciple, Angada, to succeed him ; he appointed Amara Das, and he Ram Das. After him succeeded Arjumnal, Har Govind, Har Raya, Har Krishna, Teg Bahadoor, and Guru Govind.

Previous to the year 1606, the Sikhs, who had increased in numbers under the religious labours of their apostles, the successors of Nanak, continued an inoffensive race, evincing no desire for political power, or to propagate their doctrines with the sword. Being provoked by the massacre of Arjumnal, who succeeded Ram Das as chief of the Sikhs in 1581, they took arms under Har Govind, his son. The Mahomedan chiefs of the Punjab took part with the Hindus in persecuting the new sect, whence arose the irreconcilable spirit of animosity which subsists between the two people. The Sikhs were greatly weakened by their exertions ; but in 1675, Guru Govind gave a new character to the sect by casting aside their peaceful maxims, engrafting the courage of the soldier on the zeal of the enthusiast, and swearing eternal enmity to the tyrannical followers of the *Koran*. He augmented the number of his partisans by admitting converts of all tribes, and opening a prospect of rank and wealth to the meanest Sudra, by breaking up the laws of caste. It was a familiar saying of Guru Govind, that the four tribes of Hindus would, like *pan* (betel), *chunam* (lime), *supari* (areca-nut), and *khat* (catechu), the components of the ordinary masticatory, become all of one colour when well chewed. His next step was to exchange the denomination *Sikh* for *Singh*, 'lion,' which raised every Sikh to a level with the Rajpoots. Guru Govind was, however, unable to withstand the power of Aurungzeb, and he died in obscurity. The confusion which ensued in the empire on the death of this monarch afforded an opportunity to the Sikhs to retaliate their injuries ; they subdued the country between the Sutlej and the Jumna, and made incursions even into the province of Sehranpore, ravaging it with wanton cruelty, and sparing none but those who conformed to their tenets. They were attacked and defeated by the imperial armies, and hunted like wild beasts from one stronghold to another, till their leader and his most devoted followers were taken, who were executed with every circumstance of cruelty and insult. An edict issued for the extirpation of the sect, and a premium was offered for every Sikh's head. The few who escaped the general massacre fled into the mountains north-east of the Punjab, where they remained quiet for thirty years. On the return of Nadir Shah to Persia with the plunder of India, they fell upon his rear, and, by their success, gained wealth and reputation. As the sect grew stronger, and the empire weaker, the Sikhs emerged from their fastnesses, and overran most of the provinces of the Punjab, and recovered their holy city, Amritsur. This was an ancient town, formerly called Chak, when Ram Das, chief of the Sikhs, in 1574, built a tank or reservoir of water there, which he called *Amritsur*, or 'the water of immortality,' which has imparted so sacred a character to the city, that a pilgrimage thither is reckoned an act of devotion. The city, then called Ram Das Poora, acquired the name of Amritsur.

After the death of Guru Govind, the Sikhs did not admit of a spiritual leader ; and, upon the death of Banda, his successor, they did not acknowledge a paramount chief, each individual following to the field his own sirdar : when required, a military leader was chosen from amongst the sirdars at the Guru

Mata, or national council.* Becoming now a decidedly warlike people, they profited by the distractions and weakness of the surrounding states, and, though their capital, Amritsur, was, about the middle of the eighteenth century, taken and destroyed, the sacred tank filled up, and their places of worship polluted, these indignities only roused the whole race to vengeance. They possessed themselves of several countries, from whence they have never been expelled, and under Jassa Sing Calal, they seized upon the subah of Lahore, and coined rupees (a mark of sovereignty), bearing the inscription — “Coined by the grace of Khalsajee, in the country of Ahmed, conquered by Jassa Sing Calal.” From this province they were, however, soon expelled by the Mahrattas, but the latter being forced to evacuate the Punjab, the Sikhs returned, but were re-expelled by Ahmed Shah, the first Affghan monarch, who, in 1762, gained a complete victory over them: upwards of 20,000 Sikhs were left on the field of battle, and the remainder fled to the hills. Amritsur was razed to the ground by the Affghans; pyramids were erected of Sikh heads, and Ahmed, it is said, caused the walls of the mosques which had been polluted by the Sikhs to be washed with their blood. In 1763, on the return of Ahmed across the Indus, the Sikhs, issuing from the hills, expelled the Affghan garrison from Lahore, plundered the neighbouring provinces, and became masters of the Punjab. After the death of Ahmed Shah, the state of Affghanistan allowed of but little resistance being made to their progress in that quarter; they reduced to subjection the petty Mohamedan chiefs settled on the five rivers, and carried their incursions into the upper provinces of Hindustan, till they were checked by Dowlat Rao Sindia. Thus this sect, originally a class of mendicants, was elevated into a powerful nation.

The institutions and doctrines of the Sikhs are contained in their sacred volume, the *Adi Granth*, or ‘First Book,’ which is elegantly written in the Goormookha, or Punjaby dialect. The greater part of this book is said to have been written by Nanak; but it received its present form and arrangement from Arjunmal. Another volume of Sikh scriptures is the *Das Padshah ki Granth*, or ‘Book of the Tenth Teacher,’ who was Guru Govind. The sect has split into seven subdivisions, of which the Udasis, established by Dharmachand, the grandson of Nanak, may be regarded as his genuine disciples. They are usually the ministrant priests, but their office consists chiefly in reading and expounding the Sikh scriptures. The Govind Sindis, or followers of Guru Govind, form, however, the most important division of the Sikh community, being in fact the political association to which the name of Sikh is applied, or to the Sikh nation generally. Although professing to derive their national faith from Nanak, and holding his memory in veneration, the faith they follow is widely different from the quietism of that reformer, and is wholly of a worldly and warlike spirit. The tenets of Nanak, according to Professor Wilson, are mainly founded on the Vedanta philosophy. “The doctrine of Nanak,” he further observes, “appears to have differed but little from that of Kabir, and to have deviated inconsiderably from the Hindu faith in general. The whole body of poetical and mythological fiction was retained, whilst the liberation of the spirit from the delusive deccits of *Maya*, and its purification by acts of benevolence and self-denial, so as to make it identical even in life with its divine source, were the great objects of the devotee. Associated with these notions was great chariness of animal life; whilst with Nanak, as well as with Kabir, universal tolerance was a dogma of vital importance, and both laboured to per-

* The first Guru Mata was assembled by Guru Govind; the latest in 1805, when the British army pursued Holkar into the Punjab.

suade Hindus and Mahomedans that the only essential parts of their respective creeds were common to both, and that they should discard the varieties of practical detail, as the corruptions of their teachers, for the worship of one only supreme, whether he was termed Allah or Hari."*

The religious and the political assemblies are under the direction of a class called Akalis, (*Akala-purusha*—'Worshippers of the Eternal'), who, under the double character of fanatic priests and desperate soldiers, have usurped the sole direction of all religious affairs at Amritsur, and are leading men in the Guru-Mata, which deliberates under the influence of religious enthusiasm. They were first established by Guru Govind. They wear blue checked clothes, and bangles or bracelets of steel round their wrists, initiate converts, and have almost the sole direction of the religious ceremonies at Amritsur, of which they deem themselves the defenders. Though possessed of property, they affect poverty, and subsist upon charity, which, since their numbers have increased, they generally extort by accusing the chiefs of crimes, and imposing fines upon them.†

The manners and customs of the Sikhs have been very fully and accurately detailed by the late Captain William Murray, who was employed for fifteen years in managing our relations with the Sikh chiefs on the British side of the Sutlej. The accomplishments of reading and writing are uncommon amongst them, and are chiefly confined to Hindu and Musulman *moolasuddces*. Their prejudice against the Mahomedans renders them averse to acquiring the Arabic or Persian languages, as well as many useful parts of knowledge. Concerns are transacted by oral testimony, verbal agreements, and promises; the test of right is confined to the memory of the oldest inhabitants of the neighbourhood: hence falsehood and fraud are common, since money can purchase an oath. Witchcraft and spells have a powerful influence over the Sikhs, as well as good and bad omens, lucky and unlucky days. Prior to the field being taken with an army, the auspicious moment must be predicted by a Pundit, who is guided by the spirits which pervade every part of the compass. It is no uncommon practice with Runjeet Singh, when he contemplates any serious undertaking, to direct two slips of paper to be placed on the sacred volume, on one of which is written his wish, and on the other the reverse: a little boy is told to bring one of the slips, and his highness receives the direction on the billet as the voice of heaven.

The administration of civil and criminal justice in the independent Sikh states is vested in the sirdar or chief; crimes are atoned for by money, amercements forming a branch of revenue to the chief. This gives unequal advantages to the rich. Capital punishment is, however, very seldom inflicted; the most incorrigible culprits are punished with loss of a hand, or of nose or ears. Ordeals and punchayets are in use amongst the Sikhs. The rules of succession to landed property in the Sikh states are arbitrary, and are variously modified in accordance with the usages, interests, and prejudices of different families. Nuptial contracts are made in early youth by the parents or nearest of kin, who, in too many cases, are influenced by sordid motives. Disagreements are very common relative to betrothments, and to breaches of promise of marriage: it is not a rare occurrence for a parent or guardian to be convicted of marrying a girl to one man after her betrothment to another. Amongst the lower classes in the Punjab, a custom prevails, on the demise of one brother leaving a widow,

* As. Res. vol. xvii.

† Authorities for the religious history of the Sikhs: Wilkins (*As. Res.*) Malcolm (*ibid*), Ward (*View*, &c.), Wilson (*As. Res.*), *Asiatic Journ.* O. S. vol. xiv. p. 109.

for a surviving brother to marry his sister-in-law, and the offspring are considered legitimate, and are entitled to succeed to a share of the landed and personal property. In default of surviving brothers, the widow is at the disposal of her father-in-law's family; from the moment she has quitted the paternal roof, a woman is considered to have been assigned as the property of another, and ceases to have a free will. Where the hymeneal bond is so loosely knit, it is not surprising that it should be weak, and that females should be daily accused before the chiefs of breaches of conjugal virtue, and of having absconded to evade the claims of a father or mother-in-law, or brother-in-law. The Jats, and other low classes in the Punjab, are notorious for the laxity of their morals.

In the Sikh states, the lands of most towns and villages are parcelled out amongst the zemindars, who are answerable for the sirdar's or ruler's shares. The chief sources of oppression of the people under Sikh rule arise from the exaction of extraordinary imposts, the impress of labour without recompense, and the violence of licentious armed dependants, quartered in the forts and towers, which cover the country, and prey on the villagers.*

These traits in Sikh manners are modified in the country immediately subject to Runjeet Singh, of whose rise and progress we shall now give a short sketch.

The ancestry of Runjeet is traced to Churut Singh, whose progenitors were Jat zemindars, of Sookur Chuk, and who was the head of one of the twelve principal *missuls*, or associations, which constituted the Sikh military power. Churut Singh had risen from a common *dharwee*, a robber, to be the sirdar of the Sookur Chukea *missul*, with a territory yielding three lakhs of rupees. He was killed in 1774, in a skirmish with the force of a hill rajah, and his eldest son, Maha Singh, succeeded to the sirdaree. The prowess of this chief, at an early age, induced many independent sirdars to transfer their armies from the head *missul* to him, and on the destruction of that *missul* by an Affghan army, Maha Singh was enabled to strengthen his own from its wrecks. Having received an affront from Jy Singh, leader the Ghunneya *missul*, he associated with several disaffected sirdars, attacked Jy Singh, and compelled him to sue for peace. His success, in connexion with the other sirdars, and the betrothment of his son, Runjeet, to the daughter-in-law of Jy Singh, gave him so much influence that he was looked upon as superior in power to any other chief of the Sikh nation. He continued to administer the affairs of the territory he had acquired till his death, in 1792 (or, as some say, 1787), at the early age of twenty-seven. He was brave, active, and prudent beyond his years, and his reputation stood high amongst his nation for all the qualities of a sirdar.

He left one son, the present Runjeet Singh, who was born in 1780 and was consequently a minor at his father's death. His mother became regent, assisted by her husband's dewan or minister, and, in 1793, the demise of Jy Singh transferred that *missul* to Runjeet, the sons of the sirdar being unjustly excluded. Runjeet was attacked, when a child, by the small-pox, which deprived him of one of his eyes, and marked his face with its ravages. Little care was taken of his education; he was never taught to read or write, whilst he had the means of gratifying every youthful passion or desire, and his early years were passed in indulgence and the sports of the field. At the age of seventeen (the period when his father shook off his mother's guardianship), he dismissed the dewan, and assumed the conduct of affairs. Upon evidence that his mother, the regent, had lived a profligate life, the dewan not being her only paramour, Runjeet, it is said, sanctioned or connived at her being put to death by poison :

* Murray's 'Manners and Customs of the Sikhs;' Prinsep's 'Origin of the Sikh power;' *Asiatic Journal*, vol. xvii. p. 35.

in this respect, also, imitating his father, who, having detected *his* mother in an intrigue with a Brahmin, put her to death with his own hand—an act of barbarous justice, which does not seem to have lessened his reputation, or to have in any way affected his character injuriously in the eyes of his contemporaries.

During the early administration of Runjeet, the Punjab was twice invaded by Shah Zeman of Cabool, who occupied Lahore without opposition. At this time, the Sikhs were regarded by Lord Wellesley as a useful barrier against the designs of the Shah of Cabool, and he seems to have contemplated the formation of a defensive league with them. When the Shah retired, in 1799, Runjeet, who had retreated before him, began to entertain views of securing Lahore to himself, and having, by an opportune service to Zeman during his retreat, obtained from that prince an authority to occupy Lahore, then in the possession of three Sikh sirdars, he prepared an expedition, ejected the chiefs, and took the city, which, notwithstanding the jealousy of the rival sirdars, who tried to expel him, has ever since remained in his possession. The Sikh sirdars were, at this time, too disunited to make effectual resistance to Zeman Shah, and Sir J. Craig states, in a despatch to the Governor-general of Bengal (January 1799), that they were all secretly negotiating with the Shah.

At this period a project was formed to establish a French power in the Punjab. The Hon. H. Wellesley, writing to the Governor-general of Bengal, from Barcilly, in April 1802, states that M. Perron was about to take advantage of the distracted state of the Sikh country, to enter the Punjab, and to “assume as large a portion of it as he might think himself able to manage, or it may be convenient to him to maintain, it being certain that the actual state of that country will render it an easy conquest to any thing like a regular force.”

Runjeet now began to reduce the petty Musulman chiefs in his vicinity, and to augment his territories by aggression and by escheat, till the destruction of the Affghan empire invited him to aggrandizement on a larger scale, by seizing on its dependencies east of the Indus. In 1804 he crossed the Ravee, and detached the Mohamedan chiefs on the Chenab and Jelum from their connexion with Cabool, continuing meanwhile to foment quarrels amongst his neighbours, in order to augment his own territories at their expense. Previous to this, it appears that Runjeet had offered to form a connexion with the British Government. Lord Wellesley, writing to the Secret Committee, in September 1803, says—“Rajah Runjeet Singh, the Rajah of Lahore, and the principal amongst the Sikh chieftains, has transmitted proposals to the commander-in-chief for the transfer of the territory belonging to that nation south of the river Sutlej, on condition of mutual defence against the respective enemies of that chieftain and the British nation;” and there was before this some disposition to cultivate his alliance, and to secure his co-operation in the contest with the Mahrattas. His extensive usurpations on the banks of the Sutlej began, however, to excite the alarm of the Sikh chiefs situated between that river and the Jumna, who, in 1808, solicited the protection of the British Government. Runjeet endeavoured to prevent them from forming a connexion with us, and when the present Sir T. C. Metcalfe was despatched by Lord Minto to Lahore as his agent, he was coldly received by Runjeet. In the face of the British agent he continued his aggressions on the other side of the Sutlej, whereupon our Government notified to him that the country between the Sutlej and the Jumna was under British protection, and insisted on the restoration of all that had been recently seized. To enforce this demand, a body of British troops, under Colonel Ochterlony, crossed the Jumna in January

1809, and the Sikh army retired, till Colonel Ochterlony reached Loodiana. Hitherto Runjeet had maintained that the Jumna, not the Sutlej, was the proper British boundary, and that he had feudal superiority over the Sikh chiefs between these rivers. He had, however, never designed to oppose the British troops in the field, and the defeat of a body of Akalis, who had attacked our envoy's camp, by the escort, consisting of only two companies of native infantry, and sixteen troopers, convinced Runjeet of the unfitness of his troops to cope with those under European discipline. A treaty was concluded in April 1809, whereby the British Government disclaimed any concern with the territories and subjects of the maharaja north of the Sutlej, and he pledged himself never to maintain in his territory on the left bank of that river more troops than were necessary for the internal duties, nor commit or suffer any encroachment on the possessions or rights of the chiefs in the vicinity. The arrangements with the protected chiefs embraced protection without tribute, and a stipulation that the sirdars should join the British standard when called upon.

Runjeet now commenced organizing his troops on the European model, forming them into regular battalions, drilled by deserters from the British ranks, to whom he gave commands. The disorders in Cabool enabled him to employ this army advantageously against the provinces of that empire; the results of which, and his treatment of Shah Shooja, have been recorded in our account of Cabool: the chief acquisitions were Cashmere, Mooltan, and Peshawur, some of which cost Runjeet a severe loss. In 1811, nearly all the twelve original *misuls*, or confederacies, had merged in that of Runjeet, or acknowledged him as superior, and he assumed the title of king of the Punjab. In 1822, two European adventurers, MM. Ventura and Allard, who had been colonels in the French army, and left Europe after the battle of Waterloo, found their way through Candahar and Cabool to Lahore, where they were employed by Runjeet, with other foreigners (particularly M. Court), in high commands, much to the dissatisfaction of the native sirdars.

The territories of Runjeet now stretch from the Sutlej to the Indus, and from Cashmere to Mooltan, including the whole of the Punjab.*

Captain Burnes has given us a good insight into the personal character of Runjeet Sing; whence it appears, that although he has many of the vices of an eastern despot, and has been deprived of the advantages of education, and nursed in indulgence, his vigorous mind has balanced these defects. "I never quitted the presence of a native of Asia," says Captain Burnes, "with such impressions as I left this man: without education, and without a guide, he conducts all the affairs of his kingdom with surpassing energy and vigour, and yet he wields his power with a moderation quite unprecedented in an eastern prince." His conversation indicates quickness, shrewdness, and curiosity. His army engrosses much of his thoughts. He is not of a cruel disposition, and it is said that he has never permitted a capital punishment since he attained the throne; in the worst cases, amputation is inflicted. At the same time, he is distrustful, cunning, little addicted to speaking truth, and less given to the performance than the making of promises. He has entirely altered the constitution of the Sikh nation, which, from a pure republic, has passed into an absolute monarchy, in spite of a religion which inculcates, above every other, democracy and the equality of all. It is, however, according to Burnes, a despotism without its rigours, and the system of Runjeet's government is far

* Authorities: Prinsep's *Origin of the Sikh Power*; Lord Wellesley's Despatches; Burnes' *Travels*; *Asiat. Journ.* XVI. 153, *et passim*.

beyond the native institutions of the East. In a country subdued by an irregular force, the conquest is maintained by disciplined armies under European leaders, and a general distribution of property among the chiefs, sufficient to uphold the national manners without endangering the government. The change of habits, though accomplished in about twenty years, has been general; the prince not being more pre-eminent amongst his nobles than they are amongst their followers, from whom they receive a respect bordering on veneration. The Guru-matas, or national convocations, at Amritsur, have been suspended, and the liberty which the partisans of Guru Govind claimed as their proud distinction is not suffered to interfere with the will of the prince. Captain Burnes thinks that the change will affect the energies of the Sikh nation, their bravery being coeval with their religion, and based upon it; and also that the improvements introduced by Runjeet have taken no root in the minds of the people. The power which Runjeet has acquired he preserves by his prudence and policy; though there is a corruption amongst the higher officers of state, which is not favourable to the durability of a government. The sirdars of the Sikh nation lose their power in their feuds, which are fomented by the maharaja for his own advantage; and his person is surrounded, not by them, but by minions of low birth, without talent or education. Khooshal Singh, for example, when a Hindu, was cook to a private soldier; he is now a Sikh, and a great commander. The jealousy of the sirdars is strongly excited by these unworthy elevations.

In person Runjeet Sing is of diminutive stature, and emaciated; his right-eye (the only one) is prominent, cool, and intelligent; his nose is not of the sharp Sikh form, but slightly *retroussé*; his mouth is well formed, and, like all Sikhs, he wears a long beard. Runjeet's family consists of an only son, Khurnk Singh, who was born in 1802. He is allowed to be totally unfit to succeed his father in the rule of the turbulent Sikhs. In person he is a plain dark man, with a dull expression of countenance; in character he is illiterate, apathetic, and almost imbecile. Shere Singh, one of the adopted sons, born in 1806, is a man of spirit and energy, of respectable acquirements for a Sikh, and a great favourite with the army for his gallantry and his indulgence towards them; but he is tyrannical, and of dissolute manners. He is generally looked upon as the future King of the Punjab.

The revenues of the Punjab and its dependencies amount to about two millions and a half sterling annually, the principal item being derived from Cashmere, which furnishes thirty-six lakhs of rupees. The revenues are collected by arbitrary exactions, at the will of the collector, in the other Sikh states, though, as regulated by Runjeet, they are mild; and his late acquisitions about Mooltan are in a most prosperous condition. Cashmere, on the other hand, has been oppressed by Shere Singh beyond measure, and this valuable province, which once had a population of a million, is now nearly depopulated. The military resources of the Punjab are great; it yields more grain than is required for its inhabitants, but the thinness of the population offers a check to production. The country is, indeed, very poorly peopled in proportion to its fertility; Captain Burnes estimates the population at 3,500,000, of which the Sikhs form no more than 500,000. The roads throughout the country admit of wheeled carriages, except in the mountains, whilst all the rivers are navigable. The paucity of the Sikhs in a country ruled by them is remarkable; their father-land is the Doab, between the Ravee and Sutlej, but few are to be found thirty miles below Lahore. There are no Sikhs westward of the Jelum, and to the east of Lahore, where they are most numerous, they do not compose one-third of the population.

The Sikhs are a robust and athletic race, of sinewy limbs and tall stature. The genuine Khalsa, or Singh, knows no occupation but agriculture and war. They are very tolerant, though they have fanatics amongst the Akalis, who have attempted the life of Runjeet himself. The sect is increasing, as all sects will increase when they are the depositories of power. The head of the church, or Bedee, has sufficient authority still to frustrate the designs of a ruler, by a crusade in behalf of their religion, and Runjeet therefore enlists the church in his cause. Though as a tribe they were unknown in India four hundred years ago, the features of the whole nation—an extreme regularity of physiognomy, and an elongation of the countenance—are now as distinct from those of their neighbours as the Indian and the Chinese. The Sikhs have no caste prejudices, nor are they averse to fermented liquors—(their Sirdars are addicted to drunkenness)—but tobacco is their detestation. They are said to be treacherous, haughty to strangers, and overbearing to inferiors. The following is a description of a Sikh chief's residence: "The castle stood in the centre, surrounded by a village peopled by his retainers, the whole being enclosed by a mud wall and outer ditch. Within this space was a bazar and extensive stables, built on a plan of great regularity. The chief had robed himself in a rich dress of brocade, and his retainers were arrayed in tunics of yellow, which is the favourite colour of the Sikhs. These castles are always built in a military style, of a quadrangular shape, with lofty walls and turrets."

The population of the Punjab other than Sikh are principally Jats, either Hindu or Musulman. All the latter have been converted from Hinduism. In the upper parts of the Sutlej, near Loodiana, the inhabitants are exclusively agricultural; but after that river has been joined by the Beyah, the habits of the people are predatory. The villages on the Sutlej consist of terrace-roofed houses, formed of sun-dried bricks on a wooden frame-work. They have a clean and comfortable look, and the peasantry appear well-clad and happy.*

The Sikh army, but a few years ago a mere association of predatory horse, is now a regular establishment of upwards of 70,000 men, of which number the regular infantry, 26,000, are disciplined in the European manner. The regular cavalry and artillery may be reckoned at 8,000, and the irregulars, ghor-churas, or horsemen, are about 50,000, who are paid by assignments of land. Their superiority over the Affghan cavalry consists in their being easily rallied. The pay of the regular troops is higher than that of the East-India Company's army, but it is irregularly paid. The regular infantry, composed of tall, long-legged men, capable of enduring great fatigue and long forced marches, is commanded by General Ventura; they are armed with firelocks and bayonets (of Lahore manufacture). Their uniform is after the French fashion, scarlet coats, with green lapells, and worsted epaulets, black belts, tight breeches, and gaiters buttoned to the knee. The head-dress is a turban, as nothing could overcome the prejudice against a hat or cap. Runjeet's body-guard, principally composed of Akalis, are arrayed in gorgeous silk dresses, and rich chain-armour, and are all expert-shots. The regular cavalry was formed by M. Allard, and is disciplined in the system of the French lancers and dragoons. The uniform of the former is blue with red facings; they are armed with the Polish lance, a light sabre, and pistols. M. Allard represents the men as docile, with excellent qualities for soldiers. The dragoons are a fine body of men, armed with swords, pistols, and long carbines; their clothing is scarlet, with

green facings, long jack-boots and buckskins, with black belts, and close-fitting steel helmets. The horse artillery consists of guns of small calibre, and their field-equipment resembles that of our late foot-batteries. The Sikhs now cast and use shells. The evolutions are performed in the French method, and the word of command is given in French. The infantry fire in three ranks. At the interview at Roopur, the manœuvres of the Sikh infantry were conducted with great steadiness and regularity, and their marching and firing were equal to those of the Company's troops.* The discipline is severe; for trifling offences the rattan is used, yet the service is popular. On parade they give utterance to abusive expressions, and the officers freely strike those of inferior rank: the commandant canes the adjutant, who strikes the officers in command of companies, who rattan the privates. "I have seen," says a writer in one of the India papers, "a petty officer throw his sword and sash after parade at his commandant, indulging at the same time in low abuse." In their marches they encamp very regularly, and move with great facility: no wheel-carriages are allowed, and their own bazars contain all they require.

The following is an abstract of the Sikh forces from a detailed statement now before us:—Infantry, regular, six regiments, 6,000; irregular, seventeen regiments, 17,000; total infantry, 23,000. Cavalry, regular, six regiments, 5,200; irregular, 43,300; total cavalry, 48,500. Golanauze, 1,500. Grand total of the Sikh army, 73,000 men. Guns in different forts, 108; ditto, horse artillery, 58; ditto, foot artillery, 142; total guns, 308. Mortars, 9. Jamboorahs, or swivel-guns on camels, 305.†

Next month we shall treat briefly of the defence of British India.

* See a very interesting account of the interview between Lord William Bentinck and Runjeet Singh, in *As. Journ.*, vol. viii. p. 72.

† Burnes; India Papers, and MS. authorities.

THE HIMYARITE LANGUAGE.

M. FREYNEL, writing from Jidda to M. Mohl, in a letter published in the *Journal Asiatique* for July, announces the discovery of "the language spoken at the court of the Queen of Sheba, and which the savages of Mahrah still speak." This is the Himyarite language, or, as M. Freynel terms it, the *Ehkkili*, which is the name of a noble race who still use it in Hakik, Mirbat, and Zhafar, on the southern coast of the Arabian peninsula. The language is Semitic, but, *sui generis*, forming an additional class to the three enumerated by Gesenius. The grammar of the language is very peculiar, and in many respects refined; it has some affinities with those of the Hebrew, Arabic, Phœnician, and Ethiopic. There are three articulations of the letter *s*, to pronounce which requires contortions of the mouth that destroy the symmetry of the face. "It is horrible," observes M. Freynel, "to hear and *see* the language spoken."

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—The meetings of this Society recommenced on the 3d of November, when Professor Wilson, the director, took the chair. There was a numerous assemblage of members, and a variety of presents to the library and museum were laid upon the table. Among them were portions of the *Transactions* of the Royal Society, Royal Irish Academy, Linnaean Society, American Philosophical Society, Asiatic Society of Bengal, British Association, Royal Academy of Sciences of Berlin, Statistical Society, Société de Géographie de Paris, Société Asiatique, Royal College of Surgeons, and the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg; from Major-General Dyson, two gold and seven silver Mahomedan Indian coins; from the Chevalier General Ventura, an extensive collection of Bactrian, Sassanian, Greek, Roman, and other ancient coins, found in the provinces north-west of India; also several Egyptian antiquities, consisting of scarabæi, signet beads, models, mummies, idols, &c.

The chairman informed the meeting that these interesting relics had been deposited in his hands by General Ventura, when he was last in London, for presentation to the Society; he should now be happy to offer a few observations on that portion of the coins commonly called Græco-Bactrian. He stated, that the first Bactrian king, of whom any coins were known, was Euthydemus; several of these had been found in Balkh and Bokhara, but none in India. On the coins of another Bactrian king, Eucratidas (five of which were now on the table), in addition to the Greek legend, there was another inscription, in a character which had been called Bactrian, Pehlvi, and Zend, but which he would designate *Barbaric*, in order that he might not seem to favour any particular theory. The learned world were indebted to the labours of Mr. Prinsep, of Calcutta, for the decipherment of this character. The inscriptions were generally found to be the name of the prince, with the addition of a title, which Mr. Prinsep read *Malakao*, but which he felt more inclined to think was *Maharao*, a common Indian title. The epithets were in a form of Pracrit, and written from right to left. As these coins were of an antiquity reaching at least to two centuries before the Christian era, if the character was Semitic, as it would appear to be from its construction, they were undoubtedly the oldest specimens of such an alphabet known. The coins of the Sassanian period, to whose inscriptions these had some resemblance, were full five centuries later. One of the coins on the table was of Heliocles, of whose reign there had formerly been some doubts, but which had recently been cleared up. Several silver coins of Menander, in excellent preservation, were exhibited; also a unique coin of Lysias, a king unknown in history. There were three coins of Antimachus, of silver, bearing on one face a winged Victory, holding a palm branch in one hand and a fillet in the other; on the other side was an equestrian figure, with the barbaric inscription. Copper coins of this king were very rare. Another new king was Hermæus(?), of whom there were several coins of copper. Many of these had been found in topes; but it was curious that no other Greek coin had been discovered in such buildings, although they contained many of more recent date. After Hermæus, we meet with a very different set of names, as Azes, Azilises, Undapherres, and others, bearing devices similar to those said to have been used by the Scythians. After these came a series with the names Kadphases, Kadaphes, Kanerkes, &c.

whose figures were clad in long robes, and who wore a cap like those of the Usbeks of the present day. There were several other coins on the table : some had a title not before seen, that of *Rao* ; others bore the name of the Gupta family, as Chundra Gupta, Samudra Gupta, &c. After concluding his learned elucidation of these coins, Professor Wilson congratulated the Society on the possession of so valuable a collection of rare numismatic proofs of dynasties otherwise unknown.

Mr. Norris, the assistant secretary, read a note on a plaster cast of a monumental tablet, procured in Malta by Sir Grenville Temple. The tablet bore an inscription in the Karmatic character, a florid modification of the Cufic, which came into use in the tenth century. It was much used in the European part of the Arabian empire, and very many inscriptions in the character were found in Sicily, Spain, Italy, and even in the south of France. Marcel, in his work on Arabic Palæography, says that he brought a very fine Karmatic inscription from Malta, which was, probably, the one now before the meeting. Speaking of the Karmatic character generally, Marcel says that it is much less bold and simple than the Cufic, but at the same time much richer in variety of forms, and much more difficult to decipher, on account of the ornaments with which the characters are loaded, and the liberty with which they are connected. Mr. Norris said, that in the absence of any one better acquainted with the language, he had attempted to decipher the easiest portion of the inscription, which he would transcribe as follows, though with much hesitation, in two or three words :

بسم الله الر
 حمن الرحيم وصلي الله
 علي النبي محمد و علي
 آله وسلم تسليما لله
 العزة والبقا وعلي خلقه كله الفنا
 ولكم في رسول الله النبوت (indistinct) هذاتبر
 صيمونه بنت حسان بن علي هدلي وعداني السوسي
 توفيت رحمت الله عليها يوم الخميس السادس
 عشر من شهر شعبان من سنة تسع وستين وخمسمائة
 وهي تشهد ان لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له

After the usual *Bismillah*, and a word or two that were not quite plain, the inscription read : " This is the tomb of Meimuné, the daughter of Hasan ben Ali Hadali al Wadani(?) al Susi : she died (may the mercy of God be upon her !) on Thursday, the sixteenth day of the month of Shaban — (?) of the year 569 ; and she testified that there is only one God, and that none are partakers with him."

At the date of the inscription, which is equivalent to the 21st of March, A D. 1174, Malta was no longer in the power of the Arabs, who had, in the year 1090, been dispossessed of the sovereignty of the island by the Normans. But the population was still principally Arabians ; and from the language of the lower classes of Malta, is so to this day. The policy of the Normans was mostly tolerant ; and the Arabians, particularly under the reign of William the

Good, at the date of the inscription, enjoyed the full exercise of their faith. There was, however, no evidence that the stone was engraved in Malta; it might have been brought from Africa. The name of Sus, and of Wadan, would seem to point out such an origin, though of the last-mentioned name, وعدان, the orthography differed from that in Edrisi's Geography, where it was written ودان.

Major William Pace and Major James Oliphant, of the Madras army, and T. T. Cuthbert, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, were elected resident members.

17th of November.—The Right Honourable Holt Mackenzie in the chair. Various donations were presented to the library.

Dr. Royle read an extract of a letter addressed to him by Dr. Falconer, dated at Saharanpore, relating to the present condition of the Botanic Garden at that place; also to the ten localities in Assam, and to the appearances of the plant, which were very favourable. Peruvian cotton had been found capable of being cultivated in that part of India, although generally considered to require the locality of the sea-coast. Some cinnamon, planted fifteen years ago, flourished well. An extract from another letter from Dr. Falconer, dated at Cashmere, noticing some of the natural productions of that country, its climate, &c. were read; and stating that the country fully realized all the eulogy it had received, in opposition to the opinion of Jacquemont, as regarded its beautiful scenery and temperature.

Dr. Royle likewise read a paper, by Mr. Solly, on Berberry, and its extract as a yellow dye; also some notes, by himself, on the Salep of India. At present, this article, so highly valued as a nutritious diet for invalids and children, was imported from Cabul and Cashmere at a very high price. He stated that the natives in the plains of India prepared Salep from another plant, which he described; it was also to be procured from plants found in the hills, and he had no doubt the real Salep might be cultivated in the hill provinces with complete success. Several plants of Europe had been substituted for Salep, but the produce was of a very inferior kind.

The chairman, in returning thanks in the name of the Society for the communication just read, hoped that Dr. Royle would prepare abstracts of the papers, in order that they might be published by the Society, as they contained very interesting matter in relation to the means of extending the commercial and agricultural prosperity of India.

1st of December.—The director of the Society in the chair. The chairman said, the members would recollect, that some months ago he had read a paper before the Society on the French translation of the *Füh-kuö-ke*, or Travels of *Fä Hien*, a Chinese who had visited India at the end of the fourth century. This paper had been published in the Journal of the Society, and had called forth a letter from M. Julien, the professor of Chinese at Paris, in relation to it, which he would communicate to the meeting. M. Landrèsse, in his translation of the *Füh-kuö-ke*, had made some use of a Chinese abridgment of the work of another Chinese traveller, Hwan Thsang, who had made an extensive tour in India, in the middle of the seventh century. It had been a matter much desiderated by Rémusat and Klaproth to procure a copy of the original work of Hwan Thsang, but they had been unable to succeed. M. Julien had been more fortunate; and it was a remarkable circumstance that, notwithstanding the little intercourse France had with China, he had recently, after

several years' endeavours, procured a large quantity of Chinese books from the very interior of the empire, and amongst them was a copy of the work above-named. It is entitled *Se-yu-ke*, and is comprised in three moderate-sized volumes. The author was more than twenty years on his travels, and is said to have described in detail more than a hundred cities and districts of India; and his work is full of the most interesting particulars of that country. The book was known to Von Humboldt, who had expressed great anxiety for its translation. To accomplish that, however, would be a matter of very great difficulty, both from the ancient style and character in which it is written, and from the distortion the Indian names underwent in being expressed in Chinese. M. Julien, indeed, considered that no scholar in Europe would be able to accomplish the task, single-handed; but that it would require the co-operation of many *savants*. He hoped, however, that the Oriental Translation Committee, before whom the subject would be brought, would be able to facilitate a result so much to be desired. The matter was, in fact, one especially cognizant by them; but he had brought it to the notice of the Society as one of considerable general interest.

The secretary read a notice, by Dr. Lhotzky, of a New Zealand grammar and vocabulary, compiled by the Rev. T. Kendall, from the MS. of a gentleman deceased. Mr. Kendall had commenced printing the work in Sydney, but having also died, it came into the possession of Dr. Lhotzky, who now proposes to publish it in England. From this notice we learn that the grammar fully elucidates the philosophy of the language; and the vocabulary evinces its copiousness, especially on subjects of natural history. The list of adverbs is extensive, and comprises many of a complex kind, not existing in modern languages. The grammar contained specimens of the native songs, some of which have appeared in this Journal. The New Zealanders are of Malay origin.

A paper was then read on the *Ante-Brahmanical* worship of the Hindus, by Dr. Stevenson, of Bombay, being in continuation of one read before the Society a short time since. After noticing the singular coincidence which existed between the history of the Greek word *Δαίμων* and the Sanscrit *Bhûta*, both of which words seemed to have originally been used to denote the highest intelligences, but, by the change of religion among the Greeks and Hindus, the words had in both cases become fixed down to the meaning of a 'demon,' or 'evil spirit;' the doctor proceeded to further proofs that the religion of India, previous to the introduction of Brahmanism, was a kind of deprecatory worship of the powers of superhuman spirits, chiefly to conciliate the anger of malicious demons; although some of their imaginary deities were endowed by them with good powers and qualities. Among the former, the spirit *Vétal* held the foremost rank, and was worshipped under the emblems already explained in the Doctor's first essay. Many of the festivals observed among the Hindus, Dr. Stevenson considered, had their origin before Brahmanism; especially those in which fire was the principal object of devotion.

Professor Wilson remarked, that although the paper just read was interesting in many points of views, he thought the general conclusions of the author unsafe, inasmuch as he had not taken into due account the fact, that a great many of the religious practices and festivals of the natives were different in each locality. He considered the subject of the origin of the various festivals of India as one worthy of inquiry; and it was very desirable that members of the Society, resident in that country, should undertake the task, each noticing those peculiar to the district where he resided.

General Briggs observed, that on a former occasion, when the first part of Dr. Stevenson's paper was read, he had remarked upon the merely propitiatory character of the religion of the common people of the south of India. Evil, and not good, was the object of their worship; storms, the goddess of small-pox, cholera, and other ills, were endeavoured to be appeased by them with beat of tom-tom, and other marks of respect or fear. He believed that hardly any people of the Deccan were Brahmans; their religion did not consist in expressing gratitude for benefits received, but in endeavours to avert evil and appease demons.

A Vocabulary of the Language of the Maldiv Islands, compiled by Lieut. Christopher, and communicated by the Bombay Branch of the Society, was laid upon the table.

Dr. Royle addressed the meeting on the subject of some attempts at introducing the culture of rice into this country. He noticed the mistaken inference, that, because wheat and barley grow on the mountains of India, and rice also, rice would grow in England because wheat and barley did. He observed, it was true that wheat and barley did grow in the same countries as rice; but that they were invariably cut before the heavy rains, while the rice had the benefit of the rains. It was also true that, in some places, rice grew on spots to which the rains did not extend; but in all those places it either had the benefit of artificial irrigation, or there was a high temperature, and at the same time an atmosphere saturated with moisture; it was, in fact, altogether under circumstances so very different from any thing found here, that the experiment must most assuredly terminate in failure.

15th of December.—Professor Wilson in the chair. One of the donations laid before the members at this meeting was one of some interest—a jar of Indo-British tea, from Assam, presented by the Chairman of the East-India Company. Professor Wilson said that he had tasted this tea, and thought it very good, in fact it was too good, that is, it was too fresh; but that fault he had no doubt would be rectified by age. He would take the opportunity of mentioning, that several travellers had, many years ago, given accounts of tea in India. Moorcroft had stated that it was grown on the mountains about Bissahur, and that there was a considerable trade in the article with the people of Little Thibet, where much of it was consumed, although it was stated to be of an inferior quality.

Professor Royle observed, that in most parts of the Himalayan mountains plants common to China had been found, but certainly none of the tea family. It was true that an infusion of some herbs was drunk by the Bhoteans and other nations of those quarters; but it was a nauseous mixture, and nothing like the real tea.

The secretary read a letter from Major Rawlinson, a corresponding member of the Society, dated at Tcheran, and expressing his regret that, from the state of affairs in Persia, he feared that he should not be able to accomplish the task of copying the great Bisitoun inscription for the Society; but that he should endeavour to forward some smaller relics of that kind, which he might meet with in the line of country through which he was about to pass, and which had not yet been noticed by travellers.

Mr. E. Solly, assistant and chemical analyzer to the Committee of Commerce and Agriculture of the Society, read an account of the scientific investigations he had recently made of the properties and qualities of twelve specimens of oils which had been forwarded to London by the Chamber of Commerce at

Bombay, for the purposes of ascertaining their utility in the arts and for domestic uses. The results showed that several of these oils would be very useful in soap-making, and for artificial light, provided they could be procured at a cheap rate.

Dr. Royle observed, that this was another instance of the utility of the Committee of Commerce of the Society. The oils analysed by Mr. Solly had been forwarded to the East-India and China Association; but had the Committee not been in existence, they might long have remained unnoticed.

College Examinations.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S MILITARY SEMINARY, ADDISCOMBE.

A public examination of the Gentlemen Cadets was held at this institution on Tuesday the 11th of December, in the presence of the Chairman, Major-General Sir James Law Lushington G.C.B., the Deputy Chairman, Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., M. P., some members of the Honourable Court of Directors, and the following visitors, *viz.*—Sir James R. Carnac, Bart., M. P. (Governor of Bombay); Lieut.-General Sir Charles Dalbiac; Major-Generals Sir P. Ross, Sir J. May, Sir J. Bryant, Fair, Lodwick, Sandwith, Briggs, Taylor, C. B.; Colonels Rogers (R. A.), Brown (Rifle Brigade), Pasley, C. B. (R. E.), Burney, Waters (C. B.), Otto; Lieut.-Colonels Jas. Morrison, Henry, Hay, Jones (R. E.); Majors Chalmer, Matson (R. E.), Burrowes (H. M. S.), Sir Wm. Lloyd, Drake, Hamilton, Willock (K. L. S.); Captains Lushington, M. G. White, Conolly; the Reverend Messieurs Blackburne, Lindsay, and Coles; also S. H. Christie (Prof. Math., Royal Mil. Acad.); J. B. Yzarn, T. Pulman, G. E. Russell, W. Richards, J. Carnac, J. Annesley.—Scott, Esqrs.

The report of the Public Examiner, Major-General Sir A. Dickson, K. C. B., &c., stated that, after a careful investigation, he was enabled to submit, in the order of the following lists, two cadets for Engineer Service, *viz.* Henry Yule, Archibald John Maddy Boileau; seven for that of the Artillery, *viz.* Alexander Robertson, George Bouchier, George Moir, Charles James Bruce, Peter Colnett Lambert, Peter Christie, William Cunliffe Outwaite; and twenty for the service of the Infantry, *viz.* Alfred Williams, Albert Fytche, Charles J. Bean, William G. Lowe, Charles V. Hamilton, Charles B. Stuart, Henry L. Robertson, Arthur G. Garland, David M'Loughlin, Charles Jackson, Arthur J. Patteson, John B. Mortimer, James F. Goodfellow, Joseph Pyke, George F. Thorne, William B. Shubrick, William Ballin-

gall, Edward L. Dennys, John S. Kemball, Augustus M. Cooper.

The report of the Lieut.-Governor, Major-General Sir E. G. Stannus, C. B., expressed his entire satisfaction with the conduct of the Gentlemen Cadets during the expired term, and with their attention to the regulations of the institution. The distribution of prizes, agreeably to the recommendation of the Public Examiner and the Lieut.-Governor, was made by the Honourable the Chairman in the following order, *viz.*

First Class.

Gentleman Cadet Henry Yule, 1st Mathematical, Fortification, Military Drawing, Military Surveying; 2d Hindustani, French, Latin; 1st General Good Conduct.

Gentleman Cadet A. J. M. Boileau, 2d Mathematical; 2d Fortification; 2d General Good Conduct; 1st Hindustani.

Gentleman Cadet G. F. Thorne, Civil Drawing.

Second Class.

Gentleman Cadet Harry Bell, Mathematical, Fortification, Military Drawing, Military Surveying, Civil Drawing, Hindustani, 3d General Good Conduct.

Gentleman Cadet W. E. Morton, Latin.

Third Class.

Gentlemen Cadet R. Maclagan, 4th General Good Conduct.

The presentation of the sword by the Honourable Chairman was accompanied by the following expressions:

"Mr. Yule; Your exemplary conduct during the entire period you have been pursuing your studies at this institution has called forth the particular approbation of the Lieut.-Governor, who having reported you in the most favourable terms to the Court of Directors, I, by their desire, have the gratifying duty to perform of presenting you with this sword, as a most honourable testimony of the estimation in which you are held by them.

"I doubt not but the early promise you have given of much that is excellent and praiseworthy will be confirmed and enlarged as you advance in the profession, and in which I confidently anticipate you will serve with honour to yourself, and advantage to the public interests."

After the distribution of prizes, the Chairman addressed the Cadets as follows.

"Gentlemen: I have again the gratification of addressing you, and to congratulate you on the result of this day's examination, in no wise inferior to any that have preceded it; yet it must afford those of my colleagues present on this occasion great satisfaction to find that this institution still continues to uphold the high character it has long maintained for the general good conduct of its inmates, and the highly creditable progress made by you in the several branches of military study, a competent knowledge of which is necessary in order that you may perform in an efficient manner the duties that will be required of you.

"I am very desirous you should be perfectly sensible of the very great advantages you derive, in a professional point of view, from receiving the instruction you do. Not only do you acquire a general knowledge of military subjects of great importance, and which may hereafter be attended with the most beneficial consequences to your own character and interests, as well as prove most useful to the public service, but you will find yourselves almost immediately enabled to take your place and do your duty in the subaltern ranks of the army, which those who have not received the education you have will not be in a situation to do for a much longer period than yourselves. It is here also you learn the absolute necessity of the excellence of subordination and obedience to superior authority, which constitute the fundamental principles of military virtue, and without which we may in vain look for any repetition of those brilliant and glorious achievements that grace the annals of British warfare in the East, as well as in every other quarter of the world.

"As regards your personal interests, the regulations which have been from time to time made by the Court of Directors place you in a most favoured position, both as to your rank in the army and as to the period of service which will entitle you to retire upon the full pay of your rank.

"I have been induced to make these observations with the view of forcibly impressing on your minds the pre-eminent advantages you enjoy by entering the service through this seminary. Let me, therefore, urge you to repay the anxious sollicitude of the Court of Directors for your welfare, the great pains and constant

attention bestowed upon you by the Public Examiner, the Lieut.-Governor, and the several officers and professors (and to whom our best thanks are due), in the only manner you have it in your power to do—by strenuously endeavouring to become proficient in the various branches of professional knowledge; by your correct and orderly conduct both in and out of study; by the love of every honourable and high-minded feeling, and your abhorrence of every thing mean and degrading to the character of an officer and a gentleman.

"To you, Gentlemen Cadets, who, having completed your course of study, are about to leave the seminary and proceed to India, permit me to express to you my sincerest wishes for your health, happiness, and prosperity. I encourage the belief that the advice—the friendly advice—I offered for the acceptance of those similarly situated to yourselves, on the last occasion of our meeting, was not altogether unheeded by you, and that some portion, at least, of what I then said may still dwell in your recollection. I will, therefore, only briefly advert to the several points I then touched upon.

"An intimate acquaintance with the NATIVE LANGUAGES is indispensable for your own comfort and advancement, and for the efficient performance of your military duty.

"A kind, indulgent, and considerate line of conduct to the natives under your command, especially as regards their habits, prejudices, and religion, and you may with confidence rely on their fidelity and gratitude.

"Punctuality, activity, and cheerful obedience, will establish your character as an officer; firmness, forbearance, and courteous demeanour, will stamp you as the gentleman; temperance and economy are the sure foundations of health and independence.

"I cannot but advert to the circumstance, that amongst the visitors who have honoured us this day with their company, there is one who has peculiar claims on your attention. Many of you must have a lively recollection of the eloquent and impressive addresses he has frequently delivered from this chair; and the warm interest he has ever taken, and will still continue to take, in the welfare of this institution, must ever render the name of *Sir James Carnac* honoured and revered at Addiscombe. In one of these addresses, all of which irresistibly commanded the attention of his hearers, he recommended to the Cadets to fix their attention towards the highest and brightest examples to which they could be directed, and warned them against the error of supposing that such examples were not applicable to their position.

"I would observe to you, gentlemen, that Sir James Carnac furnishes in himself an apt illustration of the truth of that opinion. He entered the service of the East-India Company as a Cadet from the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich (an institution very similar to this). He has passed his life in that service, abroad and at home : in what manner, is best answered by the fact of his having been appointed by the Court of Directors to fill one of the highest and most important stations which could be confided to his care. I feel I but echo the sentiments of every one present, in devoutly hoping he will, by the blessing of Providence, return in a few years to his native country in health and prosperity.

"Gentlemen : with the most earnest and heartfelt desire for your future welfare, and with the sincerest wishes for the continued success of this noble institution, I bid you all an affectionate farewell."

The Public Examiner commenced the MATHEMATICAL EXAMINATION by giving some theorems in Geometry to such of the cadets as were not far advanced in these studies. At the same time, the other cadets demonstrated several propositions in Conic Sections, Projectiles, Hydrostatics, &c. ; and Messrs. Yule and Boileau deserved great credit for the clear and distinct manner in which they explained the Ballistic pendulum, the buoyancy of pontoons, and the resistance of a sphere moving in a fluid.

These gentlemen also proved some theorems in Spherical Trigonometry, whilst many of the others were engaged in working out some problems in Algebra, dependant on simple and quadratic equations.

The examination concluded by a few questions on the principles of Fluxions.

FORTIFICATION.—Gentleman Cadet Yule exhibited several handsome drawings ; amongst these, we may name one illustrative of the Siege of Badajoz in 1812, with a lively vignette, representing the fortress with its breaches, and the surrounding country, sketched from the interior of the breaching battery at the gorge of the Lunette Picurina. Cadet Yule had also executed the system of Carnot, which he not only described in a very masterly manner, but also attacked, in a style which showed that he is well acquainted with the instructive artillery practice carried on at Woolwich in 1823, against *Carnot's* wall. Cadet Boileau had executed drawings of the fortress of Alessandria, and of the system of Choumara ; he was called upon by Major-general Sir Alexander Dickson to explain the attack of two mud forts in Bengal in 1807, which he did in a most satisfactory manner, with

detailed drawings. Cadet Alfred Williams produced an excellent plan and sections of the forts on both sides of the Rhine at Coblenz, ornamented with three lively vignettes, one of which was sketched by himself in July last. His description of these works, especially of Fort Alexander and Ehrenbreitstein, showed a considerable acquaintance with these defences. There was a great variety of attacks—one by Cadet Bouchier, on a system of advanced lunettes and counter-guards, which was detailed by him in an able manner at the public examination ; one by Cadet Bruce, of a similar character ; one by Cadet Alexander Robertson, of the siege of Burgos, by Lord Wellington, in 1813, of which he gave a masterly sketch, to questions by Sir Alexander Dickson : these contained tables of *material* of the ordnance, ammunition, and stores necessary for the siege. Amongst upwards of four hundred plans executed by the class under public examination, it is difficult to particularize ; yet we cannot pass by the bridge heads, which were generally illustrated with sections, elevations, and details of the works, and of the pontoons, &c. ; a great variety of saps, blindages, guns, and howitzers, besides the usual systems in plans and profiles.

MILITARY DRAWINGS.—Mr. Yule, part of St. Helena in shade, from a model (very ably done) ; Mr. Fytche, the Cape of Good Hope (beautiful penwork) ; Mr. Bruce, Plan of Sagonte (shade) ; Mr. Thorne, Plan of Peniscola (in pencil, beautifully done) ; Mr. Williams, Plan of St. Sebastian ; Mr. Moir, part of St. Helena (from a model shade) ; Mr. Hamilton, Ground shewing the celebrated Lines of Torres Vedras ; Mr. McLoughlin, Plan and Ground of the Battle of Culin ; Mr. Jackson, Environs of Toulon ; Mr. Goodfellow, Battle of Belgrade ; Mr. Lambert, Survey of Ground near Croydon (pencil) ; Mr. Boileau, Sketch of Ground of the Actions fought in the Pyrenees ; Mr. Bouchier, Plan of the Siege of Badajoz.

Second Class.

Mr. Bell, Battle of Jena ; Mr. Irwin, Battle of Toulouse ; Mr. Wray, Plan of the Operations of the British Forces in Egypt, Battle of Craonne, Sketch of the Action near Seringapatam.

Memorandum of the Course of Instruction pursued in the MILITARY SURVEYING DEPARTMENT.

Having acquired a competent knowledge of geometry, plane trigonometry, and plan drawing, previous to commencing a course of surveying, the Gentlemen Cadets receive instruction in the several branches of military surveying as follows :—

1st. The principle of the theodolite is

explained to them; they are shown its adjustments, as required in the field method of measuring angles, reading off by the vernier scale, &c. &c.

2nd. When fully conversant with the theodolite, heights and distances are measured, and afterwards the requisite calculations are made by trigonometry.

3d. A portion of road is surveyed with the theodolite and chain, both by the compass needle and book, angle methods; after which, the work is carefully plotted on a large scale in the Hall of Study.

4th. The Cadets are now prepared to begin a trigonometrical survey, which is regularly carried through; a base line being measured with the chain, the necessary triangulation is performed.

Roads, &c. surveyed, and the general filling in, as it is termed, accomplished. Here great care is taken to have all hill features accurately sketched in. This survey occupies a considerable time.

5th. Military reconnoitring plans next follow, the necessary angles being taken with the pocket sextant and surveying compass. The rapid, but at the same time accurate, delineation of hilly ground, &c. is looked for in sketches of this nature. This neighbourhood affords very favourable ground for the exercise of this highly important branch of military surveying.

6th. The Cadets are further instructed in the principles and practice of levelling both by the spirit level and the theodolite.

7th. When time permits it, a few of the most advanced pupils are exercised in taking meridian altitudes of the sun by the large sextant, and artificial horizon, from which the latitude is calculated.

The above course can, during average seasons, be pretty well accomplished; and it will probably be found to comprise nearly all that is essential in military surveying. It may be observed, however, that in addition to the ordinary instruction in levelling, now that field-works have been thrown up, the Cadets are usefully practised in taking plans and sections of them.

After the above general description of the course of instruction in *surveying*, it is only necessary to observe that, on the present occasion, the progress of many of the Cadets was considerable.

The plans and sketches of Messrs. Yule and Boileau, Robertson, Fytche, Williams, Moir, Outhwaite, and Lambert, of the first class, and those of Messrs. Harry Bell and Irwin of the second class, were deserving of much commendation.

The Cadets are practised in surveying rapidly and reporting upon lines of road, a most useful exercise. They likewise level in various ways, draw sections, &c.

HINDUSTANI.—The time appropriated to this branch of study is employed in

practically initiating the Cadets in translating from English into Hindustani. There were various examples of successful translation exhibited on the part of those Gentlemen Cadets to whom prizes were awarded, both in the Nagari and Persian characters.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING.—Many excellent drawings were shewn in this department, remarkable for good taste, artist-like style and industry. A large drawing by Cadet G. Thorne, of the first class, obtained the prize; the subject, a mountainous country, a lake with a ruined castle on its borders, and large trees in the front of the picture. This drawing possesses great warmth and brilliancy; the whole is under the glowing effect of an evening sun, and is wrought throughout with great precision. A large drawing by Cadet C. Bruce is equally effective; the execution is in a bold style of pencilling; the colours deep-toned, with much of the autumnal hue; heavy showers of rain are passing away in large grey masses; a sunny gleam of light falls on the rocks to the left, and the woods, &c. which fringe the edge of the weedy dell, are of the freshest greens intermingled with the russet tints of the season, and sparkling under the effects of the late shower.

There were two drawings, by Cadet W. A. Williams—one of them a Fisherman smoking, the scene, a rocky sea-shore; the other, a large view on Southampton Water. Both have all that clearness and transparency which the English painters in water-colours have been so successful in attaining. Cadet H. Yule's View of Ventnor Cove, Isle of Wight, claimed attention, and shewed great freedom of hand, united with boldness of colour and effect, well representing the gloom on land and water which a stormy sky never fails to impart. Another drawing, by Cadet C. Bruce, a View on Helvellyn, Cumberland, brings to our recollection the wild scenery, and wilder effects of these elevated regions; the rocks above the Tam shew the spot whence an accident occurred which has been most impressively commemorated by the poets, Wordsworth and Sir Walter Scott. A large architectural drawing, by Cadet C. Stuart, and another, the Goldsmiths' Arch, Rome, were rich in colour. Many other well executed drawings, by Cadets Boileau, F. Dennys, G. Bouchier, G. Moir, C. Hamilton, of the 1st class, and H. Bell, of the 2d class, possess great claim. The last-named gentleman gained the 2d prize. Of the lithographic department, we have only room to say, that the specimens were very good, particularly the one by Cadet G. Thorne.

On the occasion of a visit to the institution by the Chairs on the 11th October last, the following gentlemen were questioned in Sir Howard Douglass's Essay on Military Bridges, and acquitted themselves in a creditable manner:—Cadets Harry Bell, Peter Lambert, George Moir, Thomas Irwin, Andrew Falls, James Young.

The second class of Cadets then formed a bridge across a stream of water sixty feet wide, for the passage of light artillery; it was constructed with one raft of Colonel Blanchard's small infantry pontoons, and two rafts of thirty-six gallon casks; four of these casks placed end to end, and furnished with a saddle (corresponding to Blanchard's) form a pier.

There were two suspension-bridges formed, one of chains, suspended over rough uprights ten feet high, and the other of a very elegant and simple construction, being a five-inch hawser passed round a

tree on each side of the stream, about ten feet from the ground; the hawser thus doubled, was furnished with suitable frames and flooring, and proved to be a strong efficient bridge for infantry.

A pretty neat floating-bridge for infantry was made of a pair of spars resting on a pair of Blanchard's small infantry pontoons, and covered with a flooring of common hurdles. This bridge has the advantage of being formed alongside the bank, and by the contrivance used at Addiscombe, it can be turned across the stream, however wide, with great ease, and anchored in the required position. We have, on a former occasion, noticed the construction of the Addiscombe platforms, proposed for escalading field-works with narrow ditches: a pair of these were exhibited, and ran in double time by small squads of cadets, who escaladed a field-work in rapid style.

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE, HAILEYBURY.

GENERAL EXAMINATION, DEC. 1838.

On Friday, the 14th December, a deputation of the Court of Directors proceeded to the East India College at Haileybury, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Principal as to the result of the general examination of the students.

The deputation, upon their arrival at the College, proceeded to the Principal's Lodge, where they were received by him and the professors, and the Oriental Visitor. Soon afterwards they proceeded to the Hall, accompanied by a very numerous assemblage of visitors, where (the students being previously assembled) the following proceedings took place.

A list of the students who had gained medals, prizes, and other honourable distinctions, was read.

The students read and translated in the several oriental languages.

The medals and prizes were then presented by the Chairman (Lieut. Gen. Sir James Law Lushington, G. C. B.), according to the following report, viz.

Medals, prizes, and other honourable distinctions of students leaving College Dec. 1838.

Fourth Term.

Archibald Hamilton, medal in Mathematics, medal in Political Economy.

Bransby H. Cooper, medal in Hindce.

Third Term.

Arthur Hathaway, medal in Classics, medal in Sanscrit, medal in Persian, prize in History, prize in Law, prize in Arabic.

T. J. Knox, prize in Classics, prize in Mathematics, medal in Law, and highly distinguished in other departments.

R. G. Clarke, prize in Teloo goo, and highly distinguished in other departments.

C. A. Ravenshaw and C. W. A. Dance were highly distinguished.

G. H. Ellis passed with great credit.

Second Term.

G. D. Turnbull, prize in Mathematics, prize in Persian, prize in Arabic, and highly distinguished in other departments.

W. Roberts, prize in Classics, prize in Hindce, and highly distinguished in other departments.

J. W. Cherry, prize in Sanscrit, prize in Teloo goo, and passed with great credit in other departments.

E. G. R. Fane was highly distinguished.

Prizes and other honourable distinctions of students remaining in College.

Third Term.

E. F. Lantour, prize in Hindce.

H. J. Bushby was highly distinguished.

W. H. Brodhurst passed with great credit.

Second Term.

II. P. A. B. Riddell, prize in Political Economy, prize in Law, and highly distinguished in other departments.

G. C. Fletcher, C. E. Stewart, and V. H. Levinge passed with great credit.

First Term.

G. M. B. Berford, prize in Classics, prize in English Composition.

P. Melvill, second prize in English Composition, and passed with great credit in other departments.

P. A. Vans Agnew, prize in Mathematics, prize in Sanscrit, and passed with great credit in other departments.

J. H. Goldie, prize in Telooquo, and passed with great credit in other departments.

C. J. Wingfield, prize in Persian, prize in Hindlee.

G. Inverarity, prize in Malhatta, and passed with great credit in other departments.

J. Ratcliff was highly distinguished.

J. S. D. De Vitre, R. S. Garratt, J. D. Robinson, J. A. Hunter, and C. G. Hillersdon passed with great credit.

Rank of Students leaving College, Dec. 1838 :—

BENGAL.

First Class.

1. B. H. Cooper.
2. C. A. Ravenshaw.
3. G. D. Turnbull.
4. W. Roberts.

No Second or Third Classes.

MADRAS.

First Class.

1. A. Hamilton.
2. A. Hathaway.
3. T. J. Knox.
4. R. G. Clarke.
5. C. W. A. Dance.
6. J. W. Cherry.

Second Class.

7. G. H. Ellis.
8. E. G. R. Fane.

No Third Class.

It was then announced, that the certificates of the Principal were granted, not only with reference to industry and proficiency, but also to *conduct*, and that this latter consideration had always the *most decided effect* in determining the order of rank.

It was also announced that such rank would take effect only in the event of the students proceeding to India within six months after they were so ranked; and "should any student delay so to proceed, he shall take rank amongst the students

classed at the last examination, previous to his departure for India, and shall be placed at the end of that class in which rank was originally assigned to him."

The Chairman then addressed the students in the following terms :

"Gentlemen Students : It has afforded me very sincere pleasure to have again received from the Principal a most gratifying report of the correctness and regularity of your conduct during the past term, and that you have also given him, and the professors generally, great satisfaction by the progress you have made in the several branches of study to which your attention has been directed."

"For the sake of those most interested in your welfare, as well as for your own sakes, you will, I trust, continue to pursue the same creditable course by which the periodical return to your homes will be hailed with delight by your relations and friends, and you will yourselves feel that happy buoyancy of spirits, and that inward satisfaction which, under opposite circumstances, must give way to a feeling of self-reproach mingled with shame, most painful to an honourable mind to bear."

"I venture to suggest to you the advantage you will derive from attentively looking over, during the vacation, what you have been reading during the past term, that on your return to College, you may at once go forward, instead of being under the necessity of refreshing your memory with that, which, by the precaution I have recommended, would remain fixed in your recollection."

"You will by this means give pleasure and satisfaction to those placed in authority over you, to whose care and attention you are so much indebted, and to whom your thanks are so justly due."

"On the last occasion of my meeting you, I addressed to those students who were about leaving the College some observations in the way of friendly advice, which, if attended to, I was persuaded would be productive of beneficial results."

"What I then recommended is not, I hope, entirely forgotten by you. I will, therefore, only briefly advert to those particular subjects I deem of the most importance to your own welfare, at the same time also most conducive to the efficient performance of your public duty."

"First, as regards a competent knowledge of the native languages."

"You are aware of the regulations of the Supreme Government, allowing a stated time (fifteen months) for the acquirement of a certain proficiency in two of the native languages, and that on failure to pass the prescribed test, you are liable to be sent home as incompetent and unfit for the service."

"It is difficult to imagine that this penalty could ever be incurred. The tuition you receive here; the knowledge which, to a certain extent, you must have acquired of those languages before you are considered eligible to take up your appointment, I should imagine would almost exclude the possibility of such an event: but still it does occur, and great is the consequent misery and distress, not confined, unhappily, to the party himself, though occasioned altogether by his own thoughtlessness and indolence, but afflicting still more severely his parents.

"I do, therefore, most earnestly exhort you to use every exertion to qualify yourselves at the earliest possible period, and thus relieve the anxiety of those most near and dear to you, and which must, in some degree continue, till they hear of your success in this particular respect.

"You may think these observations very unnecessary and quite uncalled for, and that you have no fear, nor have I, if you determine to do as you ought to do, and persevere in that determination; but it does so happen, that within these few weeks I have witnessed the distress caused to an affectionate father by the failure of his son, and it has left so painful an impression on my mind, that I have felt irresistibly impelled to say what I have.

"Gentlemen, you are going to the finest service in the world; do not wantonly, and, I am almost inclined to add, wickedly throw away your bright prospects by the want of a little exertion on your part.

"The next point I will advert to is also of considerable importance. I allude to your conduct towards the natives. As you become acquainted with them, I feel confident you will treat them, as they well deserve to be, with kindness and consideration. It is more particularly on your first arrival that it will be necessary to guard against the impetuosity of youth,

and to exercise a vigilant self-control, for any violence or ill-usage towards them may place you in a very critical and dangerous position, even tending to dismissal from the service.

"If you wish to preserve your health, you must be temperate in your manner of living; if you are desirous of independence, you must be prudent in your expenditure. When I speak of independence, I beg you to understand it in a more enlarged sense than as merely applicable to fortune. I wish you to possess independence of spirit, the unfettered use of your understanding and judgment, the will, the power, honestly and fearlessly to do your duty. Believe me, the possession of these inestimable qualities will be greatly endangered if you become embarrassed in your circumstances.

"I now, gentlemen, must take my leave of you:—In all probability this is the last time I shall have the pleasure of addressing you; and, in bidding you 'farewell,' I do so with the sincerest wishes for your health, happiness, and success."

The next term will commence on Saturday the 19th of January. "All students returning, must be in College in the course of Tuesday the 22d of January, *at the very latest*, on pain of forfeiting the term, unless they can produce to the Principal the most satisfactory reasons for their absence beyond that day."

Wednesday the 2d, and Wednesday the 9th of January are the days appointed for receiving the petitions from the candidates for admission into the College next term.

The examination before the Board of Examiners, appointed under the provisions of the Act of 1 Victoria, cap. 70, will take place at the East-India House on Monday the 14th of January 1839.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOI-DISANT PERTAB CHUND.

The inquiry into the charge against the *soi-disant* Pertab Chund, for assuming the name and title of the late Rajah of Burdwan, commenced on the 1st September, at Hooghly, before Mr. E. A. Samuells. Messrs. Leith and Morton appeared as counsel for the prisoner.* In answer to a question from one of these gentlemen, as to who was the prosecutor, the magistrate replied, "the Government." A splendid picture of Pertab Chund, by Chinnery, was produced, the likeness of which to the person who really sat for it was considered but slight, if any, by all the gentlemen present. There was no likeness to the prisoner.

The court was crowded in every part, and the most intense interest appeared amongst the audience, mostly native. A correspondent of one of the papers, writing from Hooghly, says: "The native part of the population of this district seem to take particular interest in the *soi-disant* Rajah Pertab Chund: thousands are daily in attendance all round the court, to catch a glimpse of his features, and women lift their children as high as they can that they may be blessed with a sight of him, or be honoured with a single look, or a smile, which, if granted, is acknowledged with loud acclamations. I have never before witnessed such a spectacle."

Mr. Trower was examined.—He knew and was intimate with Pertab Chund many years ago (18). He cannot swear that the prisoner is not the rajah; but, to the best of his recollection, he does not believe him to be the same. He has seen him at the office of Mr. Prinsep; Messrs. Pattle, Prinsep, Shaw, and Col. Becher were present: he had a beard on that occasion. Mr. Shaw asked the prisoner whether he could point out Mr. Prinsep: he said "yes," and showed Mr. Pattle. He said he recollected him (Mr. Trower) very well, but not before he knew the names of all the other gentlemen present at the time.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep.—I am secretary to the Government in the judicial department. I knew Pertab Chund at Calcutta in 1817-18, and again saw him at Burdwan, when engaged in the special duty to inquire into the rajah's system of putnee management. I recollect his figure suf-

ficiently to be able to describe it; he was remarkably neat-figured and very round in his limbs. I have seen the picture; it is rather like him. I cannot say that if I saw the picture without knowing whom it represented, I could tell it was the image of Pertab; it gives him a swaggering air; he was a man of good manners. I have no knowledge of the prisoner at the bar, but what I have recently seen of him: to the best of my recollection, he is not Pertab Chund; he is much taller than the Pertab I knew. I can only speak from the recollection I had eighteen years ago; the prisoner in no way answers that recollection. I had an interview with him in 1837; he called at my office; several things occurred at that interview, which strengthened my belief that the prisoner is not the true rajah. In the first place, after we had conversed for some time, I asked him if he knew Mr. Prinsep; he replied he did, mentioning, at the same time, the occasion on which I went to Burdwan in 1819. I told him Mr. Prinsep was present in the room, and desired that he would point him out; there were present in the room, besides myself, Messrs. Pattle, Hutchinson, and Col. Becher, but I am not sure whether Mr. Trower did not come afterwards. After some examination of the features of all the gentlemen present, he pointed out Mr. Pattle as the person who went to Burdwan in the year 1819. I did not correct his error, but turned the conversation to other things, and again he was asked whether he knew Mr. Hutchinson; he said Mr. H. was the judge of the district. I told him that he too was present, and desired that he would make him out: he declined doing so, and I think made the excuse that he was confused, and could not immediately recollect. He pointed out Mr. Trower voluntarily. I then talked of the interview I had with him at Burdwan in 1819, and found that he was not correct in his answers: for instance, I asked him if he recollected who was present at the meeting; he mentioned the names of several of the old rajah's amlahs, as being present at our interview, whereas in fact no one was present but Rajah Tej Chunder, Rajah Pertab Chund, Mr. Elliot, and myself, and I particularly recollect the circumstance of the care with which Rajah Tej Chunder, then a very old man, went round the room to see that nobody was prying or listening to what was going on. The interview lasted for some hours, in every part of which the rajah's concerns were discussed with keenness by the old man,

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* This is the first instance since the bar of the *Mofussil Courts* was thrown open in which barristers from the *Supreme Court* have been employed in the management of a suit.

and Pertab Chund sometimes took part in the conversation: it is strange that such circumstances should have escaped the prisoner's memory: these things led me to believe that he was not the real rajah. I cannot exactly say that he is not the real Rajah Pertab Chund.

Some letters were produced, and the witness was desired to identify them as being written by him to the rajah; he deposed to letter No. 1 as written: No. 2 as not the original. Another letter was shown to him, which he believes is the signature of Lord Hastings. He never doubted that the Rajah Pertab was dead; if he did, the letter would not have been written.

Cross-examined.—I should not think the man was confused when he came into my office; he rather came in with a swaggering air; he was not more confused than any native would be at first meeting. I heard that Rajah Pertab led a dissipated life; he did pay attention to the business for which he went to Burdwan, but not with the same interest as his father, Tej Chunder. I recollect the prisoner said that Mr. Trower had gambled with him, but that gentleman distinctly denied ever having done so.

Mr. J. Pattle.—I am the senior member of the Board of Revenue. I have had opportunities of seeing Pertab, son of Rajah Tej Chunder; he used to pay me visits of ceremony once in six or eight months. I came to Calcutta in the year 1813; it was customary at that time for principal native gentlemen to visit the principal European ones. I thought I had retained some recollection of the rajah. I have no knowledge of having seen the prisoner before to-day; he appears quite different now to what I saw him at Mr. Prinsep's office. The picture does not seem to me to be the likeness of Pertab Chund, neither does the person I saw at Mr. Prinsep's office. I do not think the prisoner at the bar is any thing like the picture. (Mr. Pattle corroborated the statement of Mr. Prinsep with regard to the interview he had with Pertab at that gentleman's office.)

Mr. John Ross Hutchinson.—I am a junior judge of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. I was judge and magistrate of Burdwan in 1821, and resigned the office in 1826. I had opportunities during my residence at that district to see Pertab; I think I saw him generally once a fortnight; I believe I could discern Pertab Chund if I saw him; I have been able to make out many of my Burdwan friends after a lapse of years. The prisoner seems to be another man; he is taller, and in every other respect different. I believe I heard of Pertab Chund's death in 1821 or 1822. I reported his death to Government.

My amlahs informed me, to the best of my recollection, of Pertab's illness, and I requested Dr. Coulter (who is dead), as a friend, to visit him. Dr. C., on his return from the rajbarry, said to me, that Pertab was very ill, "but I believe if he were left entirely to my care I could recover him." He mentioned, likewise, that he was labouring under an attack of the fever; I think he fancied Pertab was in danger.

On the second day (3d Sept.), Mr. D. A. Overbeck was examined.—I was formerly resident or governor of Chinsurah, from 1817 to 1826; during that period I was acquainted with Rajah Pertab Chund, who came to see me occasionally; it is so very long ago that I have little recollection of him, and people of this country generally alter much in their features. How can I say who the prisoner at the bar is? I believe I saw him eighteen months ago at the Hooghly jail. It is nearly twenty years since I saw Pertab Chund; I do not recognize the man as Pertab Chund; I cannot swear positively as to his being the rajah or not; on seeing him at the jail the impression on my mind was that he was not Pertab, from the circumstance that I never saw the rajah in the plight in which the prisoner was: I think this man taller about an inch than the young rajah, and darker; but I saw Pertab when he was about the age of twenty-two, which makes a difference. At the interview in the jail, I asked prisoner respecting his former acquaintance with me, but he seemed not to know me. I really do not remember whether he recollected any circumstance regarding his former visits to me; but I don't think he did. I am old, and my memory begins to fail me. I have seen the picture which represents Pertab; I cannot say that the picture resembles Pertab Chund; I believe it is something like him. I cannot say that there is any resemblance between the prisoner and the picture. I should like to see them together; (after seeing them so, he says) I believe there is evident likeness between the two, always considering the difference in ages; I think the eyes in the picture are brownish black; I believe they and the eyes of the prisoner are the same, of course.

Cross-examined.—I believe I am seventy-three. I have been in the country fifty-three years. The colour of natives varies much, in consequence of their being much exposed; if a person is constantly exposed to the sun, he must turn dark. Since I saw the prisoner at the jail, he is altered; he was thin, had a beard, and his dress was different; he is by no means darker now than when he was at the prison. I was not very familiar with the Rajah Pertab Chund; he did not conduct himself according to my desire.

Mr. Gregory Herklots.—I was lately sudder ameen of this district. During my residence at Chinsurah, I have had opportunities of seeing Rajah Pertab Chund. I was introduced to him in 1818. I went at the appointed hour in my palkee to the rajbarry. Nothing more passed between us than a formal introduction. I retain a recollection of the rajah's features and figure. I can't say who the prisoner at the bar is: he is not the Pertab Chund whom I knew, if it is possible to recollect after eighteen or nineteen years; I think Pertab Chund was not so tall as this man is. I had an interview with the prisoner in 1836; I put some questions to him regarding his identity: he did not answer them satisfactorily: the impression left on my mind since that interview is, that he is not the man. I have not seen Pertab since 1817: when I first saw him it was in the year 1816, and again in the beginning of 1817: the longest interview I had with him might be about two hours. I cannot swear positively as to his identity. Pertab, when I saw him, was between twenty-two and twenty-five; I have no exact recollection of his features; as far as my remembrance goes he was very fair; a person's complexion would be darker if he wandered about for eighteen years as a fakeer; that may account for the difference of complexion. I do not take upon myself to judge of any peculiarity in the features.

Rajah Buddinauth Roy.—I have been living forty-eight years at Calcutta. I have met Pertab Chund; I recollect having seen him twice: the first time I went with him to the Government-house in his carriage, and stopped with him about two or three hours at Government-house. The second interview I had with him was at a meeting; we both went privately to behold the *tamasha*. I never saw the rajah at my own house; I saw him once at Hooghly in the jail; (but checking himself, he says) I came to the jail to see the person who also pretended to have a claim to the Burdwan raj. I do not remember the features of Pertab; if I saw him I should be able to make him out. I do not recognize the prisoner; there is a great difference between his features and those of Pertab Chund. I cannot exactly say that the prisoner is not the rajah; I saw him about two years ago in the jail; I put several questions to him; I don't recollect who was governor then; I believe Marquess Hastings. He mentioned the name of several gentlemen whom he says he questioned the rajah about; but it was all *fudge*. I asked him whether he knew a Beenkar named Shujoo Vilhaw; he could mention nothing of him. Before I knew Pertab, he sent me two drums made by a famous maker of his; from these

circumstances and similar ones, I was constrained to believe that he was not the rajah.

In reply to questions by Mr. Leith,—I have met you before: I was at the Supreme Court as a witness of the Ranees Seebho Soondree and Joymunee, the widows of the deceased Raja Seeb Chunder. I know the question was, whether one or the other of the ranees had a right to adopt a son, or both were to do it. The deceased rajah was my brother: I was a defendant in the case; I put in an answer on oath, but at this moment I did not exactly recollect any thing relating to it. In that answer I do say, that the rajah left it to the younger wife, Seebho Soondree, to adopt a son. I was examined on the fact. I don't recollect that I gave the same statement as in my answer; my evidence was in favour of Seebho Soondree's claim. I do not know that I was not believed on my oath; but I know that the opposite party succeeded. I remember that the power was given to Joymunee to adopt the son of Sokemauth Mullick; I also recollect that in my answer I did not state the directions of my brother Seeb Chunder; but I stated that the rajah had given permission to Seebho Soondree to make the adoption. Previous to this, I did not file a bill in favour of my own son; no one did it; I did file a cross bill, but not to get my son adopted. I now recollect that Seebho Soondree requested that the bill might be filed in favour of my son, whose request I granted, but the bill was not filed by me. At the instructions of a friend, a barrister, I filed the cross bill; my bill was dismissed, and I had to pay all the costs. I was about three hours with the prisoner in the Hooghly jail; there were present Rada Kisen Bysuck and Mr. Tyld; I do not recollect that any others were present. It was in July or August. The inference drawn by me from the interview I had with the prisoner at the jail was, that he was not the real Rajah Pertab Chund. After that interview, I did meet with Mr. Shaw on the Cossipore Road. I deny having told Mr. Shaw that I thought the prisoner was the real Rajah Pertab Chund; I neither mentioned any thing relating to him; I may have mentioned the rajah, but I did not say any thing relative to his rights. It appears to me that I expressed my doubts to Mr. Shaw as to his being the rajah.

Mr. Leith addressed Rajah Buddinauth, and desired him to be on his guard, and to take particular care what he stated; that the proceedings were taken down by the magistrate, and upon his answer would depend the course to be adopted; he therefore told Rajah Buddinauth to state on his oath whether he did not tell Mr.

Shaw, that the person he saw at the jail he believed to be the real rajah; only that he found him a little taller.

Buddinauth.—I mentioned nothing of the kind; I might have said that he was a little taller, but not that he was Rajah Pertab Chund. I recollect having had some conversation with Mr. Shaw about him. I only speak from what difference I find in their features, for the Rajah Pertab that I saw seemed to be a different person altogether; but what confirmed my belief was his not being able to give satisfactory replies to the questions I put to him when at the jail. I have seen the picture; I did not say that it resembled the prisoner; I did not say to Mr. Becher that I thought it did. I told that gentleman that it appeared to be quite different in appearance: the Rajah Pertab Chund was a strong man, and well-built.

When Rajah Buddinauth left the court, in a phaeton, he was hissed, pelted, and hooted for several hundred yards by the mob.

Mr. John Becher.—I am a merchant residing at Calcutta. I arrived in India in 1805, and returned to England in 1819. During my former residence, I had opportunities of becoming acquainted with Pertab; I cannot exactly say what year I knew him; I believe I have seen the rajah very frequently at Mr. Pattle's; I have often seen him at Calcutta. I once called at his place somewhere about Hooghly. I did not know the prisoner; not having any recollection of Pertab Chund's features in my mind, I cannot say whether the prisoner resembles him or not; to the best of my recollection, I should say he is a taller and a stouter man than what Pertab Chund was whom I saw; his manners of life were mild and quiet.

Cross-examined.—I have seen the picture; it has a strong resemblance to the prisoner. I find the height of the picture to correspond with the prisoner's.

By the Court.—I am not aware that sculptors or painters increase the length of a picture according to the height they are hung up. I believe a portrait would appear smaller, if put high in a hall, than in its natural size.

On the third day (the 6th September), Radha Sircar, a servant in the rajbarry, was examined.—At about 5th or 6th of Poos, in 1227, the Rajah Pertab fell ill, and at either the 10th or 12th of the same month, came to Umbeecca, a village in Culna; I saw him the day he fell ill, having been sent for by the Maha Ranees; no European doctor, to my knowledge, attended him; at Burdwan and at Umbeecca he was attended by Birmanund Gosi, Ukkurali, Joguth Kubraj, and Chundro Sicar Kubraj; Birmanund Gosi and Joguth Kubraj are dead, but I cannot

say what has become of the others. I was in attendance from the time of the rajah's death until his whole body was consumed to ashes. I don't know who kept down the sash; that is, I cannot mention the name of these people, but I know they were khatrees. The body was exposed, and not shut in a chest, as it is not customary to burn bodies at once. There were present about twenty or thirty khatrees, mohurirs, amlahs, &c., about 150, and other people not exactly connected with the rajah; taking all together, there must have been two or three thousand present, who all mourned for him. When the rajah's corpse was placed on the ground, it was quite dark; but before that, there were eight or ten candles burning; I am not aware by whose orders the tent was pitched at Umbeecca; it was from fifteen to twenty feet from the water; it being cold weather at the time, the river was rather low. When I saw the rajah at Umbeecca, he was very ill and unable to rise from his bed. No one present at the burning of the body said that the rajah was not dead; I was an eye-witness of his death, and also of the burning of his corpse. I never heard afterwards that the rajah was alive until the year 1835, when I was informed that a person assuming the name of Rajah Pertab Chund made his appearance, but was subsequently seized at Bancora. I saw Jogomohun Dhohee take the bones to the sumujbarry, and after that I have always been with the ranees. The bones of Rajah Pertab Chund were buried in front of the Sumaj of Bussoon Koonaree. I did not see it done. The prisoner was shown to him, and he was asked if he knew who that was? He replied, it is impossible I can say. I saw Rajah Pertab Chund die and his body burnt; I do not know who the prisoner is; he is a false man; the Rajah Pertab Chund, son of Maharaja Tej Chunder, is dead; the prisoner is not him.

Cross-examined.—I was in the service of Rajah Tej Chunder from the year 1223 Bengally to the year 1239, and since then have been in the service of Mhatab Chunder; I served no where before the year 1223. When I entered the service of Pertab Chund, I was twenty or twenty-five years of age. I was then employed as a pay writer; after this the rajah died; but I served the Ranees Joy Koonaree in the capacity of mookhtar, in the zillah of Burdwan. I served the rajah from 1228 to 1230, in the capacity of mohurir, after which I became his mookhtar of Dabutter mahuls, and have continually served the family ever since. There was a case in which the Ranees Anundo Koonaree and Pearcee Koonaree were against the Rajah Tej Chunder. I did not give any evidence before Mr. Oakley.

I now live in the rajbarry at Chinsurah; my family reside at Jummalpoor, in the zillah of Burdwan. Bishnath Baboo is of the khatree caste, and a relation of the deceased; Bishnath Baboo's brother married the Rajah Tej Chunder's sister, and so became a brother of the uncle of Pertab. Rajah Tej Chunder had one son, Pertab, and he is dead, and one sister, who is married. I am not sure whether Pertab left a maternal aunt; I cannot know whether there were any respectable zemindars present at his death. I arrived at Umbeeca a short time before daylight, and left it a little after sun-rise the next day. When persons have not obtained the zemindary or rajgee, it is not the business of the family to put fire to their mouths; but when they have, they perform the ceremony; this is not a general custom, but only with royal families. Rajah Pertab had possession of the rajgee, for all the chullans were written in his name. I was seven, eight, nine, or ten feet distance from the body of the deceased, when he was taken to the water; Jugomohun caught his leg, but who lifted him up I cannot say; I cannot say how many there were lifting him, either one or more; Mohun Baboo, Bishnath Baboo, I think, and others, took him from the tent to the river; he was laying upon the cot, and was borne upon it to the river; his feet were put into the water from the cot; but when they saw that he was no more, he was taken down from it; I do not know whether the cloth was burnt with him, which was placed over him, for I was at the distance of ten cubits; about the time of his death a cloth was put over him, but when about to be burnt that one was taken off, and a new one substituted in its stead; it was burnt along with the body. I left Burdwan for Umbeeca nine days after the death of Rajah Pertab Chund; I recollect his features very well; the real Pertab Chund was like the king. Pertab's eyes were larger than the prisoner's; the prisoner is taller than the rajah was; he was fairer than the prisoner, and their features are altogether different; prisoner's feet are longer than Pertab's; his hands are longer; and, in fact, no comparison can be made between them. When the picture had arrived, I was employed by Maha Ranee Joy Koomaree; the picture is much like the Rajah Pertab.

On the fourth day (Sept, 7), the following examinations were taken:—

An ekarnamah was signed by Bishnath Baboo, to the effect that he would answer all questions put to him concerning this case, and speak the truth.

"I am sixty-five years of age; I live at the rajbarry; I am acquainted with the circumstances relating to the death of Pertab Chund. I was at Calcutta

when he went to Umbeeca in 1227, on 11th Poos. I left Calcutta on the 14th, and arrived on the same day at Chinsurah; from thence I went to Umbeeca, and arrived there on the 15th. I went to the hall where Pertab Chund was lying, and saw him very ill; I had no conversation with him. I then went to his father, who was in another house; I observed to him that Pertab was very ill, and asked if any thing was to be given to him for his recovery. After this, I again saw Pertab Chund; he said he had a fever, and found himself worse every day; the hakeems (doctors) told him (deponent) they saw no hopes of his recovery. I informed his father; he began to weep. I told him it was wrong to keep him where he then was; he desired me to take him down to the river; I set about preparations for so doing; five or six hours elapsed in the work; the deceased was not brought out in his cot, in consequence of the winding steps, but was lifted up with the bedding; his speech was not very distinct at that time, but sufficient to call upon the name of his Thakoor, which he did, as desired. He was brought to the river side; we then brought the cot down and placed him upon it; he then began to shiver, and on being asked why he did so, he said he felt very cold, on which account he was taken to the tent; it was about twenty or twenty-five cubits distant from the water. Tej Chunder gave orders for the pitching of the tent, on being asked by the amlahs. Birmanund Gosi then went inside, and began to read the shaster; he said that the appearance of Pertab was not good, and that they must take him down to the river, and perform their rites and ceremonies. They lifted him from the bed and took him there, and the ceremony was performed by the priest; after which he was taken off the mattress. He died half or three quarters of an hour after calling on the name of his gods. It is customary to place some one near a dead body: Jogomohun Dhobee and Mohun Baboo were therefore kept there; I took Gosiram with me, and went to inform his father, which having done, I asked him about the performance of the ceremony. His father ordered Gosiram to burn the corpse; I returned and found the corpse in the same place that I left it. I told Dhunkissen Poddar and another native to bring some sandalwood, and sent a man to call the khatrees; I also ordered them to bring things requisite for the ceremony; all these were brought; bubool being the only wood procurable at Culna, it was sent for and brought; the pile, &c. was prepared by the khatrees, and the corpse was bathed, and having put a piece of cloth over him, the corpse was placed on

the back, with its face to the skies; it was covered with another piece of cloth; a ball of flour was prepared, and put near the face: about four men took up the body and carried it near the water; a pot of water, according to custom, was poured over it by Gosiram; the corpse was then washed with ruttee, and placed upon the pile; the cloth was removed from the face of the corpse, which was lying full length; the pile was set fire to on our sides, and began to burn with the body in it; in a short time it sank, and the whole was consumed to ashes; after that, according to custom, water was poured over it, and the fire was quenched; some bones were placed in an earthen pot by Jogo Mohun Dobee; I and all other khatees present bathed, and I went to the rajbarry. Jogo Mohun Dobee took the bones to the sumajbarry after I had been to the rajbarry. I went to Calcutta; I heard that about twelve o'clock at night the Rajah Tej Chunder left Umbeeca for Burdwan.

Reply to the Court.—I was with Pertab Chund's body from the time of his death till the body was burnt; with the exception of the short time I went to acquaint his father of his death. The night was dark in which these things occurred; but a number of torches were lit and on the top of the bank; there were a great many people present; about ten or twenty khatees were present, and four or five and more servants of the rajah. When the corpse was on the pile with the face uncovered, every one could have seen it. The pile was erected about five or seven cubits from the water; some of the people were below and some above. It is customary with the Burdwan family, that he that has got possession of the guddee does not set fire to the pile, but the priest does it. From the year 1225 to 27, Pertab had possession of the rajship; he reigned about two years; Tej Chunder made over the estates to his son, and informed Government of it. I have never been in the sumajbarry since the bones have been deposited there; but I went once into the new sumajbarry, which belonged to Tej Chunder; from my own knowledge I cannot say where the bones have been buried; I have never been present at any shrud of Pertab Chund's. I was not a witness of his illness at Burdwan; I was then at Calcutta. My elder brother married Tej Chunder's sister; Pertab was the nephew of my brother. I never heard any report, previous to the prisoner's making his appearance, that Pertab was alive. I do not know who the prisoner is; I once saw him at Bancoora, in the presence of the magistrate; he then kept a beard. The prisoner is not my brother's nephew; the Rajah Pertab Chund

was burnt, then how can this be the man?

Cross-examined.—I reside at Burdwan, at my own house; but I serve in the rajbarry, and go there. Pran Baboo makes bundobusts, &c., when mahals are resumed; the papers are written out and sent to me for tusdeek. I am not Pran Baboo's servant; I receive not a salary from him; the maharanees pay me, but it originally comes from the rajah. Pran Baboo is a relation of mine; one of his sons, named Tarrachand, married my grand-daughter, and my son married his daughter; my son has left one boy and several girls. I have lived at Burdwan all my life. I came to Chinsurah by water from Calcutta, and from thence hired bearers and went to Culna. When I arrived there, I found Pertab on a bed; I cannot say whether it was customary for him to sleep in that room. Radha Mohun Sircar was there, in the month of May, taking care of the property. I don't recollect seeing him in the room, but saw him near the river side. The hukeems went to Calcutta after Pertab's death. I can't say whether he is dead or alive, but the kulerajs are all dead. I heard that the Raja Pertab went to Umbeeca on the night of the 11th; he died on the seventh day after my arrival at the place; he left no will; but Rajah Tej Chunder has. Rajah Pertab Chund and Pran Baboo were on friendly terms; he was a relation of the latter; they did not quarrel. The ranees of Pertab Chund had a quarrel with their father-in-law after Pertab's death; but are now treated very well by Pran Baboo. I was one of those that went down with the body of Pertab to the river side, and assisted in putting it down. When he died, his knees were under water, but the rest of his body above. About nine hours might have elapsed between the time of the death of Pertab and the burning of his body. Gosyee Pooreet is dead; he was the principal person in the work. The pile was about a cubit and a-half on which Pertab was burnt. I was present when Maharaja Tej Chunder died; his adopted son, Mahtab Chund, put fire to his mouth; before Tej Chunder, Mahtab Chund never held a rajgee; Rajah Tej Chunder was not in possession of the estates at that time, and therefore fire was not put to his mouth by the priest. When Pertab Chund died, his father became his heir. At the time of Rajah Pertab Chund's death, his ranees were at Burdwan, and therefore could not put fire to his mouth. When people are dangerously ill, their wives sometimes go with them and sometimes not; but it is optional. It is customary that when the wife is present, she should apply the fire to the mouth, but I cannot say what is the custom with the rajah's family; the pile

burnt from two hours after midnight to daybreak. When I left Burdwan the rajah was not ill. I have seen the picture of Pertab Chund; it is the exact likeness of him.

Sham Churn Baboo.—I knew the Rajah Pertab Chund. In the year 1227, on the 5th Poos, he was taken ill with a fever and ague; on or about the 10th or 11th, he left Burdwan for Umbeeca; my younger brother, Gokool Chunder Baboo, came with him to that place. My sister, the elder wife of the Maharaja Tej Chunder, desired that two of us should go to Umbeeca, and one bring information of the state the Rajah Pertab was in, and one to wait by him. We arrived at Umbeeca two hours before dark, when I gave Radha Mohun Sircar a letter which I got from the raneé to deliver to Maharaja Tej Chunder. I asked him how the young rajah was, on which Tej Chunder struck his forehead, and desired us to go into the room and see. I and Radha Mohun then went to where Pertab was, and saw he was lying ill on a couch. After a short time, I and Radha Mohun went to our own houses. After two hours of the night were past, there was a cry that the maharaja was very ill, and was going to the Ganges. When we heard this we left our victuals. I saw the rajah's palkee on the road, and a great crowd of people near it. He was taken from a palkee, and put upon a charpae; and as it appeared to be cold, he was taken to the tent, being unable to speak. The night having far advanced, the rajah became worse; we then lifted him in the bed and took him to the river; we then took him and his bedding out and placed him on the ground. Jugo Mohun Dobeé pressed his legs under the water, and kept them so. At about ten o'clock at night, his soul took wing and quitted the body. Buswant Baboo and another went and informed the Rajah Tej Chunder of the death of Pertab. Buswant Baboo, on his return, told Gosiram to perform the regular ceremonies. According to custom, the corpse and rathee were then laid in the centre of the pile; the shawl which was upon the body was taken away, but the rest of the apparel remained. Gosiram placed another pindee on the pile and put ghee on the face, and put fire upon it; the pile was burning and we all sat near it; after that, Gosiram brought some toolsee water, and put it upon the pile. Jugo Mohun Dobeé took some of his bones, put them in a pot, and took them to the sumajbarry of Raneé Bison Koomaree; then we bathed and returned to our houses. At about three o'clock the next day, being the 22d of Poos, I left Umbeeca, and went to Burdwan.

By the Court.—I was about two or three minutes in Pertab Chund's room;

Joguth Kubraj, Birmanund Gosi and a Moosulman were present at the time. My brother was also there, and a whole lot of servants. When the corpse was placed upon the pile, its face was uncovered; the face was open all the time, even when the pile was set fire to. The night was a dark one, but there were about ten or twelve candles burning all round the body; about three thousand people were present, the spectators were chiefly above, but a few were below; the pile was about three or four cubits from the water; the bank was about twenty-five or thirty cubits from the pile; all the people present were able to see the features of the corpse; as long as it was not consumed it was visible. The custom of the family of Burdwan is, that unless a person is in possession of the rajgee, a relation puts fire to his mouth; but from the time he sits in the guddle, the priest performs the ceremony; Rajah Pertab Chund was in possession of the rajgee. When Rajah Tej Chunder died, his adopted son Mhatab Chund applied the fire; he was not then the rajah, and therefore he applied the fire. If Mhatab Chund, at the time of the burning of Tej Chunder, had been in possession of the estate, he could not have applied the fire to the mouth. I do not know the prisoner; I once saw him in the Jungle Mahals; he then wore a beard; how can he be the same as I burnt on the pile? The prisoner is an impostor.

Cross-examined.—I am a relation of Pran Baboo's; his son married my niece; his name is Russa Hurry, he has no child. I always lived at Burdwan; I have hired a house in Chinsurah and live in it; I have been to the rajbarry; I have business in the rajbarry of Burdwan. I am darogah of the takoor-barry of Chota Dwaree. I don't receive my salary from Pran Baboo. I have seen Radha Mohun Sircar at Chinsurah; I saw him yesterday. We did not consult together what we should say at this court; I have said regarding the death and burning of the body of Pertab Chund what I saw with my own eyes. I did not write down all that occurred; I had no occasion to do it. The Maharaja Tej Chunder was always writing on paper the circumstances, and therefore we became acquainted with it; the rajah did not write who caught Pertab's legs in the water; from my own knowledge I state the facts; I can relate all the circumstances connected with the death of Rajah Tej Chunder, as clearly as I can the death of Pertab Chund; I can't state what month or what day of the month he died, nor even what year. I have attended the funeral of many of my caste, but I can't form an idea of how many; I recollect the circumstances connected with

all their deaths. The Rajah Pertab, when he was dying, shrugged up his shoulders, to show us that he felt cold; the cloth was covered over him for about ten hours, and about one in the morning the cloth was put on; nine or ten hours elapsed between the time of the death of Pertab and the burning of his corpse. The teeth, eyes, colour, and length of the prisoner, all differ from those of Pertab Chund's; his nose is nothing like the prisoner's (all this he stated without taking a single glance at him). The picture is very like the Rajah Pertab.

Mr. Morton stated that it might shorten the case, if he informed the magistrate that it was no part of the case for the defence to attempt to disprove the particular transactions which took place before and after the alleged death, and that the only questions in fact were, whether Pertab Chund actually died, and whether it was his body (if any body at all) that was burnt.

(To be continued.)

The inquiry concluded on the 20th September, when, after summing up the evidence, Mr. Samuells addressed the prisoner, stating that his assumption of the name of the ex-rajah had been clearly established—that the evidence had proved him to be Kistnololl, and that he would accordingly be kept in custody to undergo his trial before the Zillah Judge.

The effect of the evidence as to the impostor's real character, is to shew that he is one Kistnololl Pharrce, or Bremocharree, a native of the district of Kishenagur; that he actually resided there for several years, and suddenly disappeared in the year 1834. His father is said to have been one Shamylool Bremocharree, now deceased; his two brothers are also dead, and indeed all his relations, except four maternal uncles, still resident in Kishenagur. Two native witnesses swore positively to the identity of the alleged Kistnololl, and several more were subpoenaed upon the same point; but the Rev. W. J. Deere, a missionary of Kishenagur, who had known Kistnololl Bremocharree in the year 1833, took the prosecution somewhat aback by the unexpected declaration, that, to the best of his recollection, the prisoner was not that individual.

The court-house, during the trial, was surrounded by an immense mob, consisting of several thousand persons, who showed a strong tendency to riot, and were with difficulty kept in order by the police. On the departure of Rajah Budinanth Roy, as before stated, he was assailed by hooting and abuse, and pelted with all kinds of missiles. The witnesses

from Burdwan were also, on their arrival, grossly insulted, and some attempt was made to prevent them from pitching a tent for their own accommodation. None of the native witnesses for the prosecution could procure even a pice-worth of grain in the bazar, so strong is the excitement in favour of the prisoner.

PARALLEL BETWEEN THE *SOI-DISANT* PERTAB CHUND AND JOHN THOM.

The *Reformer* (conducted by a native) contains a curious parallel between the Burdwan and the Canterbury impostors, accompanied by some sensible remarks:—

"It is a curious coincidence," it says, "that, whilst we have in this country a person representing himself as the heir-apparent to the raj of Burdwan, pretending that the performance of certain religious vows has kept him out of the possession of his rights for a number of years, and being followed by a great multitude who choose to be deluded by him; we have at the same time a similar person in England (John Thom, calling himself Sir William Courtenay), most of whose pretensions and proceedings have a strong resemblance to those of our *soi-disant* rajah.

"There are various features in the accounts given in the English journals which strongly resemble those connected with the doings of our Pertab Chund. Religious mania seems to be the source of mischief in both cases. Our Indian hero pretends it was religion that made him relinquish his estates for so long a period; the English hero goes a little further, and gives himself out to be a second incarnation of Jesus Christ. Both the one and the other aspire to worldly estates. The one persuades many zemindars or native farmers to join his standard; the other exercises a similar influence over the English farmers and yeomanry. As Culna was the scene of Pertab Chund's affray, so were Fairbrookfield and Bosen-den-wood those of the English hero. A deluded mob follows each of these leaders, and bloodshed is the catastrophe in both. The only difference perceptible in these two parallel cases may be easily traced to the difference of character of the two people and of the two governments of England and India. The English leader resorts to violence, and kills several before he is brought down; the native leader is quiet with his gang, and takes to his heels at the first volley fired by the military upon him. The English authorities, taught in their free country to respect the rights of the people, hesitate long, and until most unjustifiable acts of outrage have been committed, before they give the command to fire upon the mob; the public functionaries of our government, differently situated, do the same, without wait-

ing for any act of violence from the mob, and capture the rioters."

MESSRS. MOORCROFT AND TREBECK.

The Government has forwarded to the Asiatic Society an account-book and map belonging to the late travellers, Moorcroft and Trebeck, recovered, with many other volumes, from Moorad Beg, chief of Koondooz, by Dr. Lord. Capt. Burnes, in a report to Government on the subject of these travellers, enclosed a memorandum from Dr. Lord, dated Peshawar, 20th May 1838, in which he states that, immediately on arriving at Koondooz, Moorad Beg, at his instance, wrote to the Khan of Moozar on the subject, who forwarded fifty printed volumes, and Dr. Lord received various MSS. and maps on his subsequent visit to Khooloom and Moozar, which, he thinks, include all the travellers had, except two books and a MS., which, according to a letter from the secretary to the Khan of Moozar, are in the city of Shuhr Salaz.

Dr. Lord says: "The map is in itself a document of much interest, as containing Mr. Moorcroft's route, traced evidently with his own hand, and continued as far as Akcha, within one stage of Audkhoe, where he is known to have fallen a victim, not more, I believe, to the baneful effects of the climate than to the web of treachery and intrigue by which he found himself surrounded and his return cut off. On the back of the map is a MS. sketch of the route through Audkhoe to Meinuma, and back through Sireepore to Bulkha, as though he had planned a tour through these little independent states, partly perhaps to see the horses for which they are famed, and partly to while away the weariness of expectation till a safe conduct should be granted him through the territories of the ruler of Koondooz. We can thus almost trace the last object that engaged his mind, and in the prosecution of which he laid down his life. Connected with this," he adds, "I subjoin a slip of paper which I found amongst a pile of loose accounts, and which bears, in Mr. Trebeck's writing, the following entry: 'Date September 6th, 1825. Arrived at Bulkha August 25th, Mr. M. died August 27th:' placing the date of Mr. Moorcroft's death beyond a doubt, and also, I think, affording negative evidence against the supposition of its having been caused by any unfair means."

"But the same paper is further interesting from an accidental coincidence. The Meerza I have before mentioned accompanied me from Tash Koorgha to Moozar, and in the course of conversation, which naturally turned in a great measure on the melancholy fate of Moorcroft's party, he said that about a month

before the death of Trebeck, he had one day gone to him, by desire of the khan, to purchase some pearls which he heard he had. Trebeck produced the pearls, but when questioned about the price, said, in a desponding tone, 'Take them for what you please, my heart is broken; what care I for price now?' The entry is this: 'Total on the strings, 280grs. Oct. 15th. Taken by Meerza, 131grs. or 4 miskals. 16th. Taken by Dewan Beghee 33 grs. or 1 miskal.' It will be observed no price is affixed—probably none was received. A stranger in a foreign land, far from the soothing voice of countrymen or kinsfolk, surrounded by rude hordes, who looked on him as the only obstacle to possessing themselves of the countless treasures which they believed to be in his charge, his youthful spirit pined and sunk. The bright visions with which he had commenced his career had long since vanished:—where he had looked for pleasures he had found toils, where for rest, he had to guard against dangers; sickness had carried off many of the companions with whom he had set out, and when at last it struck his guide, his own familiar friend, to whom he had looked for support under every adversity, and for rescue from every difficulty, and when in addition he found that all hopes of return to his native land seemed, if not cut off, at least indefinitely deferred, his heart, as he too truly said, was broken, and in a few short weeks he sunk into an untimely grave. I should apologize for a digression unsuited, I confess, to the character of an official paper, but it is impossible to hear the warm terms in which poor Trebeck is still mentioned by the rude natives amongst whom he died, without feeling the deepest sympathy in the fate of one who fell 'so young and yet so full of promise.'

"The account-book, which I now forward, is a valuable document in more respects than one. It contains an accurate list of the stock originally purchased by Mr. Moorcroft, when starting for his journey, and will serve to modify considerably the extravagant ideas that have been entertained of the quantities of goods which he carried. Taken in connexion with the loose MS. accounts, it will also serve to evince that the greater part of this stock was sold off previous to his leaving Bokhara, and, as far as my information goes, I am inclined to believe the proceeds were chiefly expended in the purchase of horses, of which I understand he had when he died somewhat under a hundred, including specimens of all the best Uzbek and Turkoman breeds. The account-book is further interesting as containing, in Mr. Moorcroft's own hand-writing, a list of the articles which he offered on his presentation to the King of Bokhara, and

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a note at the end, to the effect that the king had, in return, ordered him a remission of the duties of his merchandize rather more than equalling the estimated value of the goods. It is further satisfactory to be able to add, on the authority of several Bokhara merchants, who were on terms of intimacy with him during his stay in that city, that his character was highly appreciated by the king, who frequently sent for him to enjoy the pleasure of his conversation, and conferred on him the high privilege, never before granted to a Christian, of riding through the city and even to the gate of the king's palace on horseback. In addition to the list of his merchandize, this account-book contains also a list of his private property, which it appears Mr. Moorcroft was obliged by order of the Koosh Begce to make out on entering Bokhara: from this list we learn that he possessed ninety volumes of books. The number I have recovered, and which I have now the honour to place at your disposal, is fifty-seven: amongst them are several odd volumes, of which the sets, if complete, would give an addition of about thirty—total eighty-seven, so that there are probably not more than two or three volumes of which we may not consider ourselves to have ascertained the fate. As to MSS. I have already shown the high improbability that any of consequence have eluded my researches. Scattered through the printed volumes numerous notes and corrections in Mr. Moorcroft's own hand-writing will be found. Of these, some referring incidentally to the dangers of his journey, or laying down plans as to the route by which he meant to return, cannot be read without emotion.

"In conclusion, it is but justice to add that the impression every where left by this enterprising but ill-fated party has been in a high degree favourable to our national character."

COOLEY PETITION.

The representation of the merchants of Calcutta, connected with the trade of the Mauritius, on the subject of the resolutions agreed to at the meeting on the 10th July (see last vol. p. 141), the object of which is to stop the emigration of free-labourers to the Mauritius, sets forth that the suspension of the trade in free labour would not only be a pre-judgment of the case at variance with the principles and practice of British justice, but a sure means of entailing a ruinous degree of detriment on the Mauritius sugar trade, of consequently injuring the commercial prospects of that colony to a most alarming and perhaps irredeemable extent, as well as a condemnation, without a hearing, of a most respectable

body of merchants, and a slur upon the executive character of the government of the island, without a shadow of a cause made out against the planters and others, who are directly connected with the free Cooley trade.

"We venture to assert," they say, "that there is no record of a public body addressing a government, on an important subject, so completely unprovided with facts in support of their views, as were the Town Hall assembly; nor of one who relied so entirely for making good their case upon mere idle assumption, and appeals to the feelings, concerning a state of things which has ceased to have existence." Nothing, they assert, can be more unjust than the analogy said to subsist between the now abolished slave trade and the free labour market, for the employment of such labourers as shall voluntarily contract to serve, on condition of a most liberal rate of money payment, an abundant supply of wholesome food, a degree of daily labour far within the physical powers of any race of men, kind personal treatment, and a free passage back to their own country when their time of service has expired; conditions superior to those enjoyed by the labouring classes in other parts of the world, and faithfully acted up to on the island, where the hired parties are well satisfied with their bargain. The mal-treatment here of certain natives by their own countrymen is no excuse for the summary suspension of the free-labour trade, unless (which is not the case) the abuse is not remediable by other means. It is the duty of Government to adopt such measures as shall insure their native subjects the good without the evil of a traffical arrangement which opens them a market for their labour far superior to any which is available for them at home. The planters of the Mauritius have no object, but the reverse, in encouraging a kidnapping system. Their wish and interest alike are to obtain agricultural labourers, who shall, in every sense of the word, be willing parties to the contract. It is a question involving the rights of British subjects (in principle, of *all* British subjects) to carry their manual labour to the most productive market—the branch of the main question which relates to the necessity for their understanding the exact nature of their bargain, and their absolutely voluntary acceptance of the engagement, being alone fairly open to legislative interference, to whatever extent may be necessary for securing them ample opportunity to exercise their rights as free subjects, on both these parts of the case. Any other political doctrine, though practically extended for the present to but a particular class of men, must obviously be exten-

sible to all classes alike; and open the door to the establishment of a tyrannous labour-monopoly in favour of Bengal, and be as oppressive to the Coolies, as detrimental to the mercantile interests of the Isle of France. Persons in and connected with the Mauritius have made large purchases of land, in many instances from the Government itself, and diverted much capital into agricultural channels there, on the faith of state guarantees, tending to make the proper cultivation of lands a feasible undertaking by means of imported free labourers. If the Isle of France be a possession of any national importance to Great Britain, there must be, in a proportionate measure, a national injury done by destroying its commercial state as a sugar-producing island. On general grounds of good policy (they say), the trade in free labour is not only defensible, but worthy of commendation. Laying aside the question of local or mere detail abuses, such as all extended systems are liable to, it is highly beneficial to the inhabitants of India to have a foreign market for their labour more remunerative than in their own country.

Mr. Clarke, the barrister, and Mr. David Hare, applied at the police office for the interference of the magistrates for the liberation of certain men alleged to be confined in Tantunia-street, in order to be forcibly conveyed on board ship. Mr. Robison, having read the affidavit produced, declared it to be insufficient, refused to interfere, and advised Mr. Clarke and Mr. Hare to take no farther steps on behalf of the Coolies, "as he considered they were undeserving of any sympathy, as he believed they had broken the contracts which they had voluntarily made." Mr. Robison, of course, came in for a share of abuse from the low portion of the Calcutta press, for this declaration, which induced that gentleman to publish a letter, wherein he states: "It is perfectly correct that I told Mr. Clarke and Mr. Hare that these individual Coolies did not deserve their sympathy; but I gave them my reasons for so saying, viz. that a short time before, a great many of them appeared before me to complain against one of their own members. Bahadoor Khan, who had kept himself constantly drunk with the money he received, was urging them to break their engagements and be off, and that on their refusing to follow him as a leader, he had become very violent, struck four of them, and threatened to take the life of others. After the necessary affidavits had been taken by me, Bahadoor Khan was ordered to find sureties of the peace, and on his failing to do so, he was committed to jail, where he now remains. On the occasion of that investigation, and in consequence

of some allegations of Bahadoor Khan, I made inquiry of a considerable number of the Coolies (the same who have now been liberated), and learned from them, that they were well treated by Mr. Brown, then before me, and perfectly willing to wait for the repair of the *Edward*, and proceed on the voyage. The above I communicated to Mr. Clarke and Mr. Hare, to show them that they had done quite enough for the Coolies, who did not merit sympathy. I might have added, but which I did not do, that the bulk of the individuals who came before me, on that occasion, were not ignorant hill people, but, as appeared to me, both from the names, garb, and behaviour, Calcutta kon-sannahs, khitrnutgars, bearers, &c., who, from the want of characters, could not get employment here."

CROPS IN THE WESTERN PROVINCES.

The season is now sufficiently advanced for us to predict, with tolerable accuracy, the probable result of the crops. Accounts from neighbouring districts are of various kinds, but, taken as a whole, it may be said that the rains have been most favourable. The period at which they set in varied considerably in many districts, from the 15th June to the 6th July, and the crops are in a state of advance proportionate to that variation. Taking a view, therefore, of the state of the country into consideration generally, and the kurreef crops in particular, we are happy to have arrived at the conclusion that the latter are better than have been experienced for many years, consequent upon the highly favourable rainy season for all agricultural purposes. We consider the country likely to recover from the effects of the last year's drought much earlier than was at first expected—with prolonged rains and a heavy fall or two about the equinox, the lands for rubbee will receive the necessary moisture, and be enabled, from the favourable state of the cultivation in that case, to retain it throughout the cold season, if not up to the commencement of harvest; and if we have the usual fall of rain about Christmas, and it happen to be of a general nature, abundance will again reign throughout the land.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Sept. 5.

STEAM-COMMUNICATION.

A correspondence between the committee of the Bengal Steam Fund and Government is published, in which the committee found a new and powerful argument for the adoption of the comprehensive scheme, on the repeated disappointments to which the Indian community has been subject of late. The committee say:—"In conformity with the unanimous resolution of the general meet-

ing of our constituents, we venture, on their part, and on that of the public in general, respectfully to urge upon your Honour in Council the heavy disappointment, both here and at home; the derangement of commercial and individual plans, the discredit cast upon the scheme of Indian steam navigation, and the absolute loss incurred on this occasion, as strong additional reasons which press upon every class of the community, for urging on the Home authorities the immediate establishment of an efficient steam-communication with the principal ports of India—a communication, the vast importance of which, in a political, commercial, and general point of view, was perhaps never more clearly demonstrated than at this period, when so signal a failure has attended its merely partial adoption. We are, indeed, unable to believe that, in the face of this failure, it can no longer be overlooked that a port, for which steaming direct to the Red Sea is for one-third of the year 'impracticable,' is not well adapted for a general starting-point; or that it would not be incomparably more advantageous to extend to all the ports and presidencies of India the incalculable benefit of steam-communication."

THE COCHINEAL INSECT.

The committee of the Agricultural Society stated, at the meeting of the 12th September, "We have no reason to doubt that the cochineal insects in our possession are derived from those imported from Cadiz to Bourbon, and are the *grana fina*." Mr. G. A. Prinsep, who had been of a contrary opinion, revoked it, and moved the confirmation of this report. A gold medal was awarded to Capt. Caillot, of the *Therence*, who brought the supply, and it was proposed that a gold medal be presented to M. Richard, of the Botanic Garden, Bourbon, for his exertions in introducing the true cochineal into India; and that, until the end of 1839, a silver medal be given to the commander of every ship in which a supply of the *grana fina*, or fine cochineal, shall be brought to Calcutta, in a healthy and fit state for propagating the insect.

THE EMAUMBARAH QUESTION.

The deputy-governor has decided the Emaumbarah question according to the dictates of common sense. It is decided that the Reg. XIX. of 1810 is obligatory upon the Board; that issuing an advertisement for tenders to build the Emaumbarah cannot be considered as a duty which requires a participation in the religious ceremonies performed there; and, consequently, that it cannot, upon any ordinary principle of reasoning, be held to affect consciences; and, also, that the

Government cannot admit such a plea as the *conscience*, which is the *opinion*, of any public officer, to be alleged as a reason for refusing to perform a public duty. We expected no less than this from the good sense of the deputy-governor. Whatever may be thought of the scruples of the remonstrants, no man acquainted with the obligations of public service can, for a moment, admit that the mode in which they were urged is justifiable. If subordinate officers are allowed to reason upon their orders, there is no security for the performance of any public duty, however urgent. When a man accepts an office, he should consider well whether its duties square with his conscientious notions or not. If they do not, he had better decline it; but if he once accepts it, he ought to place the duty of obedience at the very top of his conscience.—*Englishman*, Sept. 14.

REPORTS FROM SIMLA.

The Governor-general and Commander-in-chief have, it is said, come to an open rupture, in regard to the appointment of a gallant officer in the royal army, known to possess great influence with his Exc., and to be but very lightly valued by the Governor-general, either in or out of council. We concur in his lordship's view of the matter, and think the appointment of the officer in question to the command of a division (the post first suggested for him by his Exc. is said to have been the command of the whole force), for which, save personal gallantry, he possesses few qualifications. The public advantages of this misunderstanding are not likely to be great, for, as a very old line has it, "when chiefs dispute, the public suffer;" but the want of a master-mind is painfully apparent at head-quarters—of one that would overrule all petty objection and opposition, and plan with boldness and self-reliance what the state of affairs so much needs.—*Agra Ukhar*, Aug. 30.

We understand that the councils at Simla have been unusually angry and disturbed in consequence of Lord Auckland's intention to depute Mr. Macnaghten to accompany Sir Henry Fane, as political agent or representative of the Governor-general, in the ensuing invasion of Cabul. The difference of opinion on this question is not confined, however, to the high parties we have named, but has enlisted, on one side or the other, the whole male population of the court and the camp, if not the female, and a great deal of excellent argument has been urged by both sides, without the prospect, we believe, of instilling conviction into either. For our own part, much reflecting on the matter, we lean to the Governor-general's

views. In the artful and complicated devices of Asiatic diplomacy, and in the peculiar relations in which we may be placed, on the one hand, with Shah Shooja and his nephew, Kamran of Herat, and the other, with the Ameers of Sind and Runjeet Singh, we deem it of the highest importance that a gentleman of Mr. Macnaghten's acknowledged qualifications, both as regards his general abilities and his particular proficiency in the oriental languages, and his knowledge of the customs and characters of the natives, should be *hazar* on the spot, to control all proceedings of a purely civil bearing. Circumstances might arise in which it would be prudent to desist from all military demonstrations as against Dost Mahomed, and to change our policy *in toto*. Now, it may be fairly said, without reflection on Sir Henry Fane, that his disposition and habits are better suited to the field than the durbār, having been unlimited and undefined. It is said that Sir Henry Fane has protested against Mr. Macnaghten's appointment.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, Sept. 12.

The *Hurkaru* mentions a report that there is a design, on the part of the Governor-general, to appoint Mr. Secretary Macnaghten to accompany the Candahar force in a political capacity. What degree of credit may be attachable to our contemporary's information, we are at present unable to say; but, assuming its correctness, we have no hesitation in denouncing the measure as one unlikely to be productive of any public good, which will not be more than counterbalanced by public evil. That a fitter man than the secretary could not be chosen for such a duty, we readily admit. Judgment, knowledge, temper, and sagacity, are all mixed up in him, to a most rare degree; but we object to the principle. Our reading, in that line, furnishes us with no examples of benefit accruing to the public service from the mingling of civil and military authorities (not authority recollect) in the conduct of war; but history abounds with examples of the mischief which arises from every such experiment.—*Englishman*, Sept. 13.

It is now definitely settled that Mr. Macnaghten accompanies the army into Cabul, as civil commissioner, with a salary of Rs. 5,000 a month, in addition to his 55,000 as a secretary to Government. This appointment, both in point of political importance and emolument, transcends that of a member in Council. The commissioner will, however, *entertain*, on a very splendid scale, and the principal portion of the salary attached to the appointment will be necessarily expended in seeing company.

The *Englishman* and the *Hurkaru* have

been discussing the propriety of this appointment, and by one of them it is contended, that the army will look upon this attachment of a commissioner to the army of Cabul, as a measure invidious and unnecessary. It is our belief that, with the exception of a few of the officers on the staff at Simla, the bulk of the army, whether Company's or Queen's, will not care a straw about the matter; and it certainly is highly desirable, the past policy of the British Government towards the native states considered, to have some one with the army well versed in all the details of that policy, and familiar with the different shades of alliance and political relations in which we now stand towards the various native powers with whom the operations in Cabul may bring us into contact. This intimate knowledge of our intricate system of Indian policy, in all its varied ramifications, is not to be expected from general officers, who, however capable and fitted for command, have not, we will suppose, been let much *behind the scenes*, nor have had shown to them the *dessous des cartes* of our Indian politics.—*Cour.*, Sept. 20.

ESTATE OF FERGUSSON AND CO.

Statement of the Transactions of the Assignees of late Firm of Fergusson and Co., from 1st July to 14th September 1838.

Payments.	
Indigo advances	Co.'s Rs. 93,043
Premium paid on life insurances	63,977
Amount paid, being refund of so much received on account outstanding debts, but in which other parties are interested	7,000
Money borrowed re-paid	17,863
Dividend paid	10,328
Sundry advances	281
Sundry charges connected with estate	30
Postage paid	148

Balance in Union Bank .. Co.'s Rs.	34
Ditto in hands of assignees	3,573
	3,637
Co.'s Rs. ..	1,96,827

Receipts.	
Balance of last statement, 28th July	44,720
Outstanding debts recovered	28,583
Money borrowed	1,21,692
Amount received on account of an outstanding debt, but in which other parties are interested	3,637
Co.'s Rs. ..	1,96,827

ESTATE OF MACKINTOSH AND CO.

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements appertaining to the Estate of Mackintosh and Co., from 1st June to 31st August 1838.

Receipts.	
Balance on 31st May last	41,957
Proceeds of landed property	2,717
Remittances from debtors	49,872
Co.'s Rs. ..	94,546

Disbursements.

Advances for manufacture of indigo ..	13,872
Life insurance premiums	3,879
Miscellaneous charges, including dur-	
wan's wages, &c.	214
Office establishment	877
Law charges	1,543
Money borrowed re-paid	1,033
Ditto lent, to be refunded	3,947
Dividends paid	18,382
Deposited in Union Bank	46,715
Less drawn	37,000
	9,695
Balance	41,174
Co's Rs. ..	94,546

ESTATE OF CRUTTENDEN AND CO.

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements appertaining to the Estate of Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co., from 1st June to 31st August 1838.

To advances for manufacture of indigo ..	Co's Rs. 65,203
Dividends paid	9,725
Deposited in the Union Bank	1,89,733
Life insurance premium	27,179
Money borrowed repaid	1,62,000
Annuities secured by mortgage	5,440
Law charges	7,205
Repairs, assessment, ground-rent, dur-	
wan's wages, &c.	225
Payments in anticipation of dividends to	
be refunded	102
Advertisements, postages, & petty charges	62
Refunded a sum realized on account of a	
party not indebted to the estate	266
Balance as per account	60,424
Co's Rs. ..	5,35,596

By balance of last account filed ..	Co's Rs. 69,400
Indigo factories sold	4,000
Recoveries from debtors	50,263
Money borrowed	2,13,003
Rents realized	8,769
Drawn from Union Bank	1,90,081
Co's Rs. ..	5,35,596

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER AND CO.

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements appertaining to the Estate of Alexander and Co., from 1st June to 31st August 1838.

Receipts.

By balance of last account	Co's Rs. 1,73,719
Recoveries from debtors	20,720
Rents realized	66
Money lent repaid	1,94,000
Money borrowed	6,000
Unclaimed dividends received from In-	
solvent Court	7,865
Rents realized at Koo'oonpore talook ..	2,000
Drawn from Union Bank	1,12,474
Co's Rs. ..	4,26,844

Disbursements.

To advances for manufacture of indigo ..	25,549
Dividends paid	11,153
Law charges	3,304
Office establishment	1,376
Repairs, assessment, ground-rent, dur-	
wan's wages, &c.	85
Advertisement, postages, and petty	
charges	42
Money borrowed repaid	9,053
Paid the Bank of Bengal in further part	
of purchase money of factories and	
landed property, redeemed by estate ..	2,00,000
Deposited in Union Bank	1,12,478
Balance as per account	63,804
Co's Rs. ..	4,26,844

THE INSOLVENT ESTATES.

In the Insolvent Court, on the 15th September, application was made on behalf of Mr. Thomas Holroyd and Mr. E. Macnaghten, to be allowed to retire from the assigneeship of the estates of Colvin and Co., Cruttenden and Co., Fergusson and Co., Mackintosh and Co., and Alexander and Co. Orders *nisi* were made, with leave to creditors to show cause on the 4th December next.

THE CAOUTCHOUC TREE OF ASSAM.

An official report on the Caoutchouc Tree of Assam, by Mr. Griffith, assistant-surgeon, on deputation with the Bhotan Mission, has been published by order of Government.

The forests in which the tree is found form what is evidently the Tarai, and extend without intermission from the W. to the E. extremity of the valley, at least on its N. boundary. Their breadth is variable: in the parts traversed, it was computed to be seven or eight miles. The forests are of a decidedly tropical character, except towards the base of the hills. The caoutchouc tree (*Ficus Elastica*, Roxb.), which is known to the Assamese by the name of *Borguch*, and to the Khasiyas by that of *Ku-gi-ri*, occurs very generally as a solitary tree; occasionally, two or three are grouped together. In size, they are far superior to all other trees, and especially in extent of surface covered by their branches, deserving to rank amongst the largest known trees, and probably inferior in size to the Banian only: such is its size, that the caoutchouc tree may be distinguished at a distance of several miles, by its dense, immense, and lofty crown. The main trunk of one of the largest was 74 feet in circumference, the area covered by its branches was 610 feet, and the estimated height 100 feet. They appear confined to the Tarai, affecting the drier parts, and are more abundant at the foot of the hills. Eighty trees were counted in the seven or eight miles traversed, most of them of large size. Taking the length of the belt of forests in the district of Chardwar to be thirty miles and the average breadth eight, the total number of trees would be 42,240. Three hundred maunds of juice have been collected in thirty days. Mr. Griffith has no doubt that Assam alone will be able to meet all demands for the juice.

The tree likewise occurs in the Naudwar district, and plentifully on the Khasiya mountains, occasionally as high as 4,500 feet. Its geographical range may be stated to be between 25° 10' & 27° 20' N. lat., and between 90° 40' & 95° 30' E. long. Throughout this space it will be found in the densely wooded tracts

along the bases of the hills, and up their faces.

The discovery of the tree was made in 1810, by Dr. Roxburgh, who observed a rattan basket, made by the natives, smeared inside with caoutchouc, to enable it to hold liquids. He states that the juice is extracted by incisions across the bark down to the wood, a foot apart, all round the trunk or branch, up to the top of the tree; the higher the more abundant it is. The tree requires a fortnight's rest, when the operation may be repeated. Mr. Griffith describes the operation more minutely. He says that the juice is procured from transverse incisions in the larger root (which is half exposed), reaching, and even penetrating the wood; but the juice flows from the bark alone. This is a better plan than incising the trunk. The fluid on issuing is, when good, of a very pure white, and nearly of the consistence of cream. The juice flows for two or three days, and ceases when a layer of caoutchouc is formed over the wound. Mr. Griffith considers half a maund a fair average produce of each bleeding. The operation is repeated in eighteen or twenty days. According to this, 20,000 trees will give as the aggregate of four bleedings, 12,000 maunds, or 895,000 lbs. of caoutchouc free from aqueous matter.

The quality of the Assamese caoutchouc, as compared with that of America, is a point not yet decisively settled.

STEAM TUG ASSOCIATION.

At the fifth half-yearly meeting of the Steam Tug Association, held 17th September, it was resolved, that a dividend of Rs. 100 per share, equal to 20 per cent. per annum, be paid from the profits of the past half-year, to the subscribers of the original capital; and that, from the balance of profits, Rs. 13,030, or Rs. 65 per share, be paid upon loan, at interest at 6 per cent. per annum, to assist in the completion of the new steamers, and that the amount so lent be returned to the shareholders of the original capital, from the first earnings of the joint capital.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

There was last evening, we are informed, a numerous attendance at the rooms of the Asiatic Society. The principal object of the meeting was to witness a small contention between the lovers of Sanscrit and the advocates of educating the "little school-boy jackies" of the metropolis and elsewhere—and the question was, whether the publication of the Sanscrit translation of Hooper's *Anatomical Vade Mecum* should be proceeded with, or the funds of the society economized by its discontinuance, and handed over to the

Education Committee—the leaders of the two opposite parties being Mr. James Prinsep for the Sanscrit publications, and Sir Edward Ryan for the "little school-boy jackies." We are told that the Sanscrit-ites had it hollow in their favour; but it seems that the discussion is to be enveloped in deep and unfathomable mystery; the report of the proceedings it is not possible for the present to obtain; why, we have been unable to discover; all that we know being, that the matter is considered as a state secret. We can only hope it may be unfolded in the forthcoming number of the periodical published by the society.—*Cour.*, Sept. 6.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

From the best information we can gather, it is intended that the army of Cabul shall assemble at Shikarpore by the 1st February.

H.M. 2d Ecot, from Belgaum, 6th and 17th regiments from Poona, with several native regiments, artillery, &c. are en route for Bombay, under orders for Shikarpore. It is said that a force of five thousand men is to be at Bombay by the 15th; that one regiment is coming down from the Cape, and another from Ceylon.—*Englishman*, Sept. 22.

We have intelligence from Kurnaul that the 1st and 2d Local Horse are under orders to proceed with the Cabul force. The Local Horse is to constitute a brigade, of which Col. Skinner is to exercise the command.

Capt. Burnes, of the Bengal army (the well-known traveller), goes with the commissariat officers ordered to Shikarpore.—*Ibid*.

We hear that some treaty has been concluded with the Ameers of Sind, in consideration of which, and of a round sum to be paid for the forbearance, our troops are to march through their country, without cutting the grass or taking toll of any kind. All this favour is to be conferred for some twenty and odd lacs of rupees, and for this they are to reap their crops in peace, and the soldiers are to promise to behave with the most extreme gentility to all the gentlemen and ladies of the country.—*Bomb. Cour.*, Sept. 29.

According to the latest measures determined on at Simla, all our great preparations will, we think it not unlikely, terminate in the occupation of Ferozepore, and the cantoning of a strong body of troops there.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Sept. 13.

All seems to be now quiet to the westward; but if our army once move beyond Ferozepore, on the Sutledge, we may safely predict that much bad blood will speedily shew itself in the Rajpootana states.—*Delhi Gaz.* Sept. 19.

The station at Cawnpore is to be re-

duced to one native regiment. A strong force is to be concentrated at Benares, including cavalry. The force at Dinapore is to be increased. Additional troops are to be cantoned at Benares and Dinapore, to keep the Nepalese in awe, who it is firmly believed are ripe for mischief. Ferozepore, on the Sutledge, is to be a depôt for warlike stores, and a large force to be stationed permanently there, of which the 4th Light Cavalry form a part. The location of Ferozepore is a fine grass plain, and abundant supplies around. The Hurriana Light Infantry is to canton, it is supposed, at Pusah, in Bhutteyana, in that portion of newly acquired territory recovered from the Rajahs of Pateala, Nabah, and Kythist, the extreme boundary of which is but a very short distance from the Sutledge. In fact, an entire change is to take place in the disposition of the army, and of a nature to enable troops to proceed rapidly to any point on our frontier, from the eastward to the north western-most points. The commandants of regiments for service in Candahar are duly warned, but no announcement of the force in general orders, as it is an object to conceal our movements from our northern opponents.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Sept. 13.

His Exc. has just issued a circular to officers commanding corps, limiting the amount of carriage for sepoy to five seers per man, a weight which falls short of that of their cooking utensils, independent of their other baggage. An order so injudicious, and exhibiting such deplorable ignorance of the feelings of the sepoys, may be attended with the most serious results. The youngest officer in the army can inform his Exc. how imprudent it is to attempt to curtail the few comforts the sepoys possess. Such tampering with them, aided by tyranny and folly, led to the mutiny of Barrackpore; and if, in the present case, the discontent of the sepoys takes a milder form, they must and will be alienated, more or less, from us, by an order as unreasonable as it is unnecessary. His Exc. has not to deal with the well disciplined soldiers of England, who would submit silently, if indignantly, but with a class whose prejudices are invincible, and who possess a power of passive resistance it were dangerous to try. We speak from a conviction of its inexpediency; for we have reason to know that symptoms of discontent have already been shewn by some of the native soldiery, that they should be ordered on *foreign service* without receiving double batta. They should be conciliated, so far, at least, as the non-imposition of new annoyances can conciliate.—*Ibid*, Sept. 22.

Late accounts have been received at Delhi during the past week, from Lieut. Pottinger, at Herat, stating that the Persians have again gathered head, and that

they make attacks on the garrison every fifth day or so. The besieged have scarcely any ammunition left, and they are forced, therefore, to repel those attacks almost entirely by the sword. Upon a late occasion, the Iranees actually got possession of one of the bastions of the fort, and retained it for several hours, until beaten back by the Heratees. The besieged being not only short of ammunition but of provisions (as it is now reported), while the besieging forces are pushing them hard, the fall of Herat, we think, may be daily looked for. These constant and desperate encounters have thus weakened the garrison, always vastly inferior in numbers to the besiegers; and although the spirits of the besieged have been raised by the knowledge that a British force is preparing for their aid, it is feared that they will not be able to hold out until it can act in their favour. "If Herat should fall," says the writer of one of the letters we have seen, "beyond a doubt the army will go there for its re-capture; and if it holds out, and the Persians have not retired, the army will go to raise the siege. But for this, Candahar and Cabul would have been the limits of our march."—*Delhi Gaz.* Sept. 12.

Letters have been received by us from Almorah, under date the 2d instant (the latest that can have reached town, save by yesterday's dawk), which inform us that no great apprehensions of a Goorkah aggression are entertained at present there. One letter says, "We have no intelligence of the Goorkahs worth repeating. The niggers along the Kali Nuddee are in a great fright, expecting an attack, and are, in consequence, hiding all their valuables; but this is almost an annual occurrence. However, from such news as we can pick up, I have no doubt that the Goorkahs are preparing for war, but whether to attack us, or to defend themselves, from fear of an attack from us, it is impossible to say."

Another letter says merely, "No signs of a Goorkah war as yet in this quarter."

We must leave, then, our local diplomatists to ferret out or penetrate the designs of the Nepal court. If their present operations be really defensive, there will, of course, be no war, as we presume our Government contemplates no aggression.—*Englishman*, Sept. 20.

THE VERNACULAR LANGUAGES.

The present year, 1838, will be marked by posterity as one of particular interest in the history of India, as the year in which the use of the vernacular languages was restored to the people. The natives regard the experiment with deep interest. They are aware that a report is to be

made at the close of the year of the success which has attended it, and that upon the character of the report will depend the question, whether the yoke of a foreign language is to be re-imposed on them.—*Friend of India, July 26.*

THE MAGISTRACY.

The affections and loyalty of our native subjects depended far more on the structure of the magistracy than on that of the civil courts. A month since a native gentleman of our acquaintance called on us, and stated that he had been struggling for the last two years against the malignity of a magistrate in the western provinces, who had thrown him into gaol, from whence he had been liberated only by the interposition of the Sudder Court. He shewed us testimonials of character from some of the highest officers in the civil service, such as not one native in a thousand could produce. On the other hand, he shewed us a statement of *wrongs* on the part of the magistrate, which made us blush that such a man could write himself a Briton. He came to consult us about the propriety of making his grievances public, and we did not hesitate to tell him that it was the most unwise measure he could adopt. In a district not more than two hundred miles from Calcutta, we have authentic testimony to the fact, that the people are looking with anxiety for a change in the magistracy, and praying that Providence would in mercy send them some officer of mature judgment and subdued passions, who will not confine in irons, for three months, men who are guilty only of being suspected; who will not condemn to perpetual incarceration, by inflicting a fine of a hundred rupees on men with a salary of only five rupees, for contempt of court, that most convenient of all crimes; which may signify either a man's being too poor to pay the fees of the court officers, or accidentally touching the tip of a judge's nose with a paper. In another district, not far from the last, the magistracy is described as the same instrument of oppression. Passion presides on the bench, and native cunning sits beside it as assessor.—*Ibid. July 19.*

MUD FROM THE BAY.

A specimen of the mud brought up from the *Swatch*, a place of no soundings at the top of the Bay of Bengal, was presented to the Asiatic Society, through Dr. McClelland, who stated that it had been brought up from two hundred fathoms, on the north side of the *Swatch*, at a short distance from the shoal water, by which it is said to be surrounded; but Capt. Lloyd supposes, from the eddy that here appears, though slightly, to run

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against the tide, that the *Swatch* is open to seaward. "These are the deepest soundings that have been made, and the texture of the deposit brought up bears a singular resemblance to that of the upper beds of the primitive clay slate, though it possesses all the characters of a deposit now forming. Compared with specimens brought up from less depth, those from the *Swatch* are more compact, and show a more laminated and finer texture. Their colour is also more uniform, and unlike deposits that take place at ordinary depths; it is a greenish grey, similar to that of the peculiar slate to which it has been compared."

DYE PLANTS IN THE HIMALAYA.

Lieut. Hutton has forwarded to the Government some specimens of dyes from lichens in the Himalaya country. There is, he says, an immense variety of these plants, and of eight which he collected, and which attracted his notice from the beauty of their forms, six yield colouring matter. One of them, an *Orchilla*, seems equal to the Canary species.

THE MOFESSIL.

Agra.—The following is a statement of deaths in Agra for the months of July and August, taken from the police returns of burials at the public cemetery:

	July.	August.
Residents and Towns-people..	769	711
Paupers of the Town	1,129	518
Ditto Labourers.....	912	279
From Asylum.....	4,047	2,154
" Hospital.....	203	215
" Jail.....	66	65
Total	7,126	4,012

Brigadier Stubbs, it is said, will succeed Col. Roberts in the command of the Hyderabad subsidiary force.

The termination of Brigadier Cartwright's command will take place on the 22d instant, to the great grief of the station. It is said, however, that Government will not remove him until a permanent successor arrive, his services being so valuable. The Governor-general is, it is said, decidedly opposed to the continuation of the rule, by which commands are limited to a period of five years, depriving him, as it does, of such officers as Brigadiers Cartwright, Bowen, and Hampton; so much so, that he will use his utmost endeavours to have it rescinded.—*Ukbar. Sept. 13.*

The Governor-general will, it is positively stated, visit Agra in the ensuing cold weather.

Much sickness still prevails, especially amongst the military part of the population. The 37th N. I. have this day 109 men in hospital.—*Ibid. Sept. 22.*

Allahabad.—The Ganges has risen to the unrecorded height of forty-three feet, after fluctuating for many days from thirty (C)

to thirty-six, and at midnight of the 21st, it effected a complete breach through that part of the bund called the Buxee bund. The air was at the time perfectly calm, and there was neither current nor wave acting against the bund, nor could any reasonable fear exist as to its strength, for it could have borne a rise of nearly five feet more in height. It burst at the same spot where it breached thirty-seven years ago. The chokeydar, who has been there since its erection, observed it rushing through the bund, on the inner side, and on going to the outer, saw a funnel about five feet under the water. This accident was most probably occasioned by the powerful pressure of a large body of water against some trifling fissure, either accidental or made by rats, which infest all bunds in India. A little after gun-fire, the rent was fifty feet wide, and it continued to increase until the water was on the same level on both sides. It is now returning to the Ganges. The magistrate, collector, superintending engineer, and other gentlemen, were quickly on the spot, and measures taken to remedy expected mischief. Kidgunge was four feet under water, and the dawk travellers' bungalow is submerged up to the eaves. Unless the flood retires rapidly, the crops will be spoilt, but the land has been so much enriched by the deposit, that the rubbee will amply compensate the ryot. With the exception of one old woman, I am happy to say that no lives have been lost. The rushing of the Jumna against the fort bastions is quite fearful, and at one part there is a fissure of many years' standing down to the water, and probably many feet under it. It appears dangerous to trust it any longer. The whole country seems intersected with nullahs. I apprehend great damage in the lower part of Bengal.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Aug. 30.

Later letters state that the waters rose to the alarming height of forty-five feet above the usual water-mark, inundating two miles and a-half of the adjacent country, and sweeping away the largely populated bazars called Kidgunge and Meetygunge. The civil and military stations had escaped the deluge, although apprehensions of their safety were entertained. All the space between the bund of the Ganges and the left bank of the Jumna has been submerged, from the irruption of the former river. A large portion of the fort washed by the Jumna has fallen in from the violent action of the current.

Benares.—A Bengallee letter received yesterday from a native gentleman at Benares, mentions that the station of Seerole and some other stations in its neighbourhood were laid under water; that a great number of puckha houses in the city of Benares had been prostrated by the influx of the waters; that a valuable build-

ing, called "the Aunundbass" of Maharah Umrut Roy, had gone into the stream; that two children had been carried off by alligators, and that the generality of the habitations of the European residents of the city had been in some way or other injured by the universal inundation.—*Col. Cour.*, Sept. 13.

Hussingabad.—Letters have been received in town from Hussingabad, mentioning that that town has been inundated by the rise of the Nerbudda, consequent on the heavy rain.—*Englishman*, Sept. 20.

Nusscerabad.—Frequent and heavy showers had fallen at Nusseerabad from the 2d to the 5th inst., which will be of the greatest benefit to the country. The rain is understood to have been general; and as soon as the extreme heat and gathering clouds, with wind from the east, had announced the coming fall, the Brahmans ventured on the prediction, which has most probably been fulfilled, that the Bunas would overflow its banks; and, in a small way, re-enact the pranks of Gungajee at Allahabad.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Sept. 19.

Mynporee.—A strange occurrence took place here the other day; four or five companies of the N.I. Reg. refused to receive that which soldiers in general most eagerly crave, their pay. The commanding officer having resolved upon introducing the use of boots amongst the sipahees, had met with considerable opposition; however, he contrived to carry his point, and eight hundred pairs of boots were ordered. They were no sooner finished, and the officers of companies directed to make the necessary deductions from the pay of their men, than four or five companies came forward, and refused to receive their pay less the price of the boots, and moreover demanded the sum which the sale of the brass belonging to their old caps had produced. Since this little incident, the sipahees had been directed to provide themselves with two pairs of shoes in excess to those in wear, a command rather at variance with the standing orders of the army: *vide* sections 25 and 26. Boots, to use a mercantile phrase, are "looking down" at Mynporee.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Sept. 22.

Meerut.—It is currently reported here that Runjeet's troopers are deserting in numbers with their horses and accoutrements, for the purpose of enlisting in the new contingent. The rumour is a most probable one.—*Ibid.*

NATIVE STATES.

Oude.—His majesty has at length come to the determination to have the iron bridge (at Lucknow) thrown across the river Goomty, immediately opposite to

the residency, where the strand commences, and which, if effected, will considerably improve the appearance of the place. All the late king's damaged wines, empty bottles, and other trash of the like kind, are being sold by the favourite of the present day (who is in great repute with his master), by public outcry, although it was confidently expected, at the time the proposal of the sale of the property was made, that he would disdainfully reject the proffered honour of royal auctioneer, as being incompatible with the rank he now holds in society. Report says, that the Royal Lithographic Press, owing to the unnecessarily enormous expense, is about to receive its *quietus*; a native, however, who perfectly understands the process in all its details, has petitioned his majesty to undertake the job, and afford equal satisfaction in every respect at half the charges of the present establishment.

Oudeypore.—Extract of a letter, dated Neemuch, 1st September.—"The Rana of Oudeypore expired on the 30th ult.; he had a few days before been out in the jungles, tiger shooting, by which means he obtained a fever, that lasted only two days. He was thirty five years old, and a very hale, stout man; he has left no children, but his wife is expected to be confined daily, and should it be of a still-born, a man of the name of Sirdar Khan, a distant relation, will succeed to the throne. Col. Spiers, who only returned on the 19th ult. from his Joora trip, starts as soon as a *dák* can be laid to Oudeypore again. The crops hereabouts are very good, and there has been plenty of rain in these parts."

Bhopal.—An insane fanatic recently made a violent attempt to assassinate the nuwab. He had already obtained an entrance into the palace, having cut down the durwan, when he was seized and disarmed.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Sept. 8.

Nepaul.—The Nepaulese have consented to withdraw the recent out-posts they had pushed towards our frontier, and pledged themselves not to advance them again. This just concession was made in consequence of a spirited and firm remonstrance from the British Government, backed by a declaration, that the recent proceedings of the Nepaul court were so unequivocally hostile, as to be tantamount to an open rupture, and that if they were not abandoned, and the old relations between the governments maintained inviolate, the British would at once proceed to war. This mode of reasoning, simple and intelligible, has, it appears, intimidated the Nepaulese, and for the present, at least, secured their quietness.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Oct. 13.

Scinde.—Noor Moolhumud, Ameer of Hyderabad, has issued orders to his police and collectors, in the proper quarter, to provide every thing necessary for the British army in its march to Shikarpoor, and shew it all the attention in their power. His nephew is, however, far from revolving such hospitable thoughts, but is determined to oppose his uncle's favourites by every means in his power; and even talks of calling in the Persians, and making a meal on them at once.—*Ibid.*

Bokhara.—Moorad Beg, king of Bokhara, has entered into an amicable understanding with the besiegers of Herat, to whose assistance he has agreed to send a body of Toorkuman subsidiaries, the subsidy being provided by the Persians.—*Ibid.*

Herat.—We learn that the Persian army, although considerably beaten before Herat, made a movement in advance upon a place called Farrak, a district rich in supplies of corn and provisions. This movement in advance, and the masking of a place besieged after a defeat, indicates, on the part of the Persians, a considerable advancement in strategy; they have by this means counteracted the effect of their defeat, and have re-provisioned and strengthened their army. The Russians are certainly in force at Samarcand, and it is the opinion, we learn in the military circles, that they will probably concentrate on Candahar. The march of our army by Shikarpore becomes, in consequence of this news, less advisable than ever.—*Cal. Cour.*, Sept. 27.

Letters have been recently received from Lieut. Pottinger, dated Herat, the 28th of August last, at which time the garrison still held gallantly out. The besieged had managed to get some supplies into the fort, and there was no immediate danger of the place falling into the hands of the Persians. The besiegers were, it seems, expecting to receive considerable reinforcements.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Oct. 10.

EXCERPTA.

The Governor-general's despatches of the 22d August, forwarded to Bombay, were contained in a single package weighing upwards of 43lbs., which was carried, from stage to stage, on the shoulders of a single man from Simla to Bombay, where, consequently, it did not arrive till the 15th September, too late for the steamer!

On the 7th September, a splendid entertainment was given by Brigadier Lindsay and the officers of the regiments stationed at Barrackpore, in honour of Sir Willoughby Cotton, who is on the eve of his departure to take command of the right division of the army destined

for the Sutledge. The locale of the festive scene was the spacious mess bungalow of the 15th Reg. N.I.

The Court of Directors have directed the Government of India to censure the judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, for their late decision in the case of Mr. Pringle; and they have visited Mr. Pringle with two years' suspension from office.

It is said that it has been decided, so far as the Supreme Government are concerned, that Mr. Amos shall not be appointed president of the Law Commission. The junction of the two offices of president of that body and of fourth ordinary member of Council has been deemed objectionable in principle, and inexpedient, at a time when the business of legislation is onerous enough to occupy the whole attention of the legislative member. The subject has been referred home for the orders of the Court of Directors, pending whose instructions the union has been dissolved.

The resolutions submitted in October 1837, by the officers at Chittagong, respecting the Military Orphan Fund, have been negatived by a very large majority.

A new line of road from Midnapore to Sumbulpore is to be surveyed by Mr. Kittoe.

The reward of Rs. 1,000, offered by the Government, with the view of procuring the most effectual means of rendering banghy conveyances water-proof, has not been awarded to any of the competitors, all having fallen short in the fulfilment of some item or other in the stipulated terms.

A force from the Local Light Infantry, stationed at Chirra Poonjee, are to march immediately after the rains against the refractory Cossyah chiefs in the interior, who have treated our purwannahs and orders with contempt, and murdered some of our people. The force will be commanded by Major Lister.

Government have granted Rs. 600 per mensem for the education of the grandchildren of Tippoo Sultaun, now residing at Russapugla. Major Ouseley, the superintendent, intends to employ a European teacher, a moulvee, a moonshee, and a pundit.

The *Agra Ukhbar* intimates, that the Commander-in-chief has severely *wiggled* a non-commissioned officer for having "let out" something about the orders he had received touching the movement of the regiment he was in.

Capt. Forbes, the mint-master, and member of the Coal Committee, has reported the Mergui coal to be "one of the very best coals for getting up steam in engine furnaces he has ever met with in England or elsewhere: farther, that, rather wasteful in the forge, it, in many

situations, will be found useful for smithery purposes."

The Kidderpore Docks are full of work. On the cradle of the new *Enterprise* steamer there is another building; besides which there is another steamer building alongside. Towards its left, a clipper is almost finished. On the other side of the water is a larger vessel fast getting ready to be launched. The stern of this vessel is square, while those of the steamers and clipper are round.

On the evening of the 11th September, an affray took place at Burra Bazaar between certain of the Seikh shopkeepers and a European of respectable appearance, who went to buy some articles from one of them. Some abusive expressions were made use of by the European, which being returned, he struck the Seikh a blow with his fist, when several Sikhs came to his assistance, and a warm exchange of kicks and cuffs began. In this fight between unequal numbers, two of the Sikhs were wounded with a pen-knife by the European.

A native lad was strangled by two men, of Kuhur caste, in Delhi, for the sake of the silver ornaments worn on the lad's wrist.

The *Gyananneshun* says—"We understand, that the system of charging for the education of native boys is about to be introduced into the Hooghly College, at three different grades, from one to three rupees; the lowest rate will be charged to those who are apparently in indigent circumstances. Although we do not know how far this arrangement will be consonant to the will of the illustrious testator, who has left such a large amount for the maintenance of this benevolent institution, yet we are glad that the love of the natives, rich or poor, of getting every thing *gratis*, will be checked, and much more interest will be taken for the prosperity of the college, inasmuch as it will secure the attachment of the parents, and consequently insure the attendance of the pupils."

It is said to be in the contemplation of Government to abolish the political residencies at Gwalior and Indore, and to substitute for them one general agency in Ajmere.

From an account of the profits of the Bank of Bengal for July and August, it appears that the total amount of profits during that period was nearly Rs. 1,40,000, which is equal to a dividend of ten per cent. on the shares of the proprietors.

We perceive, by the *Agra Ukhbar*, that the subscriptions up to the 8th inst. realized at Agra, for the testimonial to Sir C. Metcalfe, amounted to Rs. 9,200. We are sorry that the subscriptions for some memorial to this great man, the liberator of the press, &c. &c., increase

so slowly in comparison with many others of less importance—he surely deserves well of all liberal-minded men.—*Cour.*, Sept. 27.

Madras.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, September 24.

Ex parte Bilderbeck, Executor of the Will of De Monte, deceased.—In this case the *Advocate-general* moved, on behalf of Mr. Bilderbeck, supported by the affidavit of Dr. O'Connor, for leave to pay certain funds, which have long been a bone of contention, to Dr. O'Connor, whom Mr. Bilderbeck stated to be clothed with the character contemplated in the will of the testator, viz. that of Bishop or Vicar General of St. Thomé. The *Advocate-general* then mentioned the sums, the application of the interest of which was the object of his motion, and proceeded with Mr. Bilderbeck's statement, that he had been directed to pay this interest to certain of the St. Thomé clergy; but being informed by some of the Roman Catholic ecclesiastics (whose authority he considered all-sufficient on such a point), that the aforesaid St. Thomé clergy were schismatics, and an unlawful clergy, because they refused to acknowledge Dr. O'Connor, he had refused to pay them those funds, and intended so to refuse, until they admitted Dr. O'Connor's supremacy. The *Advocate-general* next read an affidavit of Dr. O'Connor, stating that the Pope of Rome had sent him a bull, with the fisherman's ring, placing under his jurisdiction, as Bishop of Salditan and Vicar Apostolic of Madras, all such places, subject to the See of Meliapore or St. Thomé, as had not been already placed under any other ecclesiastical jurisdiction.*

The *Court* inquired if notice had been given of this application to the parties interested, and on being answered in the negative, said that they could not shut their eyes to the fact, that the funds alluded to in the motion had long been, and were still, the subject of litigation.

The *Advocate-general* contended that there was no person sufficiently interested to be entitled to notice.

Mr. *Minchin* said, he was requested to appear on behalf of Don Antonio Tristao Teixeira, the Rev. Mr. Lobo, and the other *cestui-que-trusts* under the will of Mr. De Monte.

The *Advocate-general* objected to his being heard, urging that none of these persons had any *locus standi*. This objection was, however, at once overruled by the *Court*.

* It would be more correct to state that this was the joint substance of the affidavits of Messrs Bilderbeck and O'Connor.

Sir Robert Comyn said, the *Court* would soon lose its claim to be considered a *Court of Equity*, if it were to take away from parties funds which they had hitherto been receiving, without allowing them either to have notice of the application, or to be heard in their own behalf: that the present application was precisely to the same effect which had before been made on behalf of the St. Thomé clergy, viz. an attempt to get the *Court* to decide who was and who was not bishop of St. Thomé; that they neither could nor would decide such a question on petitions or affidavits, and would, therefore, give the same answer to this application in favour of Dr. O'Connor, as they had before done to that of the St. Thomé clergy, viz. that the question of title must be brought before the *Court* in a different shape; that as to the Pope's Bull, with the fisherman's ring, even if the *Court* were bound to recognize it,—even if they could give it any effect, it was not before them; and even Dr. O'Connor's own affidavit, though he did swear in it that he was the character contemplated in Mr. De Monte's will, was not enough to warrant the *Court* in treating him as such. Mr. De Monte's will spoke of the bishop or vicar-general of St. Thomé. Dr. O'Connor stated himself to be Bishop of Salditan and Vicar Apostolic of St. Thomé, but Mr. Bilderbeck disclosed by his own affidavit that there was a person in existence whom the St. Thomé clergy acknowledged to be Bishop of St. Thomé, and who was actually in possession of the cathedral.

Sir Edward Gambier followed, to the same effect. This was in reality an attempt to induce the *Court*, by a side-wind application, to declare in favour of the right of Dr. O'Connor to the See of Meliapore or St. Thomé; and though Dr. O'Connor did swear he was entitled to that dignity, and though he did tell them he had received a Bull from the Pope of Rome, yet the *Court* were not, upon the mere intimation that a "*verbosa et grandis epistola venit*," whether from Rome or Caprea, to hold that the rights of all adverse claimants were immediately concluded by this portentous communication. The question of the right to these funds must be tried in a very different manner.

The *Court* intimated that if Mr. Bilderbeck took on himself to withhold any money which he had been ordered to pay, he did so at his own peril, and refused the motion with costs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RAMNAD.

A disturbance has taken place in the zemindary of Ramnad; its origin is as

follows:—The heiress to the zemindary, a minor, was betrothed to the son of the present rajah in 1831, and when she had attained an age for the completion of the marriage, the rajah consulted with the old rane: but she opposed it, and at the suggestions of the peishkar, and her own sisters and their husbands, endeavoured to set aside the former engagement, and have the young rane married to one of her sisters' sons, a boy six years of age; whereupon they preferred their complaints to the collector, who laid them before the Board of Revenue. The board decided in favour of the rajah, and instructed the collector to have the marriage completed between the young rane and the rajah's son, and also to continue the father in the administration of the management of the zemindary; they further ordered the dismissal of the peishkar, who was one of the old rane's partizans. In consequence, the collector visited Ramnad on the 24th July, and effected a reconciliation between the rajah and the old rane. Orders were then issued for the completion of the marriage, which was to take place, with much pomp and rejoicing, on the 2d of September.

Mootoochellar Thaver, the present rajah, or rather manager, is a very intelligent and amiable person; his country wears a most thriving appearance, and the regularity with which his kists have been always paid is a sufficient proof of his integrity and good conduct.

MYSORE.

We learn from a correspondent in Mysore, that, in consequence of large numbers of the Mahomedan portion of the Astagram division being in a state of popular excitement (arising out of religious differences between themselves and their Hindoo brethren), the superintendent had been obliged to request the assistance of the whole disposable force at the French Rocks, with the least practicable delay, in support of the civil authority; upon which requisition, Major Dowker immediately marched with a detachment, which arrived on the 15th. — *Conservative, August 24.*

GENERAL FRASER.

The remembrance of General Fraser's residence in this town will be long cherished by our countrymen with feelings of the highest honour and respect. His noble and excellent qualities have been duly appreciated by the inhabitants of Pondicherry. In this town, where so many families are reduced in circumstances, those in particular will preserve a lasting remembrance of him, who was invariably found a protector and a friend.

No unfortunate being ever pleaded in vain to General Fraser. During the two years that he acted as the representative of Government at the court of the Rajah of Travancore, he exercised such influence as to induce the native authorities to found several establishments useful to science and to humanity. A splendid observatory has been erected by order of the rajah, under General Fraser's directions, and a native school, on an extensive scale, has also through his influence been established. In announcing his appointment to the residency of Hyderabad, one of the most important administrations in India, we know that it will be a source of pleasure and gratification to our countrymen and to his friends. Government places itself high in public opinion when it honours and appreciates the talents of such a man as General Fraser. — *Cour. de Pondicherry.*

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

We learn from Bellary that the Commissariat are busily engaged in preparing for the march of H.M.'s 41st Foot and the company of Artillery to Belgaum, as well as the 3d Cavalry and 7th N. I. to Sholapore and Kulladgee. Much difficulty is anticipated in procuring carriage for the Europeans, for there has always been a deficiency of it at Bellary. The rains have set in very heavily in the Ceded Districts and towards Belgaum; it poured down at Bellary every day last week, and some persons arriving there from Belgaum, were sixteen days in travelling a distance usually accomplished in eight. This is decidedly the very worst season for moving troops in that direction, but there is no help for it in the present emergency. The 3d Cavalry and 7th N. I. will march on or about the 7th inst., and the 41st are to follow in a week or so, leaving the garrison with only six companies of N. I., as two companies of the 10th have proceeded to relieve the detachment of the 7th at Ghooty.

The state of many garrisons, especially that of Bellary, sufficiently indicates that the Madras Government are in the present emergency hard pressed for troops. Under these circumstances, we are surprised that battalions or companies of veterans are not immediately raised for stationary garrison duties within the Madras provinces, from the most efficient men on the Native Pension Establishment. We are quite sure that at Arcot alone many hundred cavalry pensioners are to be found, who would very gladly take service in veteran corps for a limited period, as, though unfit for active mounted duties, they are perfectly capable of any garrison work that might be required of them; and we should imagine that Walla-

jahbad, Vellore, Trichinopoly, and other pension stations, could likewise supply many hundreds.—*U. S. Gaz.* Oct. 2.

The left wing of H. M.'s 4th regt., the King's Own, left the Presidency at day-break yesterday morning for Bangalore. Some troops are about to be sent to Moulmein in the *Clarissa*, which has been taken up for that purpose.—*Herald*, Oct. 18.

EXCERPTA.

Government has thrown open the Medical School to all students who may wish to avail themselves of the course of instruction afforded at that institution, which has been heretofore entirely confined to persons in the public service. All instruction is gratuitous; the private students being merely called upon to provide their own stationary, and books for private study, but to be allowed access to works of reference equally with the public servants educating at the establishment.

The subscription for the family of the late Mr. Rhemius, the founder of the Tinnevely Mission, is likely to reach Rs. 20,000. It is at Calcutta expected that the donations will not fall short of Rs. 5,000.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

At a meeting of subscribers to a chartered bank, held on the 2d October, Sir Chas. Malcolm in the chair, a report of the proceedings of the committee was read. The report, after referring to the resolution in the last report on the 20th March, that if a charter was not obtained on the 1st October, to close the accounts and return the subscriptions, stated that no charter had been received up to that date, and it was accordingly resolved that all accounts relating to the chartered bank be closed, and the funds subscribed (after deducting all expenses incurred) be returned to the subscribers.

The chairman declared the meeting dissolved.

It was then proposed by Mr. M. F. Brownrigg, and seconded by Juggomath Sunkersett, Esq., that the subscribers present do resolve themselves into a joint stock meeting and that Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm do resume the chair.

The chair having been accordingly taken, a report from the committee was read by the deputy chairman, Mr. Brownrigg. This report referred to a resolution of the 20th March, to the effect that, in the event of no charter being obtained by the 1st October, a joint stock bank be established, to be called the "Bank of Bombay," to be opened on the 1st Octo-

ber, stated that advices had been received from Mr. Ashburner in England, that the apparatus had been shipped, and that the bank assistants were to accompany him to Bombay. The committee recommended that the opening of the bank be delayed till the arrangements were complete; but that the Joint Stock Bank Association be considered as formed from this date, to commence business with all practicable despatch.

This report was agreed to.

FAILURE OF THE CROPS.

We regret to hear, by letters from various parts of the country, that there is every probability of an almost total failure of the crops of every description, in consequence of the long-continued drought. Every thing till within a short time ago wore a most promising appearance, and a very slight additional fall of rain would have matured the productions of the season into a most abundant supply. The cultivators are anxiously looking forward to a few days of heavy rain as the only chance they have of a portion of the crop being saved, but even this cannot prevent a great deal of distress among the poorer classes of the community, and a serious defalcation in our commerce.—*Courier*, Oct. 3.

Notwithstanding the serious deficiency of rain in most parts of the presidency, in the Deccan the fall has within these few days been most abundant. This will, however, have but little effect on the prospects of the season, as the principal producing districts of the country are still without an average supply of moisture, and the benefit to be derived from rain, at this late period of the season, even if there should be a fall, will be exceedingly partial.

In consequence of the failure of the monsoon in Kattyawar, Government has ordered the remission of all duties on grain exported to that province, until further orders.—*Gaz.*, Oct. 4.

No rain has fallen in the Ahmedabad districts since the last report, except in the Dholka Purgannah, and there hardly enough to lay the dust; though an early fall would even yet (20th ult.) allay the fears of a scarcity; still, without such a fall, the acting collector reports that a considerable defalcation in the revenue must be expected.

No rain had fallen in the Kaira districts from the 6th up to the 26th ult., with the exception of partial showers on the nights of the 16th, 23d and 24th; the fields were fast drying up, and the prospects of the cultivators are described to be but gloomy: the price of grain was

rising. The acting collector states that he feared the monsoon must be considered as ended.

The accounts from about half the pargannas of the principal division of the Poona Collectorate were middling or favourable; in the rest there had been a great want of rain, but it was hoped some would fall in time to save the Rubbee crops.

From Sholapoor up to the 22d ult., the accounts were favourable.—*Bombay Cour.* Oct. 9.

With a few very trifling exceptions, no rain has fallen in either the Concan zillahs, or in Surat, or Broach, up to the end of the first week in this month; forage and water were so scarce in the latter districts, that the ryots were stated to have commenced taking their cattle towards the Rajpepla hills, and the crops throughout that part of the country are stated to be drying up. The same may be said to a less extent of Rutnagerie, where, owing in part to shipments of grain to Bombay, the price is represented to have risen 25 per cent.

No better account can be given of Candesh, with the exception of Bhaglan, where a slight fall of rain had done much good; all hopes of a rubbee crop have been given up, and the cotton and other kurreef crops were much injured by the drought. The acting collector states, under date the 10th instant, "in consequence of the demand from the Surat direction, a considerable rise in the price of grain has already taken place, so as to occasion much complaint; but as there is supposed to be a good deal of grain hoarded in the country, owing to the cheapness of late years, the evil may not, I hope, increase when time has been allowed for the market to find its level."

The accounts of the prospect of the rubbee crops up to the 9th inst. from Nuggur are favourable, as are those from some of the Poona districts, though not so much as those from Nuggur.

Accounts from Kattewar represent the drought as so great that there was little more water in the tanks than is usually to be found at the end of the hot weather, and the cotton crops even on the eastern side of the gulf was hardly expected to reach a quarter of the usual average. The cattle in Kattayawar were dying in great numbers, and the cotton there was expected to be almost a total failure.—*Ibid.* Oct. 8.

THE GUMCOWAR.

The Guicowar has not been disappointed; he has manifested so much anxiety of late to be mulcted, that, with all the forbearance which could be exerted towards him, we understand, it has been

found absolutely necessary to do something to constrain him to good behaviour. By way of persuading this pugnacious potentate to do as he ought to do, the remaining portion of Pitlad has been taken possession of by a British force, as the only chance of inducing the advent of reason in the councils of his highness.—*Cour.* Oct. 23.

MAJOR GEN. SLEIGH AND BRIG. WILLSHIRE.

The following official letter from the Commander-in-chief at home to General Sir Henry Fane, commander-in-chief in India, has appeared in the Calcutta papers:

"Sir.—Having submitted to the General commanding in chief your letters of the 31st August and 12th September last, with the several papers which accompany them, relating to a difference between Major-General Sleigh and Brigadier Willshire, both serving in the army of Bombay, I am directed to communicate to you the observations which have occurred to his lordship, upon an attentive consideration of the case. Before conveying those observations, however, it may be useful to show the grounds on which they are based, and which relate exclusively to the controversy between Major-Gen. Sleigh and Brig. Willshire.

"Major-Gen. Sleigh, commanding a division of the Bombay army, places in arrest his second in command for issuing a brigade order, which Brig. Willshire asserts he was personally instructed to do by the Commander-in-chief. The brigadier urgently requests that reference may be made to the Commander-in-chief, who was actually on the spot. Major-Gen. Sleigh does not think it necessary to satisfy himself upon this point, which he might have done in a few minutes, but orders Brig. Willshire into arrest, and by a divisional order, places the command of his brigade in charge of a lieutenant-colonel of an European regiment, Lieut. Col. Sheriff.

"That the brigadier was right in his affirmation, is proved by the conduct of the Commander-in-chief, who immediately releases him from arrest, and reports to the Commander-in-chief of the whole army at Calcutta this extraordinary proceeding of the major general. The Commander-in-chief takes the same view of the matter, and reports the major general to Gen. Lord Hill, as unfit to continue his position as commander of a division of the Bombay army. There does not appear to Lord Hill to be the smallest circumstance in any part of this case which can be favourably considered as extenuating the conduct of Major-Gen. Sleigh, which in its consequences has proved extremely hurtful to the feelings

of an officer of rank, second only to himself in the division, and of equal length of military experience and service; and the example of such casual exercise of military authority cannot have any other than the most injurious effect on the interests of his Majesty's service. If it be said that the major-general had some previous cause of dissatisfaction with the brigadier (as may in part be gathered from some passages in the correspondence), so far from extenuating, it would be a serious aggravation, as proving that the motives which influenced his conduct in this proceeding had other and personal bearings, wholly at variance with the good of the King's service, and that the duties of his command were thus made secondary to, and his authority taken advantage of, and unduly exercised under the influence of feelings not in strict accordance with, the performance of his military duty. It is not, therefore, to the advantage of the major-general to have reference to any thing controversial that may have passed between him and the brigadier antecedently to the conduct which has given rise to the complaint.

"It is also unfortunate for the major-general that, in his endeavour to justify his conduct, he has had recourse to, and placed reliance on, a precedent in the case of Colonel * * *, the whole proceedings of which, as shewn in the documents transmitted, are of a totally opposite character, and whose resistance to the orders of the superior officers was systematic, determined, and injurious to the public service, and also, when the general officer commanding the division was at a distance of 200 miles; whereas, in the case under consideration, the brigadier affirmed that he had acted in obedience to the orders personally given to him by the Commander-in-chief, and, to confirm his affirmation, only requested that reference might be made to that officer, he being on the spot, and within five minutes' walk. This abortive attempt at a justification thereof, on the part of the major-general, is not calculated to place either his military judgment or discretion, in the question at issue, in a favourable point of view before the General commanding in chief.

"In this view of the case, which appears to be much the same as that taken by yourself, and which is fully supported by the documents transmitted in your letter, it has become a matter for the serious consideration of Lord Hill in what manner to dispose of it. Major-Gen. Sleigh, in his letter of exculpation, reasonably claims credit for his good conduct during a period of service of forty-one years, and he has been fully supported by most honourable testimonials from Lord Combermere, Lord Dalhousie, and

Lord William Bentinck; but the major-general wholly lost sight of the value of such claim, in the exercise of his own military authority over an officer of equal service, and of unblemished reputation, when he so unadvisedly placed that officer, his second in command, under arrest.

"To remove the major-general from his command in India, and thus to injure his present character and future prospects, however justifiable such a measure would be, might be said to be not altogether free from that severity with which he has acted towards another, upon this occasion, and for which his conduct is now under the just censure of the General commanding in chief; and therefore, all circumstances considered, and giving full weight to the honourable testimonials which have been adduced in favour of Major-Gen. Sleigh, Lord Hill is not disposed to carry this matter further than to convey to you his entire concurrence in the sentiments you have already expressed, and to desire the major-general may be removed from his command in Bombay to such other station as in your judgment may be most expedient; and that his lordship's opinion upon the case may be fully communicated to him by sending him a copy of this letter.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "FITZ ROY SOMERSET."
"Horse Guards, Sept. 13th 1837."

ELOPEMENT.

The Bombay papers announce the elopement of a lady, the wife of a member of the legal profession, with a Mr. Lewis, a painter, who had been sent from England to paint a portrait of the Shah of Persia for the late king. The seducer is stated to have been "for some time a cherished guest in the best circles of the presidency." "The introduction," adds the *Gazette*, "to which he owed his domestication in the family, whose peace he has violated, was partly obtained on account of his general acquaintance with people of respectability, and partly by his assumption of the cloak of religion, which he assumed to cover his detestable designs, which he at last succeeded in accomplishing by one of the most flagrant breaches of hospitality ever committed in civilized society." The lady is described as "qualified by her personal and mental accomplishments to be a bright ornament of society." The elopement of the parties took place on the 22d September, when the husband was in the fort, attending business; the lady, with a female English servant, left her home in the family carriage, to embark on board the *Fortfield*, in which cabins had been taken by Lewis, and the vessel sailed for the Persian Gulf before the husband returned from

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the fort. Every article of the lady's wearing apparel had been removed, and she had enclosed her wedding-ring in a note, intimating to her husband the step she had so deliberately taken. The injured husband was accommodated with a passage on board the schooner *Mahi*, which sailed for the Gulf, and there was every probability of the fugitives being overtaken, the vessel being a swift sailer. The seducer has departed largely in debt at the presidency.

KHARAK.

The force which will be at Kharak, when the supplement which sailed on the 22d arrives, will be competent for other duties than that of merely maintaining that island; and we suppose, when the order to march upon Cabul is given, that some diversion will be attempted in the southward of Persia, by way of drawing off attention from the war with Dost Mahomed. Still, for more than a mere descent upon the coast, the force which could be spared from the island must be inadequate.—*Cour.*, Sept. 25.

GOA.

The city of Goa had been, since the middle of June last, exposed to revolution, in consequence of the apprehended rising of the troops under the guidance of Senhor Casimer and his party. It did not break out, however, from a fear of the crews of the two ships of war, that fortunately had not been bribed. The object of this rising was to depose the governor, and appoint the former provisional government, with the exception of two members. All the commandants of corps are said to be concerned, and the greater portion of the officers and men. The plot, it would seem, has been preparing since the governor met with a serious accident, which may perhaps yet terminate fatally, by a fall from a buggy, drawn by a vicious horse, resulting in a fracture and dislocation of the arm, which was not properly reduced, and was made still worse from the wretched attempts at a cure by very indifferent surgeons, who only quarrelled among themselves, leaving the patient for many days without any medical assistance. In the event of the governor's death, the whole settlement will, it is expected, be convulsed with a civil war. In fact, outrages, to the extent of personal violence, have already been committed, giving earnest of what may be anticipated. Altogether, the state of affairs at Goa would appear to bode any thing but harmony and good feeling between the military and the inhabitants; and, as the former would appear to have already resolved upon and planned a revolution, which they are only awaiting a

fitting opportunity to carry into effect, we much fear that the results to the well-affected, in the event of their offering any resistance to a force so lawless as the European portion of the troops would seem to be, will terminate in a scene of general massacre.—*Bomb. Gaz.*, Sept. 14.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

His Exc. the Commander-in-chief has notified officially, that he proposes to leave Poonah shortly for Bombay, and may be daily expected. The troops that were in orders for Kutch are to be halted either in Bombay or their present stations, until required, when they are to be sent direct to Kurachi Bander, instead of being first deposited, like the luckless 23d, on the Beach of Mandavie. Great discussion, we understand, is going on respecting the brigade arrangements. It is said to be his Exc.'s wish that Generals Willshire and Salter shall command the two brigades of infantry, and Col. Scott the brigade of cavalry. Of these, Gen. Willshire is at present a lieutenant-colonel of the 2d Queen's, and one of Sir Henry Faue's Simla-made major-generals; he at present commands a brigade at Poonah, as a brigadier of the second class. Col. Scott is the junior lieutenant-colonel of the 4th Dragoons. These gentlemen will be in their proper places as commanding brigades. But Gen. Salter of the Bombay army is a divisional officer, a general on the staff, and at present in command of the southern division of the army, and we must venture to presume that he cannot descend from his divisional command to the command of a brigade, without being first removed from the staff, and the next Senior Brigadier Kimmersley, from Kandeish, being appointed in his place to the southern division.—*Bombay Gaz.*, Oct. 4.

We regret to observe that the marching of the troops intended for the Cabool campaign has been attended with no small amount of sickness, which is attributable to the regiments being put into motion before the monsoon had well terminated. It is now settled that Sir John Keane will command the Bombay division of the force, which will not leave Bombay for some weeks, or until the receipt of despatches from Simla, indicating the line in which the division is to proceed. At present, it is arranged that our regiments are to be despatched to Karachee Bunder, and will move from thence upon Shirkarpore, either with or without the consent of the Ameers, whose opposition to their march, if offered, will be put down. We have heard that the whole of the arrangements on the Bombay side were left to our local Government, and that Sir John Keane having

tendered his services, the Governor in Council was not slow to avail himself of the skill and energy of so tried and experienced a soldier. Sir John, zealous as he is to do his country service, and to fight her battles, would have waived his pretensions to command the Bombay division of the force now marching to the north-westward, if an officer of more service than himself, or longer experience in the field, could have been selected. It was for the Governor in Council to decide to whom the direction of British energies here should be confided, and the offer of Sir John Keane was immediately accepted.—*Cour.*, Oct. 18.

EXCERPTA.

The number of covers that went on the 12th September, by the *Berenice*, exceeded anything of the kind ever heard of in India, even leaving out the packets returned from the *Semiramis*; viz. returned from the *Semiramis*, 10,102; received since, 11,277; total, 21,379.

The subscriptions of the Medical School to commemorate Sir Robert Grant, amounted, on the 4th October, to Rs. 38,158. A number of native chiefs are amongst the contributors.

The passengers by the *Semiramis*, on the return of that vessel, understanding that she was not to be sent in further prosecution of the voyage, applied to the Government for a free passage in the next steam-vessel proceeding to Suez, on the same conditions as were granted to them by the *Semiramis*. The Government granted them a passage by the *Berenice*, relieving them of every charge "but that of mess-allowance to the captain;" refusing to go beyond these terms. The *Semiramis* was to be employed in conveying the Queen's Royals from Vingorla to Cutch.

The *Atalanta*, which left the harbour on the 6th October, carried 8,423 letters, a smaller number than was expected, which is attributable to the irregularity of the departure of the steam-vessels.

We understand it is quite settled that the mail in November will not be despatched by a steamer, and that the Government will send the schooner *Margaret* in lieu, and not even this vessel, if a private one can be had to convey the packets.—*Cour.*, Oct. 19.

Ceylon.

The Paumban Passage.—We learn from an authentic source, that the second cut has been made at Paumban, through the bank, but it is only sixteen feet wide, though it is nearly eight feet deep; the soil is now of firm clay, of which bricks have been made. The bank will prove the

least obstacle of the two operations; the next dredge will give twenty-four feet broad and eight feet deep; this may be cut to any extent, and as yet shews no indication of filling up; on the contrary, the current has taken a fixed direction, and assists in the work.—*Chronicle*, Aug. 20.

Cinnamon Gardens.—A notice has been advertised by the Ceylon Government respecting the sale of the cinnamon gardens, to commence in January 1839. The Government intend to sell four gardens in each year.

Penang.

The Bishop of Calcutta is still on the island, having delayed longer than his lordship originally intended. During his stay his time has not been unprofitably employed. On Sunday, divine service; on Tuesday, visited the great hill; and on Wednesday, the hospitals, it is stated; Thursday attended a temperance meeting held in the fort, on which occasion the venerable archdeacon pronounced an excellent address to the men assembled, earnestly recommending them to persevere in the principles of the society. His lordship also exhorted the members to adhere firmly to their professed resolution of abstaining from the use of ardent spirits. The same day the reverend gentlemen gave their attendance at a public examination of the boys and girls of the free school, at which were present the governor, Sir William Norris, and other gentlemen; the meeting was also graced by the presence of Lady Norris and other ladies of the settlement. His lordship expressed his satisfaction at the manner in which the children acquitted themselves, and seemed particularly to notice the children of the Sunday schools. Yesterday the ordinance of Confirmation was administered, when eighteen persons were admitted to participate in the holy rite; and it was confessed by every one present that a more impressive and solemn ceremony could not be witnessed. The bishop will preach a charity sermon on Sunday morning, in behalf of the funds of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the archdeacon will perform divine service in the evening, at the conclusion of which, the lord bishop and his friends will embark immediately on the *Hattrass*, to proceed on his visitation to Singapore.—*Gaz.*, Aug. 11.

Singapore.

QUEDAH RETAKEN BY THE MALAYS.

The Malays are once more in possession of Quedah, having driven out their Sia-

mese masters at the point of the sword. The struggle, however, has not been a very sanguinary one. It appears that the Siamese, trusting perhaps more to the terror with which their cold-blooded butcheries rather than their prowess had on former occasions inspired the Quedahs, had left a garrison of only eighty men in the fort, when it was attacked by a party of Malays headed by a nephew of the ex-king, and easily mastered, with the loss of only one man on each side. It appears, however, that the Siamese in their retreat massacred about twenty Malay district chiefs of the territory, who had been appointed to this trust under the government of Siam, on a suspicion of having instigated or confederated with the invading force which had thus a second time wrested Quedah from their barbarous domination. It is said that numbers are crowding from Province Wellesley, and other places in the neighbourhood, to join the standard of the insurgents, who doubtless expect that the Siamese will again endeavour to bring Quedah under their subjection, and are consequently using every means in their power to resist the overwhelming force that will be sent against them, and to maintain the ground they have already gained. Although, therefore, they have achieved their conquest by a comparatively bloodless *coup de main*, the Malays are not likely to preserve it without great effusion of blood, and a repetition of the same revolting barbarities which characterised their enemies in the unsuccessful struggle under Tuanku Koodin, about seven years ago. They no doubt look forward with apprehension and anxiety to the probable part that will be taken by the British Government in the approaching struggle—and it is assuredly a question of deep interest and importance to which side our Government will lend its assistance, supposing it again to take an active part at all—or to the claims of which side it will lend its countenance, should it attempt the office of mediation. In again taking an active part in the contest, on the side of the Siamese, our Government would probably only be assisting to extinguish the flame of insurrection to see it again break forth in a short period—for neither the recollection of our previous effective hostility, nor the determination we lately evinced to support the Siamese cause by drawing the ex-King of Quedah out of Bruas by force of arms, is, it appears, sufficient to deter the Quedahs from another effort to recover their independence. The proper course therefore, we should say, for our Government to follow—that which is dictated alike by humanity, justice, and a sound policy—is to interpose between the Siamese and Quedah, and to endeavour

to procure the restoration of that country to its former state of independence.—*Sing. F. P., Aug. 3.*

The *Penang Gazette*, of September 1st, mentions that H. M. ship *Hyacinth*, Capt. Warren, had sailed for Quedah, accompanied by a gun-boat, with instructions to occupy the place and deliver it over to the Siamese.

Burmah.

Extract of a letter from Rangoon :—“ Every effort, short of personal violence, will be resorted to, to drive Dr. Bayfield out of Roy's Bankshall House, in order to make a necessity for Col. Benson to return to Rangoon, to treat with the A-Ya-Pain. It is the policy of the court of Ava to expel our resident from the capital, where he has a spy to learn what missions or communications are going on between the Nepaulese and Chinese courts; so that if Col. B. remains there, contrary to the usurper, he will be a kind of state-prisoner, without visitors. The probability is, that he will not submit to their contumely. The usurper has now acted the part of the paramount power so long, and now sees the good effect of his conduct, by the Nepaulese following his example, that his insolence will increase, as he imagines our necessity to succumb to him increases; and all this because some demitraitors, the dupes of Tharawaddie, succeeded in blinding our Government to the sterling value of Col. Burney. When we are least able, we shall be then compelled to resort to the only remedy—a war. When we commence with the Nepaulese, he will commence with us.”—*Beng. Hurk., Sept. 25.*

By letters from Arracan, we learn that there is a party in the state, who, if properly managed, may be made to find Tharawaddie quite enough of occupations within his own dominions. The heir-apparent to the throne, who was supposed to have been murdered by Tharawaddie, has turned up. The people who were entrusted with his murder, murdered some other boy, and have now produced, or threatened to produce, *le véritable Amphitruon*, and to play him off against the usurper. The young prince, if he play his game well, will find a sufficiency of work at home to keep the Burman king from entering into Goorka intrigues and machinations abroad.—*Cal. Cour., Oct. 16.*

The Calcutta papers mention various circumstances connected with the departure of Col. Benson for Ava, which would lead us to infer that our new resi-

dent will find considerable difficulty in reaching that place. The woondouk at Rangoon took umbrage at a salute fired by the H. C. steamer *Diana*, when Col. Benson proceeded up the river, and immediately sent an officer on board that vessel, with a letter couched in uncourtly terms, to remonstrate against the firing of guns. It is said that Col. Benson was not very confident of success, and that a marked change had, during the last few days prior to his departure for the capital, come over the Burmese authorities.

China.

The *Canton Register*, of July 3, contains another edict of the governor respecting passage-boats, dated the 21st June. After expressing his indignation at the continued contumacy of the boats, H. E. proceeds as follows :

"The naval commander-in-chief is hereby ordered to issue strict directions to the forts and cruisers, to prevent the large masted and decked boats from entering the river; and as to the small open boats, if they think and hope to smuggle, either in going or returning, or if they do not regularly show their passes and submit to be searched, then the naval forces are to assist the custom-house stations to arrest their progress; but if those small boats, not having the fear of the laws before their eyes, dare to fire off their muskets in opposition, then the imperial forces are forthwith to attack and open their artillery upon them, in order to suppress such audacity. But if they, in their craftiness and presumptuous self-conceit, think they are equal to bearing mountains on their backs, and to oppose me, then will I crush them with the terrors of my power. Yet it is not I who originate this quarrel; but their heavy offence of pushing past the custom-house stations cannot be borne with. A mandatory edict must be issued. The laws of the celestial dynasty are stern and severe; calamity immediately follows their violation; it is much better to unite in mutual exhortations to obedience, each to rest contented in his station, and enjoy the trade that ensures exhaustless profits; but supposing you choose to be deaf to all my remonstrances, do you think to say, 'we will act as disorderly and obstinately as we like?' I apprehend that the doltish foreigners would exhaust the patience of Yaou and Shun; and as your obstinate crimes proceed from yourselves, do not blame others (for the consequences)."

Rear admiral Maitland arrived off Tunkoo, in the H. M. S. *Wellasley*, accompanied by the *Algerine* brig, on the 12th

July. The arrival of these vessels and their force being reported to the governor, he, in an edict, expressed his surprise that another superintendent, or foreign *Eye*, should be sent to investigate the trade of the merchant's ships. "The dispositions of foreigners," he observes "cannot be fathomed; it looks very suspicious," and he directs that cruisers, manned with troops and police, proceed to the place where the men of war were at anchor, to prevent the foreigners landing in the country, and to urge their instant return.

The emperor has ordered that the smoking of opium throughout China be abandoned in one year, on pain of the heaviest punishments.

Extract from a letter, dated Canton, 2d August:

"On the arrival of the admiral, Sir Frederick Maitland, the chief superintendent, Captain Elliot, revisited Canton, to negotiate a renewal of intercourse with the viceroy, which had been suspended since December last; but he abruptly took his departure, and again hauled down his flag two days ago, in consequence of intelligence that the foreign passage-boats coming up the river had been fired at from the Bogue forts, not to interrupt their opium smuggling, but with the avowed object, as they said, of preventing the admiral or his people from visiting the inner waters of the celestial empire. Capt. Elliot views this avowed intention of firing at the admiral as a public insult, which ought to be resented, and apprehends some interruption of amicable relations as likely to ensue."

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAW.

Supreme Court, May 4.—Long Jack, an aboriginal native, was indicted for murdering his wife, Mary, by inflicting divers wounds on the head with a black fellow's waddy, of which she died at Maitland, on the 25th February. The prisoner and some other blacks were very drunk at Maitland; the deceased was seen running from the blacks' camp, pursued by her husband, who overtook and gave her several blows on the head with a waddy.

In summing up, Mr. Justice Burton said it was lamentable that, although it was now upwards of fifty years since the colony was first inhabited by the British, so little has been done for the amelioration of the black natives; but, notwithstanding the almost savage state of the prisoner, he must be dealt with as a European, as it is a well-known principle of British

law; that wherever the British standard floats, the inhabitants are within the pale of British law; and whatever savage customs may have been in existence must cease. His Honour said that there were great difficulties in this case, because it was almost impossible to get at the motives which led to the quarrel, which might, perhaps, show that the crime was committed under such circumstances as would reduce it from murder to manslaughter; but the jury were bound to return a verdict according to the evidence, and unless from the evidence the jury could gather any circumstances that would lead them to think it was such a case as would not have amounted to murder if committed by a European, they must find the prisoner guilty.

The jury retired about five minutes, and returned a verdict of *Guilty*.

His Honour ordered sentence of death to be recorded against the prisoner, and said he should take this opportunity of reporting to the Home Government several cases that had come before him, in which the blacks were concerned, in order to shew the nature of the communication between the blacks and whites of this colony.

July 14.

The Judges this day made a rule, that "from and after the 1st January 1839, no attorney, solicitor, or proctor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales shall employ as an assistant, clerk or writer, in or about his business, as an attorney, solicitor, or proctor, any person who hath been, or shall be, transported to this colony, or convicted of forgery, or any other felony, or wilful and corrupt perjury, or common barratry." This rule was made in consequence of a discovery that, upon the death of Mr. Nicol Allan, an attorney of the court, Mr. Roberts, also an attorney of the court, entered into an arrangement with John Williams, who had been acting as clerk to Mr. Allan, and who was a convict under sentence of transportation for forgery; and that finally, for the good-will of the business, he agreed to give Williams £450 per annum, with other advantages. Mr *Justice Burton* complained of the fact not having been brought before the court by the profession.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Ordinance Bill.—The fate of the Ordinance Property Bill was decided in Council on Tuesday 1st; his Exc. the Governor, in deference to the united remonstrances of the public and the independent members of the Legislature, having consented to withdraw the obnoxious measure from the farther consideration of the Council, until the proposed changes in the constitution of the colony

shall have been effected.—*Sydney Gazette*, July 19.

The Presbyterian Church.—The hopes we entertained of a termination to the dissensions which have unfortunately prevailed in the Presbyterian Church, from the benevolent mediation of his Exc. Sir George Gipps, have as yet entirely failed. The Presbytery has refused to submit the charges against certain of its members to the decision of a board, consisting of an equal number of its own and the Synod's members; under protest, however, and appeal to the General Meeting in October, by three of its members, the Rev. Mr. Hetherington of Patrick's Plains the Rev. Mr. Tait of Illawarra, and the Rev. Mr. Hamilton of Goulburn.—*Ibid.*

The Revenue.—It appears that the total amount of the revenue for the year 1837 (exclusive of the crown lands) is £225,919
The Disbursements, or sums actually expended during the same period, amount to..... £236,936
Add the sums appropriated, but not expended in consequence of the want of labour..... £104,005

It thus appears that the total revenue of the colony falls short of the amount expended and appropriated not less than £115,022.—*Ibid.*

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Legislative Council assembled on the 29th June, when the Lient. Governor delivered an address, in which he gave an outline of some acts which he proposed to bring before the Council. One of these was a system of public education, founded upon the following data:—

"That, according to the last census, the free Protestant population, with the exception of about two hundred and fifty souls, consists of members of the Church of England, of the Church of Scotland, and of the Wesleyan Society, and of Independents;—That the catechism of the Church of England may not be unacceptable to the Wesleyans;—That the catechism, commonly called the Assembly's Shorter Catechism, is approved of by the Church of Scotland, and generally by the Independents;—That on almost all points of practical doctrine, there is (notwithstanding the diversity of their outward forms, which it may be remarked do not very prominently present themselves in schools of this class) a general concurrence of opinion amongst the Episcopalians, the Presbyterians, the Wesleyans, and the Independents; and that, although the dissent between the Protestant denomina-

tions and the Roman Catholic community is much wider, yet even between these communities there are points on which it may perhaps be possible for them to harmonize.

“With a view to the development of this scheme, it is my intention to form a Board for promoting public education, consisting of certain public officers, including the judges, the members of both councils, and the clergy of every denomination, and to delegate to it authority to administer, under certain reservations, the affairs of the School Establishment of the colony. I propose that all parochial schools supported in this colony with the aid of the public revenue shall be under the direction of the Board; that every school shall be conducted upon a strictly religious basis, in accordance with the principles of the church to which the majority of the children attending it at its commencement may belong; but that there shall also be in each school a special class, in which shall be taught the catechism approved of by the churches to which the minority shall belong. This, however, I propose to guard by a regulation to preserve conformity in the doctrines taught in each school, and to relieve the conductor, who will probably be of the church to which the greatest number of the children of one denomination attending his school may belong, from the necessity of teaching doctrines repugnant to the tenets of his own church, or which might possibly be opposed to each other.”

With respect to the general circumstances of the colony, his Exc. says: “I am not prepared to congratulate you upon its affairs at the present moment being eminently prosperous; neither, on the other hand, do I consider that there is any ground whatever for regarding them otherwise than with hope. Indeed, the reports very recently received upon a subject at all times deeply affecting your welfare, *viz.* the state of the wool market, are of a highly favourable complexion. But whilst I have no apprehension regarding the future well-being of the colonists, and, on the contrary, feel convinced that patient industry and judgment will be sure, at all times, to meet with their appropriate reward, in the attainment of competency and independence, I am far from being unconscious of those circumstances which must for a time retard the rapid extension of the colony. So long as flocks can be gratuitously depastured on the yet unsold lands of Port Phillip, there will necessarily be a falling off in the revenue of this colony, derived from the sale of land, and a diversion of immigrants to the opposite coast. This has been very strikingly shown in the case of the immigrants, who have

more recently come out under the government bounty. I have, therefore, much satisfaction in informing you, that the Secretary of State has, in accordance with my request, been pleased to suspend the immigration hither of labourers and their families. I have, however, strongly submitted the expediency of sending out about three hundred free females annually, in parties of from twenty to thirty at a time, having their passages taken for them on board of vessels regularly trading to this colony, the masters of which can be relied upon.”

With regard to the present condition of the aborigines at Flinder's Island, he says: “Some months since, I visited that interesting settlement. I minutely inspected the establishment, and I can speak with confidence of the kindness with which the aborigines are treated; of the ample supply of necessary food and clothing which is provided for them; and of the unceasing efforts of the commandant and catechist to conciliate their regard and to acquire their confidence. They have been instructed in several of the more simple arts of civilized life, and have become acquainted with many facts in revealed religion. But though all this is very gratifying, the continued mortality amongst the aborigines had rendered the whole question of their treatment a subject of extreme anxiety to the Government. The practicability of effecting their removal from Flinder's Island, to some situation on the opposite coast, has for a considerable period occupied my thoughts; and indeed, previous to my last despatches from England, a specific arrangement for that purpose had been for a short time under my immediate consideration. It was, therefore, with much satisfaction, that on the 28th inst. I received the intimation from the Secretary of State, that it was proposed to remove the aborigines (provided they themselves were willing) from Flinder's Island to Port Phillip under the care of Mr. Robertson, to whom was to be offered the appointment of Chief Protector of Aborigines in New South Wales.”

July 2.

The Council (in pursuance of a despatch from Lord Glenelg) voted £1,700 out of the colonial revenues to Mr. Thos. Lewis, as a compensation for his imprisonment in consequence of a judicial error, the colonial secretary opposing the motion as “one of the most dangerous motions that could be proposed. I think we, as guardians of the public purse,” he observed, “should clearly see what we are about. Is this Council prepared to admit, that the errors of a judge, or any other public officer, are to be compensated from the revenue of the colony?”

August 1.

On the motion for the appropriation of £24,595 10s. from the Colonial Revenue to defray the estimated expense of the police department for the year 1839, after a very animated debate, the Council divided, the whole of the independent members being against the proposed measure, which was carried by the governor's casting vote. Subsequently, Mr. Lawrence, the new member for Launceston, handed in a protest, signed by himself and Messrs. Anstey, Swanston, Kerr and M'Lachlen, on the ground of the injustice of calling upon the colony to defray the whole of the very heavy charge for the maintenance of the police force; because a very large portion of the duties discharged by that department, arises out of the great body of convicts, composed of the worst and most dangerous of the criminals from Great Britain.

The governor's school scheme was first out-voted in council, and subsequently brought forward anew, it being resolved to give it a fair trial; Mr. Anstey forming a minority of one against the reception of the scheme, which he characterised as "a cumbersome piece of machinery."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Representation.—On the 19th June, a public meeting was held, pursuant to requisition, to petition the Queen and Parliament for legislation by representation. The principal speakers were Messrs. Alfred Stephen, Gellibrand, Thomson, and Young. Mr. Stephen spoke for nearly two hours, adducing proofs of the injurious tendency to the interests of the colony, of the present Legislative Council, and pointed out that the members had no voice in legislating as they could wish and desire. He read an address (which he had prepared at the request of several gentlemen) to the Queen, which was approved, and a committee was appointed to collect every information to accompany the petition to Parliament, in the shape of a printed pamphlet.

Messrs. Gellibrand and Hesse.—Alexander M'Geary, commonly known as the native-catcher, is engaged to proceed to Port Phillip, in search of Messrs. Gellibrand and Hesse. He is accompanied by six free men, with bullocks, &c., and if he succeeds in his mission, he is to receive £2,000; if not, nothing.—*Bent's News, June 22.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

In consequence of some outrages committed by the natives, the Governor has issued a proclamation commanding the colonists "to abstain from any hostile measures whatever against the aborigines, and especially not to use or threaten to

use fire-arms; but to remember at all times that the native population are under equal protection of the laws, and are to be regarded and treated, and are liable to the same punishment, in all respects, as her Majesty's other subjects." The colonists are requested, "with a view to prevent unnecessary collision with the aborigines, in every instance of an aborigine committing a fault or any act of impropriety, to report the circumstance to the Protector of the Aborigines, in order that measures may be taken to prevent repetitions of such conduct, by an uniform system of punishment."

The *South Australian Gazette* states that, since the Supreme Court was opened, and during the whole term that has just closed, six cases only have been brought before it; of these six cases, five have been criminal informations or actions for libel at Mr. Fisher's instance; and the sixth a suit raised by Mr. Brown, the dismissed emigration agent, promoted and prompted by Mr. Fisher, against Mr. Gilles, the colonial treasurer, for non-payment of Mr. Brown's salary since the date of his suspension from office. "Both Mr. Fisher's criminal informations have been kicked out of court, and the honourable gentleman mulcted in full costs. Of his three actions, although the writs were issued months ago, such has been Mr. Fisher's anxiety to obtain the opinion of a jury of honest men, that the declarations have not yet made their appearance; and of course the trials cannot come on for months to come."

The recall of Capt. Hindmarsh (who left Sydney for England on the 25th July) has made Mr. Geo. Milner Stephen, acting advocate general, as senior member of council (Mr. Strangways, the *pro tem.* colonial secretary having resigned), the acting governor.

Mr. E. J. Eyre has furnished the following report of his overland journey from Sydney, with six men and 300 cattle:

"We left Sydney on the 7th December 1837, and Port Phillip (to which place we sent for supplies) on the 9th February 1838, and, since, have been near no settled districts until our arrival here. During this long interval I made two unsuccessful attempts to cross the interior of the country to the westward of the Goulburn river, and to the southward of the Murray, and in both instances was compelled to return from the want of water. In the latter of these attempts, I traced the Wimmera river of Major Mitchell to a large fresh-water lake, of about fourteen miles in length and seven in width. The junction of the Wimmera and the lake takes place in 36° 8' S. lat., and in about 141° 56' E. long. Being now so near the limits of this province, I

distinguished the lake with the name of the governor. From lake Hindmarsh, I could discover water in no direction either to the northward or westward, during a search of upwards of three weeks; and in one attempt to reach the Murray on horse-back, through a country very thickly covered with scrub, I lost six valuable horses from want of food and water, and myself and two men narrowly escaped with life, being compelled to return on foot. Being unable to continue my journey any further from the point I had arrived at, I was obliged to retrace nearly the whole of my course, and make for the Goulburn river, following that stream down to the Murray, and then continuing along the banks of the latter river in the same course as Mr. Hawdon; and which I am now convinced is the only practicable line of road between the two colonies. The country is very level, and in dry weather affords an excellent road to travel over; but in wet seasons it would be impossible to bring stock across, from the numerous marshes, creeks, lagoons, and reedy flats, extending over the country adjacent to the river, and which is backed in by an almost impenetrable scrub, covering all the higher ground beyond."

New Zealand.

A society has been formed in New Zealand, which has for its object the framing of laws for the mutual protection of the European and native residents in the district of Kororarika, and for the better regulation of all matters connected with the welfare of the inhabitants, in consequence of the absence of any magisterial authority in the Bay of Islands. A series of resolutions was passed at a meeting of the members of the association, on the 23d of May last.

In the event of any act of aggression by natives or others on the persons or property of the members of the association, they bind themselves to assemble, armed if necessary, at the dwelling of the person attacked. No mariners or runaways are to be secreted or harboured by any member. If any person be reported to have committed a robbery, he shall appear before seven or more members of the association, who shall examine witnesses, and if they unanimously agree that his guilt is proved, he shall be forwarded to the British resident, to be dealt with as he may think fit; or if the resident refuse to act, he shall be punished by the local laws the association may frame. If any inhabitant, not being a member, refuse to conform to these resolutions, the members shall unite to oblige him to abide by the laws. Every member is to provide himself with arms

and ammunition. These are some of the most material passages in the resolutions, which affix penalties of from £1 to £20 for non-compliance with their requirements.

Cape of Good Hope.

Previous to his Exc. the Governor's departure from Graham's Town, a number of influential persons at Graham's Town suggested the expediency of getting up a public dinner, and of inviting his Exc. and suite. In reply to the invitation, his Exc.'s military secretary was directed to say, "that, upon assuming the government of the colony, various causes rendered it advisable for his Exc. to decline all public or private dinners, except on occasions where his military duties, as Commander-in-chief, rendered it necessary to accept them."

The approaching termination of the apprenticeship of the former slaves on the 1st December was a subject of discussion. A proposed ordinance in council, having for its object the entire termination of apprenticeship, without distinction, appears to meet the general approbation of the people.

Cape papers to the 12th October contain complaints from the Eastern province that the roads are infested with Fingoes, Caffers, Mantatees, and Hottentots, armed with muskets and assegais, having no place of residence, the greater number of them even without passes, and under the plea of seeking service among the farmers. A large portion of the time of the Circuit Court sitting at Graham's Town in September was taken up by the trials of Caffers detected in cattle-stealing.

The *Graham's Town Journal*, of October 4, announces a communication from Graaff-Reinet, which states that a letter has been received by the farmers on the Riet river, signed by Maritz and Commandant Jacobus Potgieter, informing them that a furious attack was made by the Zoolas on the camp of the latter, about the 13th August. At this spot there were 150 men, who formed on the outside of their enclosed camp. The Zoolas made two desperate attempts to force the line, but were repulsed in both with great loss. The farmers state that they only lost one man, who was out at the time with the cattle. The Zoolas are supposed to have mustered on this occasion every disposable man, as amongst the killed were several mere boys, and some very old men. This letter speaks of the emigrants being badly off for provisions, and adds that they were anxiously expecting assistance from their comrades living on the northern side of the Draakberg.

(E.)

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

INEFFICIENT STATE OF H. M.'S REGIMENTS
IN BENGAL.*Head Quarters, Simla, June 28, 1839.*

—The inefficient state of some of her Majesty's regiments in Bengal, as compared with their numbers on paper, owing to the retention in the ranks of ineffective men, caused by the scruples of invaliding medical committees, has occupied the attention of the Commander-in-chief.

His Excellency has communicated with the General commanding in chief her Majesty's army, on the subject: and he is now pleased to direct, that the following instructions shall supersede, in the East-Indies, all those of anterior date which may be at variance with them.

1. The regimental authorities (commanding officer and senior medical officer) are authorized to present to the consideration of invaliding committees the cases of all soldiers deemed by them no longer equal to their duties in India, with the view of ascertaining their actual state as to efficiency.

2. Those men who appear permanently unequal to the general duties of soldiers, and are unequal to more than barrack or other minor duties, are not to be retained in India: nor are soldiers who, though not having any palpable medical defect, still may be deemed totally unequal to, and not likely to be able to resume their duties.

3. As it not unfrequently happens that soldiers are brought forward for discharge for reasons not strictly medical, on which the invaliding medical officers do not agree with the regimental authorities, or consider that they have not sufficient grounds on which to decide the case in the manner the regimental authorities recommend, the following practice is to be followed in all such cases.

4. A Board is to be assembled (consisting of three field officers), by order of the general officer commanding the division in which the regiment is stationed, and all the cases, in which the invaliding committee may not have agreed with the regimental authorities, are to be submitted to their consideration, for a final decision.

5. In each case, a roll of the soldier, containing a certificate, signed by the commanding officer and medical officer of the soldier's regiment, is to be laid before the Board; in which certificate the nature of the disability under which the soldier may labour must be fully set forth: and it must be stated in what manner the disability may have arisen.

6. The Board must use the greatest caution and circumspection, so that the decision they may give shall be borne out and confirmed on a fair consideration of all the circumstances of the case; and bear the closest subsequent scrutiny.

7. The regimental authorities must be most careful to guard against malingerers, and never bring forward a man whose case bears the smallest suspicion of having that tendency: and they, and the committees to be constituted under this order, must carefully keep in mind that men sent home, who are not discharged after arrival in England, become a burthen on their depôts, and there remain, to the exclusion of recruits.

8. The certificates ordered in the 5th paragraph are to be forwarded by each regiment to the head-quarters of their respective presidencies with the other invalid-rolls, for the final orders of the Commander-in-chief in each.

NEW CORPS OF ARTILLERY.

Head Quarters, Simla, Aug. 21, 1839.

—Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Governor-general, his Exc. the Commander-in-chief is pleased to authorize volunteers to be called for from the troops of horse artillery noted in the margin,* to the extent specified, for the purpose of joining a corps of artillery about to be raised for special service.

The Europeans are to be transferred to the town major's list, and will retain the same advantages which they at present enjoy, in regard to pension or discharge, and to bounty on renewal; no man is to be allowed to volunteer who does not bear the character of being a steady good soldier.

Native non-commissioned officers and privates who may volunteer, and who have served upwards of fifteen years, will, on becoming unfit for military duty, be transferred to the pension establishment, on the pension of their present rank.

Native soldiers, who have served less than fifteen years, will have no claim hereafter on the British Government for pension.

Descriptive rolls of such men as may transfer their services to be prepared in duplicate; one copy to be forwarded to the adjutant-general of the army, and the other transmitted to Capt. W. Anderson, at Loodianah.

They are to be struck off the rolls of

* *Detail.*—1st troop, 1st and 2d brigades; 2d troop, 2d brigade; 3d troop, 2d brigade; 4th troop, 1st, 2d and 3d brigades—seven European non-commissioned officers or gunners for sergeants; one European trumpeter for trumpet major; 14 nalkas for havildars, 20 privates for nalkas, and 2 trumpeters.

their respective troops, from the 1st proximo, and sent under charge to the senior non-commissioned officer at Loodianah, with instructions to report themselves to Capt. Anderson.

Should the officers commanding native troops of horse artillery find any difficulty in completing the number of havildars from the naicks of their respective troops, they are at liberty to substitute steady well-trained privates to the extent specified.

It is to be explained to the troops from which volunteers are sought, that the pay of the men who may transfer their services will be the same, in every respect, as is assigned to corresponding ranks in the service to which they now belong.

Sept. 6.—In continuation of G. O. of the 21st ult., and under instructions from the Right Hon. the Governor-general, his Exc. the Commander-in-chief is pleased to authorize volunteers to be called for from the reserve companies of artillery, noted in the margin,* and to the extent specified, for the purpose of joining, as store lascars, the corps of artillery now raising at Meerut, under the superintendence of Capt. W. Anderson.

The volunteers are to be paid up, struck off the strength of their companies, and directed to report themselves to Capt. Anderson; and the terms set forth, in the before quoted order, under which volunteering was allowed from certain troops, are to be held strictly applicable to the present case.

PRACTICE OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, Aug. 29, 1838.
—1. A case has recently occurred, in which a havildar was tried by a general court-martial, and having been convicted of the offence charged, he was sentenced by the court to two years imprisonment.

2. The Commander-in-chief is aware, that this sentence implies dismissal from the service; but his Exc. desires that, in future, the members of courts-martial will consider whether it will not be more proper always to make reduction to the rank of a private soldier a first part of their sentence; so that it may never happen that a man of the respectable rank of havildar shall be sentenced to imprisonment.

Sept. 7.—His Exc. the Commander-in-chief directs that, for the future, when soldiers (of H. M. service) in quarters have been confined in a state of intoxication, they shall never be brought forward for examination into their offences, until twenty-four hours shall have elapsed subsequent to their confinement.

* *Detail.*—2d comp. 2d bat. Meerut; 3d comp. 4th bat. Agra.—1 naick for havildar, 2 privates for naicks, and 12 privates.

The same rule is to apply on a march, or elsewhere, unless good grounds should exist for a more prompt proceeding.

OFFICERS OF H. M. SERVICE PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND ON LEAVE.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Sept. 6, 1838.—All officers who have obtained leave to proceed to England, or who may hereafter obtain leave, to the end of the present year, are placed at the disposal of the officer commanding the presidency division, for the purpose of being placed in charge of invalids. They will join and do duty with the detachments under the brigade major, Queen's troops, in Fort William, until their services may be called for.

CAMELS FOR LIGHT FIELD BATTERY.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Sept. 8, 1838.—His Exc. the Commander-in-chief is pleased, with the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor-general, to fix the complement of camels to be attached to No. 6 light field battery, at 63, with the following attendants; viz. 3 sirdars, 5½ sowars, and 1 hand bheestie, on the monthly pay noted in the margin,* and to authorize the officer commanding to draw a contract allowance of two rupees eight ans. for each camel per mensem, out of which sum he will be required to supply ghee, mussallahs, and medicine for the cattle, likewise whips, lathees, curry-combs, thools, baskets, and feeding-cloths, and he will provide for the repair of saddles and harness, and for the grinding and soaking of grain.

Every officer serving with the battery to be permitted to draw horse allowance at the following rates; viz.

Captain, 60 rs. per mensem
Subaltern, 30 ditto ditto

The above allowances to be drawn from the 1st ultimo, the date on which the battery was made over by Major Pew to Capt. Abbott.

COMMAND OF THE CABUL FORCE.

Secret Department, Simla, Sept. 10, 1838.
—It being the intention of the Government to employ a force beyond the north-west frontier of India, and his Exc. Gen. Sir Henry Fane, G. C. B., Commander-in-chief in India, having acquiesced in the wish of the Right Hon. the Governor-general, that he should take upon himself the command of the troops to be assembled on the occasion, his lordship avails himself of his services; and his Exc. is accordingly requested to issue such orders for the organization of the force, as he may deem expedient.

* Sirdar, 6 pay, 1-8 half-batta, 3 full batta; sowar, 3 pay, 1 half-batta, 2 full batta; bheestie, 4 pay, 1 half-batta, 2 full batta.

BRIGADE OF LOCAL HORSE.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Sept. 27, 1838.

—His Exc. the Commander-in-chief is pleased, with the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor-general, to direct the 1st and 4th regiments of Local Horse to be formed into a brigade, and to be attached to the force warned for field service.

Colonel J. Skinner, C.B., is appointed a brigadier of the 2d class, and nominated to the command of the brigade; and Lieut. T. F. Tait, adjutant of the 4th regt. of Local Horse, is appointed its brigade-major.

These appointments are to have effect from the 1st Nov. next, from which date Maj. C. C. Smyth, commanding the 4th regt. of Local Horse, will report his progress to, and receive his orders from Col. Skinner.

Col. Skinner will exercise the command of the 1st regt. of Local Horse, in addition to that of his brigade.

ENVOY AND MINISTER AT THE COURT OF SHAH SHOOJA-OOO-MOOK.

Notification.—With reference to the declaration by the Governor-general, dated Simla, Oct. 1st, 1838, the following appointments are made:

Mr. W. H. Macnaghten, secretary to government, will assume the functions of Envoy and Minister on the part of the government of India at the court of Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk; Mr. Macnaghten will be assisted by the following officers:

Capt. Alexander Burnes, Bombay establishment, who will be employed under Mr. Macnaghten's direction as envoy to the chief of Kelet or other states.

Lieut. E. D'Arcy Todd, Bengal artillery, to be political assistant and military secretary to the Envoy and Minister.

Lieut. Eldred Pottinger, Bombay artillery, Lieut. R. Leech, Bombay engineers, and Mr. P. B. Lord, Bombay medical establishment, to be political assistants to ditto ditto.

Lieut. E. R. Conolly, 6th regt. Bengal Cavalry, to command the escort of the Envoy and Minister, and to be military assistant to ditto ditto.

Mr. G. J. Berwick, Bengal medical establishment, to be surgeon to ditto ditto.

CHANGES IN THE COUNCIL—NEW DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

Fort William, General Department, Oct. 15, 1838.—The Hon. Alexander Ross, Esq., having retired from the Council of India, in consequence of the completion of the period of five years, to which his appointment was limited, the Hon. Colonel William Morison, C.B., has this day, under an appointment made

with the concurrence of the Right Hon. the Governor-general, taken his seat as President of the Council, under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William.

W. W. Bird, Esq., nominated by the Hon. the Court of Directors to succeed upon the retirement of the Hon. A. Ross, Esq., has also taken his oaths and seats as a member of the council of India, under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William.

The Hon. Col. William Morison, C.B., has been appointed, with the concurrence of the Right Hon. the Governor-general, to be deputy governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and deputy governor of Fort William and of the town of Calcutta.

The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to direct, as a mark of public respect due to the character and services of Mr. Ross, that all the honours and distinctions to which he was entitled as president of the council and deputy governor of Bengal, shall be continued to him until the period of his embarkation for Europe.

The Hon. the President of the Council of India and deputy governor of Bengal has this day been pleased to make the following appointments:

The Hon. J. C. Erskine to be private secretary to the President of the Council.

Capt. J. E. Landers, 9th regt. N.I., to be military secretary and aid-de-camp.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Aug. 8. Mr. C. T. LeBas, assistant to magistrate and collector of Muttra, to be invested with special powers prescribed in clause 3, sec. 2, Reg. III. of 1821.

30. Mr. Atherton to continue to officiate as magistrate and collector of Beerbhoom during Mr. Stainforth's absence, or until further orders.

Sept. 3. Mr. W. H. Benson desired to repair to Delhi, and to take charge of office of judge there.

5. Mr. J. Campbell, head covenant assistant, to have charge of office of deputy collector of Customs, and Mr. P. Turnbull, head appraiser, to be head assistant collector under orders of Deputy Governor of Bengal.

Lieut. A. C. Rainey, assistant to political agent at Subathoo, to be postmaster at Subathoo.

11. Mr. B. J. Colvin to conduct current duties of deputy accountant general, and accountant in revenue and judicial departments, during absence of Mr. Dorin.

Mr. A. Forbes to officiate as magistrate and collector of Southern division of Cuttack, in room of Mr. B. J. Colvin.

13. Sir Charles M. Ochterlony, Bart., to be an assistant under commissioner of Benares division.

18. Baboo Gobind Chunder Ker Chowdry, Praynath Shoo, Turuknath Ghose, and Benes Madhub Ghose, to be deputy collectors under Reg. IX. 1833, under Mr. W. Taylor, special deputy collector of Burdwan, Hoogly, Beerbhoom, and Bancoorah.

Mr. G. D. Wilkins to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Shahabad (not Mr. J. A. G. Farquharson, as formerly inserted).

Messrs. J. W. Templer and W. Dent to be commissioners under Regs. XVII. 1813 and VIII. 1817, to investigate certain charges preferred against Mr. W. A. Pingle whilst judge of Sarun by Moulvie Soojooddeen Ali Khan, late principal sudder ameen of that district.

Mr. W. N. Garrett to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Shahabad during Mr. Dent's absence.

Mr. R. E. Cunliffe to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Patna during Mr. Templer's absence.

Mr. E. F. Radcliffe to officiate as collector of Patna until further orders.

Mr. S. M. Chill, deputy collector under Reg. IX. of 1833, to be transferred from Balasore to Hooghly, v. Meer Dad Alli resigned.

Mr. M. Hickie to be deputy collector of customs at Hodul.

Mr. C. Newton to be deputy collector of customs at Saharunpore.

19. Mr. John Brown to be postmaster at Rangoon.

25. Mr. W. Money to be a permanent judge of Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, v. the Hon. T. C. Robertson.

Mr. C. Tucker to be a permanent judge of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, v. Mr. N. J. Halhed dec.

Moulvie Mukrum Ali to be deputy collector under Reg. IX. of 1833, in zillah Tipperah.

26. Mr. H. J. Chippendall to conduct duties of export warehouse keeper, during absence of Mr. Grant.

Mr. W. T. Taylor to conduct duties of second member of Hon. Company's Financial Agency at Canton, during absence of Mr. H. M. Clarke.

Oct. 8. Mr. G. P. Leycester to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector in 24-Pergunnahs, during absence of Mr. Houston.

9. Mr. J. F. M. Reid to officiate as a judge of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut at presidency, during absence of Mr. C. Tucker.

Mr. E. Stirling to officiate as collector of Burdwan.

Mr. J. B. Ogilvy to officiate as magistrate and collector of Shahabad.

Mr. J. T. Mellis to officiate as magistrate of Burdwan.

Mr. G. F. McClintock assumed charge of the Government Agency Office on the 25th August.

The services of Messrs. J. S. Dumergue, R. B. Thornhill, and G. H. Clarke, have been placed at the disposal of the Right Hon. the Governor-general for the N.W. Provinces.

Mr. C. B. Thornhill reported his arrival as a writer on this establishment on the 15th Sept.

Mr. J. F. M. Reid, postmaster-general, reported his return to this presidency on the 20th Sept.

Furloughs, &c.—Aug. 16. Mr. J. Muir, leave for three months, from 30th Sept., to proceed to Bombay, in event of his obtaining permission to proceed to Europe on furlough.—21. Mr. E. Thomas, for three months, to presidency, on private affairs, in event of his obtaining permission to proceed to Europe.—28. Mr. J. Thornton, settlement officer at Allyghur, leave to proceed to Bombay, from 25th Oct., in event of his obtaining permission to proceed to Europe on furlough.—30. Mr. T. Stanforth, absence for three months, to Singapore, for health.—Sept. 10. Mr. N. H. E. Prowett, leave for three months, to presidency, with view of obtaining permission to proceed to Europe on furlough.—11. Mr. B. J. Colvin, absence for two months, from 1st Sept., preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to Europe on furlough.—12. Mr. J. A. Dorin, for six weeks, to Sand Heads, for health.—13. Mr. W. Ewer, leave for three months, in extension, to visit presidency, and apply for permission to resign the service.—Mr. E. F. Tyler, leave for three months, on private affairs, to presidency, in event of his obtaining permission to proceed to Europe on furlough.—18. Mr. F. J. Morris, absence for one month, preparatory to applying for furlough.—20. Mr. R. Finney, for four months, to Singapore, for health.—24. Lieut. Col. J. Low, resident at Luck-

now, leave to presidency, from 1st Dec., preparatory to applying for leave to Cape, for health.—25. Mr. R. Houston, leave for six months, for health.—26. Mr. J. W. Grant, for four months, to visit Simla, on private affairs.—Mr. H. M. Clarke, of Company's Financial Agency at Canton, to visit Cape and N.S. Wales until Oct. 1840, for health.—Oct. 2. Mr. W. J. H. Money, leave for two months, from 1st Jan. 1839, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.—9. Mr. T. Taylor, for three months, for health, preparatory to applying for leave to Europe on furlough.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Furloughs, &c.—Sept. 13. The Rev. R. Chambers, A.B., leave of absence for twelve months, for purpose of visiting the hills, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

(By the Governor-General.)

Simla, Sept. 7. 1839.—Lieut. C. G. Fagan to be deputy paymaster at Benares, v. Capt. H. Clayton.

Sept. 11.—Capt. G. R. Cromptell, 1st L.C., to be commandant of 3d regt. of Local Horse, v. Smalpage dec.

Capt. J. L. Mowatt, regt. of Artillery, to be a deputy commissary of ordnance.

Sept. 12.—Lieut. W. J. Eastwick, 12th Bombay N.I., and Lieut. J. D. Leckie, 22d do., to be temporary assistants to resident in Sind.

Sept. 13.—Capt. D. Simpson, 29th N.I., to act as paymaster and superintendent of native pensioners at Allahabad, during absence of Capt. B. Bygrave, 5th N.I., on field service.

Lieut. the Hon. R. B. P. Byng, 62d N.I., to act as sub-assistant in stud department, during absence of Capt. A. C. Spottiswoode, 37th N.I., on field service.

Sept. 14.—Capt. W. Buttanshaw, 7th N.I., to act as deputy paymaster at Cawnpore, during absence of Lieut. C. Campbell, 42d N.I., on field service.

Sept. 18.—Lieut. T. Hutton, 37th N.I., and Ens. H. Milne, 21st do., to be assistants to Capt. Johnson, in charge of pay and commissariat departments of force serving under Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk.

Sept. 20.—Capt. J. D. Kennedy, 25th N.I., to be a sub-assist. commissary general.

Sept. 21.—Capt. A. Jellicoe, 55th N.I., to act as paymaster and superintendent of native pensioners at Oude and Cawnpore, during absence of Capt. I. Jervis, 5th N.I., on field service.

The following Engineer officers placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief:—1st-Lieuts. J. Anderson and H. M. Durand; 2d-Lieuts. J. R. Western, J. L. D. Sturt, and N. C. MacLeod.

Sept. 24.—The following Artillery officers, now employed in Department of Revenue Survey, placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief, for service in the field:—1st-Lieuts. H. M. Lawrence, J. Brind, and R. C. Shakespear.

Oct. 1.—Col. E. H. Simpson, 19th N.I., to command force now being raised in Loodhiana for service of Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk.

Oct. 2.—The services of Capt. E. Sanders, of Engineers, and sec. to Mil. Board, as a temp. measure, placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief, for employment with army in the field.

The following gentlemen appointed to medical charge of force serving under Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk:—Surge. J. Forsyth, 45th N.I.; Assist. Surg. P. F. H. Baddely, Horse Artillery; Assist. Surg. C. McKinnon, ditto.

Oct. 4.—So much of the order, under date 13th Aug. last, as directed Col. C. W. Hamilton, 19th N.I., and Lieut. C. E. Mills, Horse Artillery, to proceed to Loodhiana, cancelled.

Oct. 6.—Capt. B. Bygrave, 5th N.I., to be paymaster to force under orders for field service; to have effect from 1st Nov.

(By the President in Council.)

Fort William, Sept. 24, 1839.—Assist. Surg. James Taylor to be surgeon from 4th Sept. 1839, v. Surg. R. B. Pennington dec.

Oct. 8.—Capt. Bedford, deputy surveyor general, to take charge of office of surveyor general at presidency. This charge not to interfere with his supervision exercised over revenue survey in Lower Provinces.

Assist. Surg. Alex. Greig, M.D., app. to 2d regt. N.I. of Oude Auxiliary Force, and to join with all practicable despatch.

Oct. 15.—*Infantry.* Maj. Andrew Hervey to be licut. colonel, from 3d Oct. 1883, in suc. to Lieut. Col. H. Ross dec.

65th N.I. Capt. and Brev. Major G. J. B. Johnston to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. Fowle to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. F. Shirreff to be lieut., from above date.

Assist. Surg. J. Pagan to perform medical duties of civil station of Midnapore, v. Assist. Surg. J. O'Dwyer placed, at his own request, at disposal of Com.-in-chief; date 9th Oct.

(By the Commander-in-chief).

Head-Quarters, Simla, Aug. 15, 1883.—Lieut. W. St. L. Forrest to act as adj. to 29th N.I., v. Park proceeding on leave of absence; date 26th July.

Assist. Surg. T. C. Hunter, 10th L.C., to join and do duty with 27th N.I., at Agra, until further orders.

Aug. 16.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. St. P. Lawrence to act as adj. to 2d L.C., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. J. S. G. Ryley; date 5th Aug.

Aug. 20.—Assist. Surg. A. C. Morison, now attached to Artillery at Dum Dum, to proceed to Arracan, and to do duty with troops in that province; date 3d Aug.

Aug. 23.—Surg. T. Drever, M.D., removed from 26th, and posted to 53d N.I., v. Grime transferred from latter to former.

Aug. 27.—Assist. Surg. T. Smith, M.D., 8th L.C., app. to medical charge of post of Juanpore, v. Pearson nominated to Darjeeling, as a temp. arrangement; date 10th July.

Aug. 28.—The following removals and postings sanctioned:—Ensigns J. D. Lander from 27th to 47th N.I., at Agra; J. A. McLean from 3d to 67th do., under orders for Benares; N. B. Chamberlain, from 55th to 16th do., at Delhi.

Aug. 29.—The following removals and postings of medical officers ordered:—Surgs. Hugh Guthrie, M.D., from 14th N.I. to Europ. Regt., v. Surg. Thomson selected for another appointment, from 1st Oct.; Isaac Jackson (on furl.) from 17th to 8th N.I.; W. E. Carte, A.B., from 71st to 17th do., at Loodianah; George Baillie (on furl.) from 72d to 10th do.; A. W. Steart to 72d do.; John McGaveston to left wing 2d bat. Artillery, at Kurnaul.—Assist. Surgs. R. J. Brassey (on furl.) from 37th to 40th N.I.; John Magrath from medical duties at Mussoorie to 37th do. at Agra; Robert McIntosh (garrison assist. surg., Delhi) to 2d comp. 6th bat. Artillery at Delhi; William Spencer (on furl.) from 14th to 52d N.I.; David Gullan from 59th to 14th do. at Agra; George Anderson (Haupper stud estab.) to 2d L.C. at Meerut; A. A. McAnally (Hisar stud estab.) to 3d L.C. at Kurnaul; G. E. Christopher (civil, Meerut) to 2d troop 2d brigade Horse Artillery at Meerut; J. S. Login, M.D., (Lucknow residency), to 3d troop 2d brigade Horse Artillery at Meerut; George Paton, M.D. (civil, Allypore), to Europ. Regt. at Agra, and to join on 1st Oct.; M. Nightingale (civil, Humeerpore) to left wing 2d bat. Artillery at Kurnaul.

Assist. Surgs. McIntosh, Anderson, McAnally, and Christopher, to continue to discharge duties with which they are intrusted, until 15th Oct., when they will join the corps to which they have been temporarily attached.

Sept. 1.—Capt. T. Dalryll to continue to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 42d N.I., until further orders; date 13th Aug.

Assist. Surg. W. J. Litch, at present attached to 68th, to do duty with 31st N.I., until further orders.

Sept. 3.—Surg. A. McK. Clark, 52d N.I., to proceed on special duty to Kotah, and Surg. T. C. Brown, M.D., 74th N.I., to afford medical aid to former corps, during absence of Mr. Clark; date 17th Aug.

Sept. 5.—Assist. Surg. R. C. Guise, 73d N.I., to proceed to Luckpore, and afford medical aid to

troops at that post, until arrival of Assist. Surg. G. S. Cardew, and Surg. J. Atkinson, 70th, to take medical charge of 73d N.I. during absence of Assist. Surg. Guise; date 4th Aug.

Ens. W. A. J. Mayhew, 8th N.I., to act as adj. to 2d Local Horse, as a temp. arrangement; date 20th Aug.

2d-Lieut. W. Paley, 5th comp. 6th bat. Artillery, to act as adj. and qu. mast. to Neemuch division, during employment of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. T. Lane in department of public works; date 12th Aug.

Lieut. R. M. Gurnell to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 68th N.I. during absence, on duty, of Lieut. Alston; date 21st Aug.

Sept. 6.—The following young officers, recently admitted to service, to do duty:—Ensigns W. S. Ferris, 12th N.I., at Barrackpore; F. H. Warren, 12th do. do.; E. N. Dickinson, 19th do., at Cuttack; F. T. Wroughton, 37th do., at Agra, at his own request; C. M. Sneyd, 51st do., at Dinapore; G. O. Jacob, W. Campbell, and C. D. Bonar, 58th do., at Barrackpore; J. J. Macdonald, 65th do. do.

Assist. Surg. G. J. Berwick, M.D., 12th N.I., recently returned from furlough, to proceed forthwith to Cawnpore, and to report himself to the Superintending Surgeon of that division.

Sept. 7.—Assist. Surg. J. Macanish, attached to H.M. 49th regt., to proceed to Tirhoot, and relieve Assist. Surg. K. Mackinnon, M.D., from medical duties of that station, as a temp. arrangement; date 9th Aug.

Surg. W. Mitchelson, 23d, to receive medical charge of 37th regt., and Surg. H. Guthrie, M.D., 14th, that of 47th N.I., consequent on departure of Surg. R. Brown for Chunar; date 21st Aug.

Capt. R. L. Burnett to continue to act as adj. to 54th N.I., as a temp. arrangement; date 23d Aug.

1st-Lieut. W. K. Warner removed from 1st comp. 6th bat. to 4th tr. 1st brigade Artillery; and 1st-Lieut. H. Apperley from 1st comp. 3d bat. to 2d tr. 1st brigade ditto.

Lieut. J. T. Gordon, 15th, to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 34th N.I., until further orders.

Capt. J. Alexander removed from 2d comp. 3d bat. to 3d tr. 2d brig. Horse Artillery, v. Dennis transf. from troop to company, Capt. Alexander to proceed forthwith and join his troop at Meerut.

Maj. George Brooke, 1st brigade Horse Artillery, to join artillery under Lieut. Col. C. Graham, which has been warned for field service, and proceed forthwith to Meerut, and do duty with two troops of 2d brigade, under orders for frontier.

The undermentioned Ensigns, recently posted to corps, directed to proceed and join regiments to which they respectively belong, by dawk, at the public expense, and expected to arrive at Kurnaul by 31st Oct.:—Ens. E. W. Salisbury, G. O. Jacob, J. Lambert, E. J. Boileau, and T. W. Gordon, European Regt.; F. H. Warren, 5th N.I.; C. Newton, 16th do.; C. M. Sneyd, 27th do.; C. T. Chamberlain, 29th do.; E. D. Vanrenen, 37th do.; J. G. Wollen, 42d do.; F. T. Paterson, 48th do.

Sept. 8.—1st-Lieut. M. Mackenzie removed from 4th tr. 3d to 2d tr. 2d brigade Horse Artillery, and directed to join.

Lieut. A. G. Reid, 47th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 7th L.C., v. Lieut. Wyndham, of 35th regt., who has been permitted to join his corps, under orders for field service.

Sept. 9.—Capt. E. F. Day to proceed from Kurnaul by dawk to Delhi, and enter upon duties of commissary of ordnance to force under orders for service; date 26th Aug.

Garrison Assist. Surg. J. Barber to officiate as garrison surgeon of Chunar, as a temp. arrangement; date 25th Aug.

1st-Lieut. J. Anderson removed from 4th to 2d tr. 2d brigade Horse Artillery, and 2d-Lieut. F. Turner from 2d to 4th tr. 2d brigade ditto.

Assist. Surg. Knox, H.M. 3d L. Drags, app. to medical charge of convalescent depot at Landour, v. Assist. Surg. Robertson, of H.M. 13th L. Inf., permitted to join regt. to which he belongs, and which is under orders for field service.

Capt. A. M. L. Maclean, 67th N.I., app. to command of battalion of recruits directed to be stationed at Meerut, and to join forthwith.

Sept. 13.—The following removals and postings to have effect in Regt. of Artillery:—1st-Lieut. J. Anderson from 4th to 2d tr, 2d Brigade Horse Artillery; 2d-Lieut. F. Turner from 2d to 4th tr, 2d Brigade.

Sept. 15.—Lieut. E. Garrett, 60th N.I., to do duty with Ramguri L. Inf. Bat.

Assist. Surg. J. Steel, M.D., to proceed and join 27th N.I., at Kurnaul; and Assist. Surg. E. Fleming, on being relieved by Dr. Steel, to repair to Nusseerabad, and do duty with 52d N.I.

Assist. Surg. G. Rae to proceed and do duty under orders of superintending surgeon at Cawnpore.

Ens. J. D. Willan, of 68th, at his own request, removed to 44th N.I.

Cornet J. J. Galloway posted to 2d L.C. at Meerut, and directed to join.

Ens. P. J. Comyn posted to 68th N.I. at Allahabad, to fill a vacancy.

Sept. 17.—49th N.I. Lieut. E. S. Lloyd to be adj., v. Codrington app. to a situation by Government.

Surg. W. S. Charters, M.D., removed from 61st N.I., and posted to 1st Brigade Horse Artillery.

Assist. Surg. C. McKinnon, M.D., posted to 2d tr, 2d Brigade Horse Artillery, v. Christopher relieved from duty.

Sept. 18.—The following officers (on staff, &c. employ), having obtained permission to join their regts. proceeding on field service, are directed to join their corps at Kurnaul by 31st Oct.:—Capt. H. Hay, 2d L.C.; Lieut. G. A. Brownlow, 3d do.; Lieut. J. Shaw, 2d N.I.; Capt. J. Jervis, 5th do.; Lieut. A. F. C. Dress, 5th do.; Lieut. J. Hoppe, 16th do.; Lieut. F. B. Bosanquet, 16th do.; Ens. A. Dallas, 16th do.; Capt. J. S. H. Weston, 31st do.; Lieut. C. Wyndham, 35th do.; Capt. A. C. Spottiswoode, 37th do.; Lieut. C. Campbell, 42d do.; Lieut. J. H. Phillips, 42d do.; Ens. H. Ramsay, 53d do.

Sept. 19.—Brigadier H. Bowen, on being relieved from Malwah field force, to proceed to Barrackpore, and assume command of troops at that station.

Brigadier G. Pollock, C.N., on being relieved from charge of Dinapore division, to repair to Agra, and assume command of troops in that district, in room of Brigadier Cartwright, whose tour as a brigadier on staff expires on 22d Sept.

Brigade Maj. C. Cheape app. to station of Meerut, and to proceed and join on force at Mhow being relieved by details from Bombay army.

The following removals and postings ordered:—Col. F. T. Johnston (brigadier on staff) from 3d to 2d L.C.; Col. T. Shubrick (on furl.) from 7th to 3d L.C.; Col. H. T. Roberts, C.N., new prom. (in Nizam's service) to 7th L.C.; Lieut. Col. E. J. Honeywood (on furl.) from 7th to 5th do.; Lieut. Col. G. J. Shadwell, new prom., to 7th L.C.

44th N.I. Lieut. J. Anderson to be adj., v. Woodburn promoted.

Sept. 20.—Lieut. Col. T. J. Anquetil (on staff employ) removed from 4th to 65th N.I.; and Lieut. Col. S. Speck (new prom.) posted to 4th do.

Lieut. W. Morrison to act as adj. to 54th N.I., until further orders.

Ens. George R. Cookson posted to 4th N.I. at Gouckpore, to fill a vacancy.

Sept. 22.—1st N.I. Ens. G. P. Goad to be interp. and qu. master.

42d N.I. Lieut. J. S. Knox to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Dalyell prom.

Lieut. W. G. Don, 43d N.I., adj. of Bhaugulpore Hill Rangers, to join his regt., for field service.

Lieut. E. P. Master, 2d comp. 1st bat. Artillery, to join company to which he belongs.

Veterinary Surg. W. P. Barrett, 1st brigade Horse Artillery, to do duty with Artillery under orders for field service.

Sept. 24.—Assist. Surg. L. T. Watson to proceed and do duty under Superintending Surgeon at Agra.

Sept. 27.—Lieut. T. F. Tait, 28th N.I., adj. 4th Local Horse, to be second in command to 3d Local Horse, v. Barbor who has been permitted to resign that situation.

Ens. W. H. Ryves, 61st N.I., adj. 3d Local Horse, to be adj. to 4th Local Horse, v. Tait.

Cornet Edward Harvey, 10th L.C., to be adj. to

3d Local Horse, v. Ryves, and to act as second in command of corps, during absence, on field service, of Lieut. Tait.

The following officers of Engineers to do duty with force under orders for field service, in situations specified, viz.:—1st-Lieuts. J. Anderson and H. M. Durand, as surveyors; 2d-Lieut. J. L. D. Sturt, to command a company of Sappers and Miners; 2d-Lieut. N. C. MacLeod to command a ditto ditto.

1st-Lieut. J. R. Western to do duty with companies of Sappers and Miners ordered to stand fast at Delhi.

Lieut. H. W. Matthews, 43d N.I., adj. of Assam Sebundy corps, permitted to join regt. to which he belongs, and which is under orders for field service.

Sept. 28.—Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. W. Dunlop (qu. mast. gen. of army) removed from 2d to 7th N.I.; and Lieut. Col. H. Ross from 7th to 2d do.

Ens. F. C. Tombs, at his own request, removed from 18th to 19th N.I.

Ens. H. B. Lumsden posted to 18th N.I. at Benares, to fill a vacancy.

Surg. A. Murray, M.N. (on furl.) removed from 44th to 11th N.I.; and Surg. J. H. Palsgrove, new prom., posted to 44th do.

Sept. 29.—The following removals and postings made in Regt. of Artillery:—Capt. A. Wilson (officiating assist. adj. gen., Artillery), to 1st comp. 6th bat.; P. A. Torckler to 4th comp. 3d bat.; Hon. H. B. Dalzell (com. of ordnance) to 6th comp. 7th bat.; J. R. Revell (on furl.) to 2d comp. 2d bat.; J. T. Lane to 1st comp. 3d bat.—1st-Lieuts. G. H. Swinley (Brev. Capt.) to 1st tr. 3d brigade; R. Waller to 1st tr. 1st brigade; J. Brind (assist. revenue surveyor) to 3d comp. 2d bat.; A. Broome (on staff employ) to 3d comp. 7th bat.; R. C. Shakespear (assist. revenue surveyor) to 2d comp. 6th bat.; A. C. Hutchinson to 3d comp. 2d bat.; W. Barr to 2d comp. 2d bat.; G. P. Salmon to 1st comp. 3d bat.—2d-Lieuts. E. K. Money to 3d tr. 1st brigade; H. P. de Tesser to 2d comp. 1st bat.; R. H. Bruce to 3d comp. 1st bat.

Oct. 1.—Capt. J. P. Hickman, fort adj. at Allahabad, to receive charge of office, and conduct current duties of adj. of native invalids and paymaster of native pensioners, on departure of Capt. Bygrave to join his regt. proceeding on service.

Oct. 5.—Ens. W. Richardson, 73d, to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 3d N.I., during absence of Lieut. Pott.

Examinations.—2d-Lieut. R. Pigou, of Engineers, and Ens. G. P. Goad, of 1st N.I., having been declared by the Examiners of the College of Fort William to be qualified for the duties of interpreter, are exempted from further examination.

Name struck off the Army List.—Sept. 17. Ens. E. N. Croft, 65th N.I., from 26th Sept. 1837 (lost in the brig *Motichund Amichund*).

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Sept. 24. Capt. R. R. Hughes, 62d N.I.—Capt. H. W. Leacock, 74th N.I.—Lieut. R. Onseley, 50th N.I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 24. Capt. Alfred Lewis, 32d N.I., for health.—Oct. 15. Capt. H. W. Leacock, 74th N.I., for health.—Lieut. W. D. Goodyear, 47th N.I., for health.

To visit Presidency.—Aug. 15. Lieut. J. Grant, 22d N.I., for health, and apply for furlough.—18. Capt. G. Emly, Artillery, from 2d Oct. to 2d April 1839, preparatory to submitting an application to retire from the service.—Brev. Col. J. Dun, from 1st Oct to 28th Feb. 1839, for health, and apply for furlough.—20. Maj. G. H. Johnstone, inv. estab., from 15th Oct. to 15th March 1839, for health, and apply for leave to Europe.—25. Surg. W. Grime, 26th N.I., from 1st Sept. to 1st March 1839, for ditto, preparatory to applying for furlough.—Sept. 1. Capt. J. S. Kirby, Artillery, from 15th Nov. to 20th Dec., in extension, preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the service.—7. Capt. R. B. Brittridge, 13th N.I., from 15th Oct. to 15th Jan. 1839, preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the service.—Lieut. J. S. Harris, 30th

N.I., from 8th Sept. to 8th March 1830, preparatory to applying for furlough.—8. Lieut. Col. C. R. Skardon, 49th N.I., from 15th Oct. to 1st March 1839, for health, preparatory to applying for furlough.—11. Capt. G. H. Rawlinson, assist. to commissioner in Tenasserim Provinces, for four months, on private affairs, from 1st Nov., preparatory to his applying for furlough.

To *New South Wales*.—Sept. 24. Lieut. Thomas Fraser, 7th L.C., for two years, for health.

To *Cape of Good Hope*.—Sept. 3. Maj. H. C. M. Cox, 58th N.I., for two years, for health (instead of to Europe as granted on 23d Aug.).—24. Capt. Geo. Burney, 38th N.I., for two years, for health.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Aug. 30.—Capt. F. W. E. Barrell, 55th F., to have rank of capt. by brevet in E. Indies only, from 16th Feb. 1835.

Sept. 7.—Lieut. Henry Hill, 57th F., to have rank of capt. by brevet in E. Indies only, from 30th July 1838.

Sept. 20.—Lieut. C. F. Havelock, 16th Lancers, to have rank of capt. by brevet in East Indies only, from 12th Dec. 1835.

The Commander-in-chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

4th L. Drags. Lieut. E. Scott to be capt. by purch., v. Grant who retires, and Cornet W. Drysdale to be lieut. by purch., v. Scott prom., 31st Aug. 1838.

3d Foot. Lieut. P. Dore to be capt., v. Owen dec., and Ensign O. H. S. Anson to be lieut., v. Dore prom., 29th Aug. 1838.

13th Foot. Lieut. Henry Havelock to be capt., v. Kelly dec.; Ens. F. G. Christie to be lieut., v. Wade app. adj.; and Lieut. H. C. Wade to be adj., v. Havelock prom., 2d Sept. 1838.—Lieut. R. M. Meredith to be capt., v. Kelly dec.; Ens. F. G. Christie to be lieut., v. Shakespeare dec.; and Ens. Thomas Oxley to be lieut., v. Meredith; all 2d Sept. 1838.—Ens. David Ittarry to be lieut. by purch., v. Deane who retires 3d Oct. 1838.

41st Foot. Ens. James Eman to be lieut., v. Morris dec., 15th Aug. 1838; Ens. Wm. Burnes to be qu. mast., v. Gibson dec., 16th do.

49th Foot. Ens. A. R. Shakspear to be lieut., v. O'Callaghan app. adj.; Lieut. C. O'Callaghan to be adj., v. McEwen dec., both 31st Aug. 1838.

63d Foot. Lieut. E. S. T. Swyny to be capt. by purch., v. Mahon who retires; Ens. C. E. Fairclough to be lieut. by purch., v. Swyny; and Lieut. Wm. Darling to be adj., v. Swyny prom., 8th Aug. 1838.

FURLONGHS.

To *England*.—Aug. 16. Lieut. E. R. Read, 13th L. Drags., on private affairs.—Sept. 6. Maj. Slade, 3d L. Drags., for health.—Capt. G. Pasley, 49th N.I., for two years.—Capt. C. Murray, 16th F., for two years, for health.—13. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Farrant, 9th F., for health.—Lieut. W. S. O'Grady, 16th Lancers, for health.—30. Ens. J. T. J. English, 31st F., for two years, for health.—Lieut. R. N. Tingley, 33d F., for two years, for health.—27. Ens. F. H. Cox, 39th F., for two years, for health.—Oct. 4. Capt. Grant, 4th L. Drags.—Lieut. C. S. Hext, 4th F., for two years, on private affairs.—Capt. J. Bonamy, 6th F., for ditto ditto.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the Hooghly.

Aug. 31. *Flora Macdonald*, from Rangoon.—Sept. 1. *Jessy*, from Penang; *United States*, from Boston; *Presquite*, from Bourbon; *Charles Dumergue*, from Mouline; *Cecilia*, from Rangoon.—6. *Tom Thumb*, from Penang.—7. *Marcrombie*, from Bourbon.—8. *Abelle*, from Bourbon; *Colonel Burney*, from Portumbowow.—10. *Thetis*, from Mouline; *Cebraw*, from Muscat.—11. *Syed Khan*, from China, &c.—13. Arab ships *Aliet Rohoman* and *Fattis Rohoman*, both from Muscat; *Maus*,

from Batavia; *H.M.S. Volage*; *Emite*, from Bordeaux, Bourbon, &c.—15. *Brighton*, from Boston, Cape, and Madras; *Melakel Bahar*, from Red Sea.—19. *Margaret*, from Rangoon; *Petite Suzanne*, from Bourbon.—21. *Shau-in-Shaw*, from Mocha.—22. *John Hepburne*, from Mouline and Rangoon.—24. *Sarah*, from Rangoon.—28. *Abassey*, from Muscat.—29. *Samuel Horrocks*, from Singapore and Penang; *Cuba*, from Mauritius and Madras; *Emma*, from Marseilles; *Haskomy*, from Juddah and Allepee; *Mulabar*.—30. *Donna Carmelita*, from Mauritius and Ceylon; *Enmore*, from Mauritius; *Meg Merriden*, from Madras; *Atlas*, from Bourbon; *Indian Oak*, from Mauritius and Madras.—Oct. 1. *Adolphe*, from Mauritius; *Kite*, from Mauritius and Madras; *Hannam Shave*, from Muscat.—2. *Trident*, from Madras.—3. *Fattle Bharry*, from Mocha and Bombay; *Fyzrobanny*, from Muscat; *Eole*, from Havre; *Sun*, from Bourbon.—4. *Fattle Moharrack*, and *Solomon Shave*, both from Muscat; *Fattal Rohoman*, from Bombay.—5. *Jeune Laure*, from Bourbon; *Kulalia*, from Mauritius; *Snipe*, from Mouline; *Pondicherry*, from Bordeaux, &c.; *Hoogly*, from Bourbon and Mauritius.—7. *Collingwood*, from Liverpool.—9. *Kugland*, from Newcastle; *Krishna*, from Arracan.—10. *Briqand*, from Madras, &c.—17. *Seringapatam*, from London and Madras; *Sulph*, from China and Singapore.—18. *Adelaide*, from London and Madras; *Governor Doherty*, from London and Mouline; *Elizabeth*, from Rangoon; *Gwyne*, from Mouline; *Suffren*, from Bourbon.

Departures from Calcutta.

Oct. 15. *Queen Mab*, for Liverpool; *Abelle*, for Bourbon.—17. *Ayrshire*, for Bombay.—18. *Pyeen Boun*, for Bourbon.

Sailed from Saugor.

SEPT. 2. *Stalkart*, for Bombay; *Gaillardon*, for Madras, Hobart Town, and Sydney.—3. *Ludlow*, for Pondicherry and Mauritius; *Sir William Wallace*, for Penang; *Suffren*, for Bourbon; *Krishna*, for Akyab.—9. *Etoile*, for Mauritius.—10. *Cruaz-Joe Family*, for Singapore and China.—11. *Water Witch*, for ditto.—15. *Therence*, for Havre de Grace.—16. *Le Brava Lamoriciere*, for Bourbon; *Francis Smith*, for Singapore and China; *Amphitrite*, for Havre de Grace; *Bon Henrie*, for Bourbon.—26. *H.M.S. Volage*, to sea.—28. *Emma Eugenia*, for Penang and Singapore; *Christopher Rawson*, for Mauritius; *Flora McDonald*, for Rangoon; *Jessy*, for Penang.—30. *Lady Cornwall*, for Demerara; *Tom Thumb*, for Mouline; *Richard*, for Bristol; *Chelydra*, for Penang and Singapore; *Favourite*, for Cape and London; *Ellen*, for Liverpool.—Oct. 2. *Bencoolen*, for Straits and China; *Bombay*, for London; *Olympus*, for London; *Ambasador*, for Mauritius.—3. *Hermine*, for Batavia.—5. *Sir Archibald Campbell*, for Bombay; *Lady Rafael*, for London.—17. *Lancier*, for Mauritius.

Passengers per *Gaillardon*, for N.S. Wales: Mrs. Rapson; Mrs. Cunliffe; Miss White; D. Cunliffe, Esq., C.S.; Lieut. White, H.M. 44th regt.; Rev. Mr. Mackay; J. Mackay, Esq.; C. R. Gall, Esq.; James Watt, Esq.; Lieut. W. G. White, 44th regt.; two servants.

Freights to London and Liverpool (Oct. 17).—Broken Stowage, £2. 10s. to £3 per ton; Sugar, £5. to £5. 5s.; Saltpetre, £4. 15s. to £5.; Rice, £5. 5s. to £5. 10s.; Oil Seeds, £5. 10s. to £5. 15s.; Hides, £4. 4s. to £4. 10s.; Jute and Safflower, £4 to £4. 4s.; Shell Lac and Lac Dye, £4. 4s. to £4. 10s.; Indigo, and Silk Piece Goods, £6. 10s. to £6; Raw Silk, £6 to £6. 10s.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 2. At Dinapore, Mrs. M. Maddeck, of a still-born child.
10. At Neemuch, the lady of Lieut. Campbell, 1st L.C., of a son.
15. At Saugor, Central India, the lady of Capt. George Miller, 25th N.I., of a son.
18. At Banda, the lady of Capt. John Lloyd, Regt. of Artillery, of a son.
— At Allahabad, the wife of Mr. Edward Winston, sen., of a daughter.

19. At Borromowny Factory, district Pubna, the lady of Wm. Wilson, Esq., of a daughter.
 20. At Cawnpore, Mrs. J. L. Turnbull, of a daughter.
 21. At Mirzapore, Mrs. Gordon, of a daughter.
 22. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. Corri, 54th regt. N.I., of a son.
 23. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Ward, of a son.
 24. At Agra, the lady of Capt. C. Boulton, 47th N.I., of a son.
 25. At Mussoorie, Mrs. C. S. Stowell, of twins, boy and girl.
 26. Mrs. Philip Delmar, of a daughter.
 27. At Calcutta, the lady of Robert Swinhoe, Esq., of a son.
 28. Mrs. C. P. Chater, of a son.
 29. At Kidderpore, the lady of the Rev. John McQueen, Military Orphan Society, of a son.
 30. At Sylhet, Mrs. R. Martin, of a daughter.
 31. At Futtehpore, the lady of H. Armstrong, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
 32. Mrs. A. Fleming, of a daughter.
 33. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. N. Meyer, of a son.
 34. At Poosah, Tirhoot, the lady of Cranford Crossman, Esq., 7th N.I., of a daughter.
 35. At Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. J. Penny, Baptist missionary, of a daughter.
 36. At Beerbhoom, the lady of C. Whitmore, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
 37. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Martin, of a son.
 38. At Mundlauser, the lady of Maj. F. H. Sandys, principal assistant in Nimar, of a son.
 Sept. 1. Mrs. R. Rodrigues, of a daughter.
 2. In Chowringhee, the lady of the Hon. Edmund Drummond, of a son.
 3. At Hazareebaugh, the lady of Capt. F. F. Boyd, assist. com. gen., of a son.
 4. Mrs. H. Woolaston, of a daughter.
 5. At Bhaugulpore, Madame P. Onraet, of a son.
 6. At Berhampore, the lady of P. G. E. Taylor, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
 7. Mrs. Donald Mercado, of a daughter.
 8. At Calcutta, the lady of J. M. Voss, Esq., of a daughter.
 9. Mrs. F. D. Kellner, of a daughter.
 10. At Mussoorie, Mrs. Mackinnon, of a son.
 11. At Houghly, Mrs. Richard Ross, of a son.
 12. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. M. Hollingberry, of a daughter.
 13. At Kidderpore, Mrs. Charles Bremner, of a daughter.
 14. The lady of C. F. Dumaine, Esq., of a son.
 15. Mrs. M. A. Pereira, of a daughter.
 16. At Allahabad, the wife of Capt. H. M. Lawrence, Artillery, of a son.
 17. Mrs. Robert S. Maling, of a son.
 18. At Howrah, the lady of Capt. A. Symers, of the barque *Haiden*, of a son.
 19. At Delhi, the lady of Matthew Nesbitt, Esq., surgeon 48th N.I., of a son.
 20. At Bhowanipore, the lady of the Rev. A. F. Laeoxix, of a daughter.
 21. At Muttra, the lady of Dr. McGregor, Horse Artillery, of a son.
 22. At Mussoorie, the lady of Lieut. Anderson, Engineers, of a daughter.
 23. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Waller, of a son.
 24. At Chowringhee, the lady of G. G. Macpherson, Esq., of a daughter.
 25. At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. Lacy, H.M. 3d Buffs, of a son.
 26. Mrs. E. C. Bolst, of a daughter.
 27. Mrs. A. G. Aviet, of a son.
 28. Mrs. H. Dupont, of a daughter.
 29. Beawr, in Mhairwarrah, the wife of Capt. Bartleman, second in command Mhairwarrah Local Battalion, of a daughter.
 30. At Bismath, in Assam, the lady of Charles Scott, Esq., 27th N.I., of a daughter.
 31. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Thomas Nelson, H.C. Marine, of a son.
 32. Mrs. Wm. W. West, of a son.
 33. In Chowringhee, the lady of Henry Beeson, Esq., of a son.
 34. At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Platts, of a son.
 35. At Chinaurah, the lady of Lieut. Edmonds, H.M. 5th Foot, of a daughter.
 36. Mrs. G. H. Meller, of a daughter.
 37. At Calcutta, the lady of Henry Isaacson, Esq., commander of the *Herewardshire*, of a son.
 38. At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. J. T. Gordon, 15th N.I., of a daughter.
 39. At Khyouk Phyou, the lady of Lieut. J. R. Lumsden, of a daughter (since dead).

— At Seetapore, the lady of Capt. N. Sturt, commanding 2d regt. Oude Auxiliary Force, of a daughter.
 — At Agra, Mrs. Billon, of a son.
 23. Mrs. J. O'Hanlon, of a son.
 24. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. McNaghten, 61st N.I., of a son.
 25. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. R. James, Agra civil auditor's office, of a daughter.
 — At Kurnaul, the lady of Fred. Holder, Esq., lieut. in H.M. 13th L. Inf., of a son, still-born.
 25. At Agra, the lady of R. B. Duncan, Esq., civil surgeon, of a son.
 — At Agra, the lady of Capt. Moule, 23d regt., officiating major of brigade, of a son.
 — At Allipore, the lady of George Ewbank, Esq., of a son (since dead).
 26. At Moulmein, Mrs. H. Fox, of a son.
 27. At Calcutta, the lady of Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy, of a daughter.
 28. At Moughyr, the lady of R. F. Hodgson, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of A. St. Leger McMahon, Esq., of a son.
 29. At Cuttack, the lady of Bernard Carey, Esq., 6th N.I., of a daughter.
 30. Mrs. J. Leach, of a still-born son.
 31. At Calcutta, Mrs. D. Clark, of a son.
 Oct. 2. Mrs. Lewis Teyen, of a daughter.
 3. At Allipore, the lady of Capt. N. Cumberlege, of a daughter.
 4. At Patna, the lady of James Corbet, Esq., assistant opium agent in Behar, of a daughter.
 — At Serampore, the lady of George Pratt, Esq., of Calcutta, of a daughter.
 — Mrs. G. C. Hay, of a daughter.
 — Mrs. Bagnall, jun., of a son.
 6. At Jumahpore, the lady of Major Godby, commanding 36th regt., of a daughter.
 — At Ballygunge, Mrs. C. F. Holmes, of a daughter, still-born.
 7. At Berhampore, the lady of W. S. Lambrick, Esq., of a son.
 8. At Chowringhee, the lady of E. W. Brightman, Esq., of a son.
 9. At Calcutta, Mrs. E. Derosaire, of a son.
 — Mrs. N. Aviet, of a daughter.
 — At Dumn Dum, Mrs. J. Richard, of a son, still-born.

— Mrs. J. W. Grange, of a daughter.
 10. At Calcutta, the lady of H. P. Marshall, Esq., of a son.
 11. At Calcutta, the lady of T. G. Cleeve, Esq., of a son.
 — Mrs. W. Bonnaud, of a daughter.
 12. At Neelgunge, the wife of Mr. J. D'Silva, senior, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Peters, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. J. DeLorenzo, of a son.
 13. At Fort William, the lady of Capt. Bell, H.M. 10th Ft., of a daughter.
 14. At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. J. Rennington, 12th N.I., of a daughter.
 — Mrs. D. W. Ambrose, of a daughter.
 16. At Jessore, the lady of F. Cardew, Esq., of a daughter, who survived her birth only a few hours.
 17. At Garden Reach, the lady of Edmund Preston, Esq., attorney-at-law, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of J. R. Martin, Esq., presidency surgeon, of a son.
 — Mrs. M. A. Minoss, of a daughter.
 19. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Clapperton, first assistant master attendant, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 21. At Agra, Mr. J. E. Martin, assistant in the Agra Bank, to Leah, third daughter of Lieut. and Adj. Joseph Shepherd, of H.M. of Oude's Foot Guards.
 25. At Khyouk Phyou, Lieut. R. Price, 67th N.I., to Ellen Anne, daughter of J. Robinson, Esq.
 Sept. 3. At Calcutta, Capt. Alfred Jackson, 31st N.I., to Martina, youngest daughter of the late Dr. William Lewis Grant, superintending surgeon, Bengal establishment.
 4. At Calcutta, John Leslie Russell, Esq., to Laura Toone, youngest daughter of Leith Alexander Davidson, Esq.
 5. At Calcutta, Mr. George Stone, civil engineer of the steamer *Experiment*, to Miss Higgs, daughter of Mr. Higgs, late of the firm of Higgs and Hunter.

6. At Calcutta, Henry David Forbes, Esq., head master of the Government School at Ghazepore, to Miss Eliza Georgiana Philpot.

8. At Calcutta, Mr. J. A. Williams, civil engineer, to Miss Catherine M. Burnett.

— At Calcutta, A. Spiers, Esq., mariner, eldest son of Lieut. Col. Spiers, to Maria, relict of the late Capt. S. Evison.

11. At Jumalpoore, H. D. Hamilton Fergusson, Esq., C.S., to Louisa, eldest daughter of Major Godby, 34th regt. N.I.

— At Simla, Mr. J. W. Hay to Margaret Matilda, daughter of the late Riding Master J. Walsingham, 6th L.C.

12. At Calcutta, Mr. H. E. Larson to Mary Ann, only daughter of the late Mr. Wells, Bengal Marine Service.

13. At Calcutta, William Martin, Esq., to Amelia Juliana, only daughter of the late Capt. R. K. Erskine, Bengal Army.

14. At Kurnaul, Capt. C. F. Farmer, 21st N.I., to Delia Susan, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Mosley, commanding 38th N.I.

15. At Calcutta, Robert Molloy, Esq., of Calcutta, to Lucy, eldest daughter of W. H. Abbott, Esq., of the same place.

18. At Calcutta, Lieut. Edwin Marriott, 57th N.I., to Miss Sarah Leslie.

20. At Calcutta, J. W. H. Ilbery, Esq., of Canton, to Hannah Maria, second daughter of the late E. Jenkins, Esq.

21. At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Knott to Mrs. Mary Ann Wood.

24. At Calcutta, Edward Loutour, Esq., of the civil service, to Catherine, second daughter of the late Robert Sconce, Esq., of Stirling, Scotland.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Duncan Monteith to Miss Margaret Paul.

— At Calcutta, George Brown, Esq., of Garstin's Place, to Helen Gertrude, eldest daughter of Mr. William Stacey, military auditor's office.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Richard Bowen to Dorothy, eldest daughter of Mr. R. Barber, jun.

— At Patna, Joseph Greenwood, Esq., of H.M. 31st F., to Catherine Sabina, daughter of the late John Perroux, Esq., of Calcutta.

26. At Nusseerabad, F. W. S. Chapman, Esq., comd 1th L.C., to Jane, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. John Littleale Gate.

— At Landour, Capt. P. T. Gaultey, to Frances, third daughter of the late Anthony Bacon, Esq., of Elcott, county of Berks.

27. At Goruckpore, George Osborne, Esq., to Rozalia, youngest daughter of the late Capt. J. C. Walter.

Oct. 2. At Calcutta, Alex. Grant, Esq., civil service, to Margaret, third daughter of Lieut. Col. James Young, of Calcutta.

3. At Cawnpore, William Vincent, Esq., to Madame Sophie Moniot.

6. Mr. Thos. Irvin to Miss Ann Spencer.

8. At Calcutta, Ens. G. O'N. Macfearn, late of H.M. 1st regt. Life Guards, to Eliza Parker, only daughter of the late Capt. H. B. Pridham, Hon. Company's service.

— Mr. F. D. Cooke to Miss Sophia S. Pownall.

9. Mr. F. W. Wynne to Miss Lydia D'Cruz.

10. At Benares, Lieut. H. E. Pearson, 18th N.I., to Fanny, second daughter of Maj. Williamson, commanding 41st N.I.

12. Mr. J. Pyvah to Miss I. Leblon.

13. Mr. P. D'Souza to Miss C. S. Wright.

16. At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. R. T. Stout, H.C. marine, to Miss M. C. Barnfield.

18. At Calcutta, Capt. J. C. M. Shepherd, of the bark *Samuel Harrocks*, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Thomas Christie, Esq., of Calcutta.

— At Calcutta, G. P. Good, Esq., 1st N.I., to Frances, third and youngest daughter of the late Capt. Edward Touseint.

— At Calcutta, Albert de H. Larpent, Esq., to Catherine Lydia, daughter of the late Capt. L. Shaw, of the Bengal army.

DEATHS.

July 12. At Sehere, in Bhopal, Ann Maria, wife of Mr. F. W. Pierce.

Aug. 20. At Kotah, Roger Foley, Esq., assistant surgeon, political agency in Harrowtee, aged 38.

27. At Saugor, Miss A. H. Fort, aged 14.

28. At Mussoorie, Capt. Owen, of H.M. 3d Buffs.

30. At Agra, Robert, son of Dr. R. Brown, garri-son surgeon of Chunar, aged 21.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Joseph Ramey, aged 43.

31. Mr. John Williams, of the ship *Jawa*, aged 32. Sept. 1. At Calcutta, Romis Marsellas, aged 15, son of the late Mr. Thomas Bowler.

3. At Futtighurh, Mr. Thomas Lambert, chaplain's clerk and station school master, aged 38.

4. At Soogong, Miss Mary Martindell.

5. At Calcutta, Mr. James Hart, of the military department, aged 41.

10. At Calcutta, Eleonora, wife of Mr. J. H. Saviel, daughter of the late Mr. John Martin Bolat, aged 22.

— At Hazareebaugh, Mary, eldest daughter of Qu. Mast. H. Mayne, H.M. 40th F., aged 16.

11. At Chinsurah, Louisa, wife of Mr. A. Defregady, aged 20.

13. Mr. John Royce, of the ship *Jawa*, aged 34.

16. At Calcutta, Mary, wife of Mr. Henry Cla-remont, aged 33.

— At Alipore, of fever, Master John Bleumer-hasset Collins, aged 15.

— Mr. Pyle, of the ship *Lady Ragles*.

19. At Calcutta, Miss Hannah Sansum, of the European Orphan Asylum, aged 14.

21. At Hooghly (Bandel), Mrs. M. L. Tomkyns, relict of Mr. W. Tomkyns, late of the Accountant General's Office, aged 40.

22. At Patna, Maria, wife of Julian Boilard, Esq., senior, aged 48.

25. At Calcutta, Mr. Arch. Fleming, senior assis-tant, Judicial department, aged 50.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Catherine Sukens, relict of the late Peter Sukens, Esq., aged 66.

28. At Sooty, on his passage down from Agra to join his corps, Dr. McCreery, surgeon of H.M. 9th Foot, starved at Chinsurah.

30. At Calcutta, Mr. P. C. De Sylva, aged 20.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Jos. Purcell, H.M. 16th Lan-cers.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Cornelius, aged 39.

Oct. 3. At his palace, rather suddenly, His High-ness the Nawab of Moorshedabad, aged 20. His successor is a boy about ten years of age, who will have an income of about Rs. 60,000 per month.

— At Cawnpore, Lieut. Col. Hugh Ross, com-manding the 7th regt. N.I.

4. At Calcutta, Rachel Rebecca, lady of James Graves, Esq., rector of the Calcutta High School, aged 21.

— At Calcutta, Mary, wife of Mr. John Leach, of the Sudder Dewannee Adawlut, aged 32.

5. At Calcutta, Mr. E. H. Budd, fourth mate of the ship *Herefordshire*, aged 19.

6. At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Renaud, midship-man of the ship *Herefordshire*, aged 19.

7. At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Ribeiro, aged 24.

8. At Calcutta, William Sturmer, Esq., of the military auditor general's office, aged 45.

— At Calcutta, Mr. John Martin, aged 32.

9. Mrs. Francisca Leblon, aged 45.

— At Calcutta, Miss Elizabeth Oliver.

10. At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Burt, aged 32.

12. At Chittagong, Mrs. L. Echaud, aged 72.

13. At Calcutta, Mr. John Fitch, aged 29.

14. At Calcutta, Mr. John Stark, of the General Post-office, aged 34.

15. Mr. John Johnson, aged 27.

20. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Henry, aged 45.

Latelty. At Dum Dum, Mr. John Shirreff, son of the late Rev. Wm. Shirreff, of St. Ninian's, Stirling.

— In Fort William, W. White, Esq., lieutenant and adj. H.M. 3d Buils, aged 29.

— At Calcutta, Mr. William John Hooker, livery stable keeper, aged 57.

— At sea, within thirty miles of Amherst Town Mr. R. H. Aitchison, aged 23.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

FRANKS — RETURNS OF ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS TO DOCTOR O'CONNOR.

Head-Quarters, Bangalore, Aug. 9, 1838.—Adverting to the G. O. C. C. of the 9th January last, the following extract from the minutes of consultation in the ecclesiastical department, under date the

31st ult., transmitted to the Commander-in-chief, is published for the general information of the army.

Para. 2. "The Right Hon. the Governor in Council authorizes the officers commanding military stations to frank the returns of sacred offices, which the Roman Catholic priests in the interior may have occasion to transmit periodically to the Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor, under the Order of Government of the 19th Dec. last."

COMMANDS, ABSENTEE ALLOWANCES, &c.

Fort St. George, Aug. 28, 1838.—1. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, in assimilation with the system in Bengal, a general officer on the staff of the Madras army shall be considered entitled to his full salary for the regulated period of absence for officers generally, viz. six months on private affairs, and two years on medical certificate, within the limits of the presidency, the command during his absence being held, without an *extra* remuneration, by the next senior officer, of whatever grade or command; the latter will not, therefore, transfer his own ostensible command; but when called away on duty, the next in seniority will be entitled to the allowance of a third class brigade, as in the case of the accidental charge of two or more corps.

2. A general officer on the staff is in no case to exercise command over the troops in his division when absent beyond its limits.

SHOTTED AMMUNITION TO CORPS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Sept. 3, 1838.—The following rules for the supply of shotted ammunition to corps of the line are, with the sanction of government, established in supersession of previous regulation.

The allotment of shotted cartridges for European infantry of the line on field service is fixed at sixty rounds per man and six flints, twenty-four rounds of which to be carried in the pouch.

The allotment of shotted cartridges for native infantry of the line on field service, is fixed at forty-eight rounds per man and five flints, of which twenty-four rounds to be carried in the pouch.

Within frontier, on the line of march or escort duty, twelve rounds per man of shotted ammunition and two flints, to be carried in the pouch of infantry, unless under special orders from army headquarters.

The allotment of shotted cartridges for horse artillery is fixed at twelve rounds per man and two flints, on the new pattern pouch being supplied.

The allotment of shotted cartridges for

cavalry is fixed at sixteen rounds per man and two flints.

All outposts within frontier being supplied with a reserve stock of field ammunition, corps or detachments which may have expended their ammunition are authorized to receive, on indent from the reserve stock, such proportion as may be required, the officer commanding at the post being answerable that he reports to the military board without delay the issue, and indent on the nearest store department for its replacement.

The attention of officers commanding detached stations or outposts is called to the necessity of maintaining their reserve stock of ammunition, at all times, in a state of perfect efficiency.

CRUELTY TO NATIVES—LIEUT. STOKES AND ENSIGN ORR.

Fort St. George, Sept. 4, 1838.—The following extracts from a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors in the military department, dated 4th July 1838, are published for the information of the army.

Para. 1. "We have repeatedly expressed and enforced our intention of dismissing from the Company's service every officer who shall be proved to have been guilty of cruelty to any native, either by violently and illegally beating, or otherwise maltreating him; and we have desired the local Governments to be very particular in bringing to our notice any instance of that kind that may occur.

2. "It is with deep regret that our attention has now been called to the cases of two officers of your establishment, who were arraigned in June and July last before the same court-martial on separate charges of the murder of natives.

3. "The first of these officers is Lieut. Oliver D. Stokes of the 4th reg. N. I., who was charged with 'wilful murder' in having 'struck with a sword on the left side of the neck, Paupiah, private in the same regiment, and thereby inflicted a mortal wound, whereof he, the said Paupiah, died at the same place on the same day.' Lieut. Stokes was found guilty of so much 'of the charge as amounts to manslaughter,' and sentenced to be imprisoned for the space of two years and six months.

4. "This decision was 'confirmed' by the Commander-in-chief, who directed that Lieut. Stokes should be forwarded from Cannanore to the jail of Madras, and that the period of his imprisonment should be calculated from the date of his reception there.

5. "We have carefully perused and considered the whole of the proceedings on the trial of this officer, and we are satisfied that the good of the service, no less

than justice to the native soldiers, imperatively requires that he should be immediately dismissed from the Company's army.

6. "We accordingly direct that you forthwith strike his name out of the list of the army.

7. "After disposing of the case of Lieut. Stokes, the court-martial proceeded to the trial of Ensign Sutherland G. G. Orr, of the 23d reg. N.I., on a charge of wilful murder, in having 'struck and kicked with his hands and feet, on the left side of his body, Powel, his servant, and thereby occasioned a rupture of the spleen, whereof he, the said Powel, died at the same place on the same day.'

8. "Of this charge, the court-martial found Ensign Orr to be 'not guilty,' a finding which was 'approved' by the Commander-in-chief.

9. "It being evident, from the finding of the court-martial on the charge against Lieut. Stokes, that they considered themselves not to be limited to the strict terms of the charge, but to be empowered to find any minor degree of guilt as established by the evidence, we are disposed to view their acquittal of Ens. Orr of the charge of murder as an entire acquittal of all and every degree of guilt as connected with the death of his late servant.

10. "We have, however, observed with much regret, from the evidence adduced on the trial, that Ens. Orr inflicted a blow or blows upon the man whose death gave rise to the charge against him, and we are of opinion that his conduct was highly reprehensible. We cannot doubt but that this melancholy instance of the death of a fellow-creature so immediately after receiving the blows, will act as a powerful and effectual warning to Ens. Orr, and to the service at large, to abstain hereafter from the unworthy, degrading, and highly reprehensible practices, of striking or beating their native servants. Whilst expressing this hope, we desire that Ens. Orr be informed that if, contrary to our expectations, he shall be proved upon any future occasion to have been guilty of such misconduct, whatever may be its degree, he will certainly be dismissed from the Company's service.

11. "We desire that you will publish this despatch in general orders."

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

Fort St. George, Sept. 6, 1838.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize an increase of ten men per company to each native infantry regiment of the line. His Exc. the Commander-in-chief is requested to adopt immediate measures to recruit the number of men required to complete the establishment.

APPLICATIONS FROM OFFICERS FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Sept. 6, 1838.—The Commander-in-chief desires that, until further orders, officers commanding divisions and forces will not give furtherance to applications from officers serving under their command for leave of absence on private affairs to Europe, or beyond the limits of this presidency, except in cases of the most pressing emergency, when the circumstances are to be fully stated in giving transmission to the application.

REVISION OF THE EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

Fort St. George, Sept. 18, 1838.—With reference to the G. O. G., dated the 31st July 1838, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council directs that the following revision of the establishment of the Madras European Regiment have effect from the 1st instant, and that all ranks in excess of the number therein laid down, be borne as supernumeraries until vacancies occur to bring them on the established strength: Revised Establishment.—1 colonel; 2 lieutenant-colonels; 2 majors; 10 captains; 16 lieutenants; 8 ensigns; 2 surgeons; 2 assist.-surgeons; 1 serj. major; 1 qu.-master serjeant; 1 schoolmaster serjeant; 40 serjeants; 40 corporals; 20 drummers and fifers; 650 privates; 1 choultry, and 2 peons, bazaar establishment; 20 puckallees, 1 matries, and 3 artificers, quarter-masters' establishment; 1 2d apothecary, 2 assist.-apothecaries, 3 medical apprentices, and 1 native 2d dresser, medical establishment.

1 colonel, unattached; 1 adjutant, 1 qu.-master, 10 colour serjeants, 2 drum and fife majors, 1 drill serjeant, and 1 drill corporal, non-effective.

DRUMS AND FIFES IN L. I. CORPS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Sept. 8, 1838.—Under the authority of government, the use of drums and fifes in regiments of light infantry is to be discontinued; and each regiment is in future to have two bugles per company. The drums and fifes are accordingly to be returned into store, and men who may be in excess of the revised establishment are to be returned as supernumeraries until otherwise disposed of.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Fort St. George, Oct. 2 and 16, 1838.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased, at the recommendation of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, to order the following movements:

H. M. 4th Foot (Left Wing of), from Fort St. George to Bangalore.

H. M. 39th do., Bangalore to Bellary.

11. M. 54th do. (Head Quarters and Right Wing of), Trichinopoly to Fort St. George.

11. M. 4th do. (Head Quarters and Right Wing of), Fort St. George to Bangalore, when relieved by the 54th regt.

2d L. C., on route from Trichinopoly to Bellary, to Jaulnah.

7th do., Jaulnah to Bellary.

29th N.I., Masulipatam to Jaulnah.

39th do., Jaulnah to Masulipatam.

5th do., Trichinopoly to Palamcottah.

33d do., Palamcottah to Vellore.

15th do., Vellore to Trichinopoly.

OFFICERS REMOVING FROM ONE PLACE TO ANOTHER.

Fort St. George, Oct. 16, 1838.—An officer removed from one corps, station, or department, to another, has a period not exceeding one month* allowed him for preparation; after which, should he not join within the prescribed time, he will become subject to a forfeiture of his pay and allowances, unless leave of absence be obtained by him. Officers returning from sea or from furlough must join their corps or stations within the period prescribed by regulation, exclusive of one month allowed for preparation to move, in failure of which they forfeit their regimental allowances for the period in excess.

When an officer, European or native, is proceeding on duty, he is not restricted to time; but if any unusual delay occurs in the performance of the duty, the Commander-in-chief will take such notice of the circumstance as in his Excellency's opinion it may deserve.

The regulated travelling allowance according to distance will be payable in all cases in which officers, by travelling dak or otherwise expeditiously, arrive at their destinations in a shorter period than the time prescribed by regulation.

The allowance of a halt for every Sunday is on all occasions to be made in addition to the period of travelling by distance at the rate of ten miles a day.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Sept. 19. G. A. Harris, Esq., to be head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Bellary (not T. I. P. Harris, Esq., as erroneously inserted last month).

25. Kandotte Ramer Nair to act as government pleader in Auxiliary Court of Malabar.

28. J. F. McKennie, Esq., to act as muster attendant at Madras, during absence of Capt. Dalrymple on sick cert.

J. J. Franklin, Esq., to act as assistant master attendant and boat paymaster.

* Excepting removals between the following stations:—Madras, the Mount, Palaveram, and Poonamallee.

Oct. 1. A. Maclean, Esq., to act as 3d member of Board of Revenue, during absence of Mr. Walter Elliott on leave.

J. C. Morris, Esq., to act as temporary member of Board of Revenue.

2. John Walker, Esq., to act as deputy collector of Madras, and superintendent of stationery, during absence of Mr. J. A. Hindlestone on leave; and as Canarese translator to Government, during absence of Mr. Walter Elliot.

G. M. Swinton, Esq., to act as head assistant to collector and magistrate of Chingleput, during absence of Mr. Bird on other duty.

Maj. W. Havelock, R.N., of H.M. 4th L. Drags., to act as private secretary to Right Hon. the Governor, during absence of Mr. Walter Elliot on leave.

Capt. J. F. Clerk, 3d L.I., to act as police magistrate, during absence of Mr. John Walker on other duty.

E. Sellon, Esq., to act as postmaster at Secunderabad, during employment of Capt. Macdonald on other duty.

9. T. W. Goodwyn, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Malabar, during employment of Mr. Smith on other duty.

J. C. Taylor, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Salem, during employment of Mr. Ogilvie on other duty.

M. Murray, Esq., to act as head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Nellore, during employment of Mr. Taylor on other duty.

G. T. Beauchamp and T. Clarke, Esqrs., to be commissioners for drawing of government lotteries of present year, in room of Messrs. Kaye and Davidson, who have left the presidency.

16. P. Irvine, Esq., to act as head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Madras, during employment of Mr. Goodwyn on other duty.

W. E. Jellicoe, Esq., to act as register to Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for northern division, during employment of Mr. Beauchamp on other duty.

23. Mookail Gramom Mootoo Ayea to be government pleader in Auxiliary Court of Cochin.

Capt. G. W. Whistler, police magistrate, resumed his duties on the 1st Sept.

John Walker, Esq., took charge of the offices of the Canarese translator to government, and of the superintendent of stationery, the latter on the 5th, the former on the 3d Oct.

Furloughs, &c.—Sept. 8. H. Harington, Esq., leave to Neigherry Hills, for six months, for health.—11. W. M. Molle, Esq., in extension, for seven months, to proceed to N.S. Wales on private affairs.—16. T. A. Anstruther, Esq., leave for two months, to proceed to western coast and Bombay.—26. J. A. Hindlestone, Esq., leave for five months, on private affairs.—Walter Elliot, Esq., for six months, to visit Egypt, on private affairs.—Oct. 16. Alex. Sutherland, Esq., in extension, for six weeks, to enable him to reach Madras.—23. H. Forbes, Esq., for six weeks, to visit Bangalore, on private affairs.

ECCLIESIASTICAL.

Oct. 2. The Rev. C. Jeaffreson to be chaplain of Jaulnah.

The Rev. F. G. Lugard to be chaplain of Cannanore.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Sept. 28, 1838.—19th N.I. Ens. R. W. H. Lyecester to be lieutenant, v. Bryce resigned; date of com. 25th Sept. 1838.

Assist. Surg. E. Smith to be civil surgeon at Guntoor.

Oct. 2.—Capt. J. Chisholme, of artillery, to be commissary of ordnance at Bangalore, v. Capt. Ley who has been permitted to resign that app.

Capt. F. Blundell, of artillery, to act as director of artillery depot of instruction, during absence of Major Derville, on sick cert.

Lieut. W. C. Rolland, of artillery, to act as commissary of ordnance at Bellary, during absence of Capt. Blundell on other duty.

Lieut. W. A. Orr, of artillery, to command detachment of artillery in the Fort, and to be extra aid-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor.

Capt. W. P. Macdonald, 41st N.I., to act as superintendent of family payments and pensions, during employment of Capt. Thorpe on other duty.

Lieut. P. Shaw, 34th L. Inf., to be major of brigade at Bangalore (from date of march of 32d regt.), so long as his corps may form part of troops composing that cantonment.

Lieut. J. J. Ashton, horse brigade, to be adj. of A troop artillery, from date of its march from Bangalore.

Cadet of Infantry H. Hoseason admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Assist. Surg. Thomas Grigg to act as residency surgeon at Tanjore, during absence of Assist. Surg. Brooking on sick cert.

Oct. 5.—Surg. R. H. Buchanan to be civil surgeon in Malabar. (The app. of Assist. Surg. Joseph Adams, M.D., cancelled.)

Oct. 9.—Artillery. 1st Lieut. N. H. Elsie to be capt., and 2d Lieut. J. A. Gunthorpe to be 1st Lieut., v. Seton retired; date of coms. 5th Oct. 1834.

25th N.I. Lieut. W. B. Jackson to be capt., and Ens. Geo. Harkness to be lieut., v. Cosby dec.; date of coms. 30th Sept. 1834.

Capt. Wm. Justice, 5th N.I., to be military secretary to Commander-in-chief, from 6th Oct.

2d Lieut. F. G. Nuthall, of artillery, brought on effective strength from 5th Oct. 1834, to complete estab. of that corps.

The services of Maj. C. St. J. Grant, 52d N.I., under orders of resident at Hyderabad, placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief, consequent on his promotion, from 11th Aug. 1834.

Oct. 12.—Artillery. 2d Lieut. G. P. Eaton to be 1st Lieut., v. Gunthorpe dec.; date of com. 5th Oct. 1834. Supernum. 2d Lieut. A. T. Cadell brought on effective strength from 5th Oct. 1834, to complete estab.

Oct. 16.—Artillery. Maj. J. N. Abdy to be lieutenant-col., Capt. Fred. Bond to be major, 1st Lieut. S. S. Trevor to be capt., and 2d Lieut. J. D. Mein to be 1st Lieut., v. Paske retired; date of coms. 15th Oct. 1834.

16th N.I. Ens. G. S. Mardell to be lieut., v. Peppercombe dec.; date of com. 9th Oct. 1834.

Supernum. 2d Lieut. Ronald Macpherson, of artillery, brought on effective strength from 15th Oct. 1834, to complete estab. of that corps.

Capt. R. Codrington, 46th N.I., to continue to act as paymaster at Trichinopoly on Capt. Douglas's responsibility, until relieved by Capt. Maclean, from 15th Sept.

Oct. 23.—41st N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. C. Rochford to be capt., and Ens. R. W. T. Money to be lieut., v. Macarthur retired; date of coms. 19th Oct. 1834.

Cadet of Infantry John Daniel admitted on estab. and prom. to ensign.

Head Quarters, Sept. 3, 1835.—Ens. A. K. Clarke to do duty with 24th N.I.

Sept. 4.—Cornet G. K. Newbery, at his own request, removed from 6th to 8th L.C.

Sept. 6.—Assist. Surgs. W. Butler removed from 7th to 10th N.I., and T. D. Harrison from 10th to 7th do.

Sept. 7.—Assist. Surg. J. C. Campbell to do duty with H.M. 55th regt., and to afford medical aid to detachment of Madras Europ. Regt. under command of Capt. Forbes on its way to Secunderabad.

Assist. Surg. D. Macfarlane, M.D., removed from Presidency General Hospital to do duty with H.M. 55th regt., and to proceed and join with Capt. Forbes's detachment.

Lieut. H. Nott, 19th N.I., to act as qu. mast. and interp. to that corps, v. Shepherd resigned.

Sept. 8.—Ens. E. J. Yates, at his own request, removed from 18th to 34th Light Infantry.

Sept. 12.—Capt. J. Wynch removed from horse brigade to 2d bat. artillery, and J. T. Baldwin from 2d bat. to horse brigade ditto.

Sept. 14.—Lieut. Arthur Wyndham, 2d N.I., to act as deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. in Ceded Districts, during absence of Capt. Harris on sick cert., or till further orders.

Sept. 15.—Ens. R. W. Godfrey removed, at his own request, from 34th L. Inf. to 18th regt.

Sept. 17.—Lieut. George De Sausmarez, 21st N.I., to act as adjutant of that corps.

1st Lieut. J. P. Bensford removed from H. brigade to 1st bat. artillery, and 2d Lieut. F. C. Vardon from 1st bat. to H. brigade ditto.

Assist. Surgs. W. Butler removed from 10th N.I. to 3d L.C., and S. Chippeudall from 3d L.C. to 10th N.I.

Assist. Surg. J. D. V. Packman removed from 40th N.I. to do duty with H.M. 62d regt.

Sept. 19.—Surgs. W. A. Hughes removed from 14th to 21st N.I., and R. Scott from 21st to 14th do.

Sept. 21.—Assist. Surg. D. D. Foulis, M.D., removed from H.M. 62d regt. and app. to afford medical aid to wing of 43d N.I. stationed at Chicacole.

Sept. 22.—Ens. J. H. Grant removed from 16th to do duty with 50th N.I.

Assist. Surg. A. C. B. Neill, M.D., removed from 2d bat. Artillery to do duty with H.M. 54th regt.

Sept. 24.—The following removals ordered:—Lieut. Col. J. Henry, from 25th to 21st regt.; P. Halteman, 39th to 30th do.; A. B. Dyce, 1st to 34th do.; J. W. Cleveland, 34th to 39th do.; T. G. Newell, 21st to 25th do.; P. Whannel, 3d L. Inf. to 1st do.; J. Leggett (late prom.) to 3d L. Inf.

Lieut. Col. C. Herbert, recently transf. to Inv. estab., posted to 2d N.V. Bat.

Sept. 25.—Lieut. H. Harriott, 39th N.I., to act as qu. mast. and interp., v. Hughes dec.

Lieut. G. H. S. Yates to be acting adj. of 8th N.I., instead of acting qu. mast. and interp., as notified in G.O.'s of 10th Sept.

Sept. 29.—Capt. J. Shepherd, 24th regt., to act as cantonment adj. of Palaveram, v. Richardson proceeded with his regt.

Ens. T. M. Warre, 9th N.I., to act as adjutant of that corps.

Assist. Surg. P. Roe, M.D., removed from 14th to 29th N.I.

Oct. 1.—The undermentioned ensigns removed from 16th and 18th regts. to do duty with corps specified, viz.—Ensigns C. O. Lukin, A. C. Silver, J. G. Russell, A. Cooper, W. Swinton, and R. J. C. South, 24th N.I.; R. Jones, 34th L.I.; G. Emerson, H. R. Owen, J. D. Dale, W. S. Simpson, and A. C. Macartney, 39th N.I.

Oct. 3.—Ens. J. H. Butler, 49th N.I., to remain at Bangalore till 31st Oct., when he will proceed to join his corps.

Ens. H. Hoseason to do duty with 24th N.I.

Assist. Surg. T. T. Smith posted to 37th N.I.

Oct. 5.—Assist. Surg. J. Coleridge removed from general hospital to do duty with left wing H.M. 4th regt.

Oct. 6.—Capt. J. M. Ley brought on effective strength of horse brigade, v. Seton retired.

Ens. A. L. Steele removed from 32d to do duty with 38th N.I.

Oct. 9.—Lieut. E. H. Short, 29th N.I., permitted to reside at Rajahmundry during period of his suspension from rank and pay.

Assist. Surg. C. Woodford removed from 2d bat. artillery to do duty with right wing H.M. 4th regt.

Oct. 10.—Ens. C. F. F. Haastad, 11th N.I., permitted to remain at Bangalore till 1st Nov., when he will proceed to join his corps at Kamptee.

Oct. 11.—Assist. Surg. C. Woodford removed from H.M. 4th to do duty with H.M. 63d regt.; and Assist. Surg. J. Kennedy, M.D., from 2d bat. artillery, to do duty with H.M. 4th regt.

Oct. 16.—The following removals ordered:—Surg. B. Williams from 37th to 14th regt.; Surg. R. Scott from 14th to 37th do.; Assist. Surg. T. T. Scott from 37th to 14th do.

Permitted to retire from the Service.—Sept. 28. Capt. R. S. Seton, artillery, on pension of a major. —Oct. 2. Lieut. Col. T. T. Paske, artillery, on

pension of his rank.—19. Capt. A. Macarthur, 41st N.I., on pension of a lieut. col., under provisions of G.O.G. 19th Jan. 1838.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Sept. 26. 2d Lieut. T. H. Campbell, artillery.—Lieut. A. B. Kerr, 24th N.I.—Lieut. W. E. Lockhart, 45th do.—Oct. 2. Ens. R. W. T. Money, 41st N.I.—3. Assist. Surg. T. T. Smith.

Examinations.—Cornet A. R. Thornhill, 5th L.C., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by the military committee at the college, has been reported to have made creditable progress, fully entitling him to the authorized moonshee allowance.

Lieut. G. A. Marshall, 18th N.I., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Bangalore, and it appearing that he has made creditable progress, the Commander-in-chief authorizes his receiving the regulated moonshee allowance.

Lieut. F. Knyvett, 31st L.I., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Masulipatan, and it appearing from the report that he has made creditable progress, the Commander-in-chief authorizes his receiving the regulated moonshee allowance.

Assist. Surg. E. G. Balfour having been examined in the Hindoostanee language, by a committee at Secunderabad, and it appearing from the report that he has made a very creditable progress, the Commander-in-chief authorizes his receiving the regulated moonshee allowance.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 26. 2d Lieut. R. Macpherson, Artillery, for health.—Oct. 2. Lieut. Edward Green, 2d N.I., for health (to embark from Western Coast).—Ens. J. Freese, 2d N.I., for health.—5. Capt. A. Pinson, 46th N.I., for one year, on private affairs.—6. Lieut. J. H. Tapp, 23d N.I.—16. Lieut. J. C. Whitty, 7th N.I., for health.—Maj. F. Hunter, 1st L.C., for three years, for health (*via* Bombay).

To visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for leave to Europe).—Sept. 16. Assist. Surg. W. P. M. Molle, 37th N.I., for health.—Oct. 1. Lieut. C. J. Cock, Artillery.—9. Capt. W. W. Dunlop, 56th N.I.—Capt. M. Joseph, C.E.V. Bat.—11. Lieut. J. G. S. Cadell, 3d L.C.—16. Capt. J. M. Boyes, 38th N.I.

To Madras.—Sept. 11. Capt. James Robertson, deputy assist. com. gen., from Tenasserim Provinces, for health *via* Calcutta, from 30th May. (His unexpired portion of leave of absence cancelled from 26th Aug.)

To Bombay.—Sept. 11. Lieut. F. Templer, 51st N.I., from 15th Nov. 1838 to 15th March 1839.—Oct. 2. Ens. G. Free, doing duty with 24th N.I., for three months, on private affairs.

To Neigherry Hills.—Sept. 8. Capt. P. Beddingfield, 37th N.I., from 31st Aug. 1838 to 30th June 1839, for health (to proceed *via* Presidency and Bangalore).—18. Capt. H. L. Harris, deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. Ceded Districts, in continuation till 31st July 1839, for health.—26. Assist. Surg. S. Brooking, until 30th Sept. 1839, for health.

To Masulipatan.—Sept. 21. Capt. W. Rawlins, 40th N.I., from Tenasserim Provinces, for two months, on private affairs, from 31st July.

To Western Coast.—Sept. 21. Brev. Capt. D. Archer, 20th N.I., from 11th Sept. 1838 to 15th Jan. 1839, for health.—Oct. 16. Lieut. J. M. Rees, Eur. Regt., till 30th Sept. 1839, for health (also to Neigherry Hills).

To Cape of Good Hope.—Oct. 9. Lieut. Col. C. Herbert, 2d N.V.B., for two years, for health.

To Cape and New South Wales.—Oct. 5. Surg. D. Munro, for health (eventually to Europe).—23. Lieut. J. Mylne, 27th N.I., for eighteen months, for health.

To Sea.—Oct. 16. Lieut. J. Seager, 8th N.I., from 23d July to 30th Nov. 1838, for health.

Cancelled.—Oct. 2. The leave to England granted on 7th Aug. to Lieut. R. Farquhar, 28th N.I.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Aug. 31. Brighton, from Boston and Cape.—**SEPT. 2. H.M.S. Favourite,** from Vizagapatam.—

G. Jeune Nelly, from Pondicherry.—7. **Esmond,** from Calcutta.—8. **Peteril,** from Tutecorin and Paumbam.—13. **Trident,** from Bordeaux, Bourbon, &c.—14. **Pondicherry,** from Bordeaux and Pondicherry.—17. **John William Dare,** from Mauritius; **Sarah,** from Vizagapatam, &c.—23. **Olinda,** from Coringa.—26. **June,** from Ganjam, &c.—28. **Plantagenet,** from London.—Oct. 4. **Olinda,** from Pondicherry.—5. **Swallow,** from Bussiere and Bombay; **Phoenix,** from Calcutta; **Charbon,** from Mauritius.—6. **Isadora,** from Vizagapatam, &c.—10. **H.M. st. Cruiser,** from Trincomallee.—11. **H.M.S. Volage,** from Masulipatan; **John Fleming,** from Calcutta and Masulipatan.—12. **John William Dare,** from Coringa.—14. **Catherine,** Pendencygrass, from Vizagapatam.—17. **Catheriac,** Evans, from London.—19. **Rahmanic,** from Colombo.—21. **Britannia,** from Mauritius.—**Moundstuart Elphinstone,** from London.

Departures.

SEPT. 2. Grecian, for Calcutta.—3. **Lord Elphinstone,** for Mauritius.—4. **Cushman Merchant,** for Cuddalore and Mauritius.—7. **Minerva,** for Northern Ports.—8. **H.M.S. Favourite,** for Trincomallee.—11. **Esmond,** for Colombo and Bombay.—12. **Catherine,** for Northern Ports.—14. **Trident,** for Calcutta.—19. **Indian Oak,** for Calcutta.—26. **John William Dare,** for Coringa.—23. **Pondicherry,** for Calcutta.—25. **Olinda,** for Pondicherry.—27. **Avond Chandler,** for Moulmein.—28. **Sarah,** for Northern Ports; **Betsy,** for the Straits.—Oct. 2. **Seringapatam,** for Calcutta; **Guillardon,** for Hobart Town and Sydney.—4. **Plantagenet,** for Calcutta.—6. **Minerva,** for Cape and London.—9. **Hindustan,** for Straits and China; **June,** for Masulipatan, &c.—11. **Phoenix,** for Pondicherry and Marseilles.—13. **H.M. st. Cruiser,** to sea.—14. **Olinda,** for Bordeaux.—15. **H.M.S. Volage,** for Calcutta.—16. **John Fleming,** for Cape and London.—17. **Charbon,** for Moulmein.—19. **John William Dare,** for Coringa.

Passengers per Guillardon, for Hobart Town and Sydney, from Madras: Mrs. Mollé; Mrs. Mahon; Capt. Mahon; Capt. A. T. Cotton; W. M. Mollé, Esq., C.S.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 8. At Belgaum, Mrs. Browne, of a daughter.
25. At Bowenpally, Secunderabad, the lady of E. C. Collins, Esq., 6th L.C., of a daughter.
31. At Masulipatan, the lady of T. J. W. Thomas, Esq., of a daughter.
Sept. 4. At Pulicat, Mrs. C. V. Zscherpel, of a son.
6. At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. Halsted, assistant to the Mysore commissioner, of a daughter.
8. At Mangalore, the lady of T. C. Hawkes, Esq., 23d L.I., of a daughter.
9. At the French Rocks, Mrs. Margaret Ward, of a daughter.
13. At Chittoor, the lady of H. A. Brett, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— At Ossoor, the lady of Capt. John Hill, 24th N.I., of a son.
— At Madras, Mrs. J. Nourse, of a son.
15. At Madras, the lady of John Arathoon, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Gopalpore, the lady of Capt. J. Shepherd, 24th N.I., of a son.
17. At Madras, the wife of J. G. Turnbull, Esq., accountant general, of a daughter.
— Mrs. J. A. Tatius, of a daughter.
— Mrs. J. W. Jordan, of a son.
22. At Bangalore, Mrs. J. F. Miller, of a daughter.
23. At Vellore, the lady of Capt. Logan, paymaster Centre division, of a son.
24. At Bellary, the lady of Capt. William Bremner, 47th N.I., of a daughter.
— At Madras, the lady of A. F. Bruce, Esq., C.S., of a son.
— Mrs. T. D. W. Clark, of a daughter.
— At Madras, Mrs. Oliver, of a daughter.
— Mrs. J. H. Bartley, of a daughter.
25. At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. W. L. Sepplings, 4th N.I., of a son.
27. At Bangalore, the lady of A. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., of a son.
30. At Royapuram, the lady of Capt. Thos. Locke, 1st N.V.B., of a daughter.

30. At Masulipatam, the lady of Capt. W. E. A. Elliott, 29th N.I., of a son.
 Oct. 1. At Vizagapatam, the lady of Capt. C. Bond, of a daughter.
 2. Mrs. P. Abreu, of a daughter.
 3. At Vepery, Mrs. S. Scriven, of a son.
 5. At Madras, the wife of Mr. George Lawrence, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Aug. 29. At the French Rocks, Lieut. Hopton Stewart, 2d N.I., to Henrietta Hannah, youngest daughter of Henry Fleetwood, Esq.
 30. At Madras, Capt. David Babington, 17th N.I., sub-assist. com. general, to Maria Anne, eldest daughter of Col. James Sutherland, of the Bombay army.
 Sept. 3. At Secunderabad, the Rev. John Mc Evoy, M.A., chaplain, to Susanah Harris Hope, widow of the late Lieut. W. Hope, H.M. 55th regt. of Foot.
 — At Madras, Mr. John C. Henriques to Maria, only daughter of the late Mr. Francis Brisson.
 5. Mr. B. Buttery to Miss H. Gordon.
 11. At Cannanore, Lieut. P. A. S. Powys, 4th N.I., to Mary Anne Charlotte, eldest daughter of Capt. Morphet, H.M. 37th regt.
 — At Chicacole, Mr. Pask Madeira to Miss Anne Newcastle.
 12. At Madras, the Rev. J. P. Horsford, colonial chaplain of Trincomalie, to Elizabeth, third surviving daughter of Sir J. W. Hoare, Bart.
 — At Madras, the Rev. M. Winslow, of the American mission, to Anne, third daughter of the late A. Spiers, Esq., Madras medical service.
 — At Luz, Mr. L. Martin to Josephina, daughter of Mr. T. Lafleur, of Madras.
 — At Cuddalore, Francis Young, Esq., 24th regt. N.I., to Miss Rosa Matilda Kingsell.
 17. At Masulipatam, John Rohde, Esq., civil service, to Sophia Catherine, fourth daughter of P. J. Truter, Esq., civil commissioner, Cape of Good Hope.
 19. At Russellkondah, Lieut. W. Middleton, 17th regt., to Harriet Theophila, fourth surviving daughter of the late L. H. Sterling, Esq., of Madras.
 20. At the Mysore church, Arthur Wyndham, Esq., lieut. 2d N.I., youngest son of the late Hon. William Wyndham, to Anne Magdelene Louisa, only daughter of the late S. H. Burns, Esq., captain H.M. 80th Foot.
 24. At Madras, Mr. John Arathoon to Martha, daughter of the late Mr. Anthony Munis.
 25. At Masulipatam, P. Grant, Esq., collector and magistrate, to Miss Elliott.
 27. At Madras, the Rev. T. Haswell, Wesleyan minister, to Eliza, daughter of the late Johannes Narcis, Esq.
 Oct. 2. At Madras, Lieut. R. W. H. Leicester, 19th N.I., to Emma, second daughter of the late Lieut. Col. (Baron) de Kutzleben, Madras army.

DEATHS.

- July 5. At Nellore, Mr. James Browne, aged 67.
 29. At Canhoor, near Cochin, the Most Rev. Fr. Joao de Porto Teixeira, aged 80.
 Aug. 15. At Bellary, of cholera, Lieut. William Morris, of H.M. 41st regt. of Foot.
 — At Bellary, of cholera, Qu. Mast. Thomas Gibson, of H.M. 41st regt.; also Mrs. Gibson, wife of the above.
 22. At Royapooram, Mr. Joshua McDaniel, late a clerk in the military department.
 Sept. 1. At Guntoor, James Woodforde, Esq., M.D., assistant surgeon, aged 34, eldest son of the late Dr. James Woodforde, Castle Carey.
 3. At Ootacamund, Harriett Anne, eldest daughter of John Sullivan, Esq., aged 16.
 5. At Madras, Mr. James Bateman, head master of the Madras Male Orphan Asylum.
 8. At Moulmein, in his 23d year, Lieut. Conan Hopton, of H.M. 63d regt. He was killed by the accidental discharge of his fowling-piece.
 17. At Madras, Dolorinha, wife of Mr. Nicholas Pharrow, aged 28.
 25. At Masulipatam, Mrs. Rawlins, lady of Capt. Rawlins, 40th N.I.
 29. At Madras, Mr. C. M. West, pensioned lieutenant.
 30. At the village of Gookarum, when on route from Nagpore to Masulipatam, Capt. C. A. Cosby, 25th regt. N.I.

- Oct. 5. At Masulipatam, 1st-Lieut. J. H. Gunthorpe, of the Artillery.
 9. In camp, near Coodoor, of cholera, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Edward Peppercorne, 16th N.I.
 15. At Gondolard, of cholera, Mrs. Lambert, lady of Brev. Capt. Lambert, 16th N.I.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

THE HORSE ARTILLERY.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 22, 1838.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the establishment of horses for each troop of horse artillery be forthwith augmented to 169, the same as at Bengal, and that immediate measures be adopted for completing the troops with saddles and harness to the number above mentioned, viz. 169 horses and 111 men.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is further pleased to direct that the Bengal Field Battery Tables be forthwith brought into operation.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Head-Quarters, Poona, Sept. 25, 1838.
 —With the sanction of Government, the following reliefs and movements of corps will take place during the ensuing cold season, unless otherwise ordered:

- 2d L. C., from Sholapore to Mhow, on being relieved by the Madras troops.
 1st Gr. N. I., from Dharwar to Bombay.
 3d N. I., from Asseerghur to Mhow.
 4th do., from Dapoolce to Bombay; eventually to Asseerghur, on being relieved by the 22d do.
 7th do., from Sholapore to Mhow; left wing on being relieved by Madras army.
 15th do., from Bombay to Malligaum.
 16th do., from Belgaum to Dapoolce.
 17th do., right wing from Malligaum to Mhow; left wing from Broach to Mhow.
 22d do., from Belgaum to Bombay, on being relieved by the Madras army.

FULL TENTAGE.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 26, 1838.—The following extract of the Hon. Court's letter, dated 4th July last, together with the document therein alluded to, are published for information.

Para. 19. We forward for your information the copy of a reply recently given by us to a reference from the government of Madras, which had in view an extension of the allowance of full tentage to the European regiments in the presidency division.

Extract Military letter to Fort St. George, No. 80, dated 19th Dec. 1837.

Para. 29. "All officers of European corps serving on the three establishments are now upon full tentage, except those

of European infantry serving in the centre or presidency divisions of the several presidencies, agreeably to our orders, as correctly interpreted by the Government of India."

LANDING AND SHIPPING OF CARGOES ON SUNDAYS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 26, 1838.—In order to correct a misunderstanding which has come to the knowledge of Government as prevailing here, viz. that cargoes may be landed and shipped at this port on Sundays, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, for general information, that no goods will be allowed to pass the custom-house for import or export at this port on Sundays, except in extraordinary cases of absolute necessity, to be judged of by the collector of customs, and expressly admitted by him.

PASSENGERS BY COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 26, 1838.—The Hon. the Governor in Council deems it expedient to notify, that passengers by the Government steamers, which, from accident, or otherwise, may be obliged to return to port, shall have the option of proceeding in the next succeeding steamer, on the payment only of the sum fixed for messing to the captain, but shall under no circumstances be entitled to any refund of passage money.

PASSENGERS BY H. C.'S SAILING VESSELS.

Marine Department, Bombay Castle, Oct. 2, 1838.—Notice is hereby given, that the Hon. the Governor in Council has resolved, that the captains of all sailing vessels belonging to the Hon. Company's service shall be entitled to recover the sum of Rs. 400, as remuneration, from each person whom they may accommodate with a passage from the Red Sea to Bombay, during the S. W. monsoon.

SUPERINTENDING SURGEONS.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 2, 1838.—In order to assimilate the practice under this presidency with that prevailing in Bengal and Madras, according to which, when a superintending surgeon proceeds to England, the next senior surgeon within the Company's charter is to be promoted to the rank of superintending surgeon.

BANK OF CHAPLAINS.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 15, 1838.—The following extract of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated 4th July 1838, is published for general information:—

Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 28. No. 109.

Letter, dated Nov. 22, 1837.—Solicit, in reference to an application from the Directors of the Military Fund, instructions as to relative rank of Rev Mr. Eteson, an assistant chaplain.

Par. 48. "We are of opinion that chaplains appointed under the new arrangement should rank, as subscribers to the Military Fund, as captains, until they have served fifteen years in India, and subsequently as majors.

49. "We have already, in reply to a reference, communicated this opinion to the Government of Madras, as applicable to the Military Fund at that presidency, and we wish you to make a similar communication to the Government of Bombay."

STUDY OF THE VERNACULAR DIALECTS.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 18, 1838.—Considering it very desirable that every encouragement should be held out to officers in the Hon. Company's service to attain a competent knowledge of the vernacular dialects of the British or neighbouring territories on the continent of India, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased, under the authority of the Governor of India, to extend the grant of moonshee allowance to any officer acquiring the requisite degree of proficiency in any of these languages.

FORCE FOR SINDE.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 29, 1838.—The following resolution, passed in the Secret Department, under date the 28th ult., is announced for general information.

"Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India, it is the intention of this government to send a force into Sind to co-operate with the army about to be employed beyond the north-west frontier of India, under the command of his Exc. Gen. Sir Henry Fane, G. C. B., Commander-in-Chief in India; and his Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir John Keane, K. G. B. and G. C. H., having acquiesced in the wish of this government that he should assume the command of the troops to be assembled on the occasion, the Hon. the Governor in Council avails himself of his services, and his Excellency is accordingly requested to issue such orders for the organization of the force as he may deem expedient."

Head-Quarters, Oct. 30, 1838.—His Exc. the Commander-in-chief is pleased, with the sanction of the Hon. the Governor, to make the following appointments of officers for the staff duties of the troops under orders for field service.

To be *Brigadiers of 2d Class.*
Maj. Gen. Willshire, H. M. 3d, or Queen's Regt.
Colonel Gordon, 23d N. I.
Lieut. Col. Scott, H. M. 4th L. Drags.
Lieut. Col. Stevenson, Horse Artillery.

(G)

To be Majors of Brigade.

Capt. Wyllie, 21st N.I.
 Capt. Gillespie, H.M. 4th L. Drags.
 Capt. Clibborn, 1st Grenadiers.
 Capt. Coghlan, Artillery.

To be Chief Engineer.

Capt. J. Peat, commanding Sappers and Miners.

To be Field Engineers.

2d Lieut. C. North.
 2d Lieut. W. T. Marriott.

To be Field Surgeon.

Surgeon R. Penhey.

To be Medical Store-keeper.

Assist. Surg. J. Don, M.D.

To be Baggage Master.

Lieut. Crawford, 3d N.I.

GENERAL STAFF.

His Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir John Keane, K.C.B., and G.C.H., Commander-in-Chief Bombay, to command the force.

Major R. Macdonald, military secretary.

Lieut. Keane, H.M. 2d Foot; Major R. Macdonald, H.M. 54th do., aides-de-camp.

Capt. Powell, H.M. 40th Foot, Persian Interpreter and extra aide-de-camp.

Assist. Surg. B. P. Rooke, Surgeon.

Major J. Keith, deputy adjutant general.

Capt. C. Hagart, assist. adjutant general.

Major N. Campbell, deputy qu. mast. general.

Lieut. J. Ramsay, deputy, assist. ditto ditto.

Capt. J. Peat, chief engr. (comg. Sappers and Miners.)

2d Lieut. C. North, field engineer.

2d Lieut. W. F. Marriott, ditto ditto.

Superintending Surg. R. H. Kennedy, M.D.

Medical Store-keeper Assist. Surg. Don, M.D.

Capt. Bulkeley, deputy judge advocate.

Lieut. Crawford, 3d N.I., baggage master.

The above appointments are to have effect from the 1st Nov. next.

The troops are to be formed into four brigades, and the staff officers are to be attached to them in the manner set forth in the annexed detail.

BRIGADE STAFF CORPS.

Cavalry Brigade.

1st L.C.; Two Squadrons (or one Wing) H.M. 4th L. Drags.

Lieut. Col. Scott, H.M. 4th L. Drags, brigadier.
 Capt. Gillespie, H.M. 4th L. Drags, major of brigade.

Artillery.

3d and 4th Troops Horse Artillery;
 1st and 2d Companies 2d Battalion.

Lieut. Col. Stevenson, Horse Artillery, brigadier.
 Capt. Coghlan, Artillery, major of brigade.

1st Brigade of Infantry.

1st N.I.; H.M. 2d Foot; 5th N.I.

Major Gen. Willshire, H.M. 2d Foot, brigadier.
 Capt. Wyllie, 21st N.I., brigade major.

2d Brigade of Infantry.

19th N.I.; H.M. 17th Foot; 23d N.I.

Brev. Col. Gordon, 25th N.I., brigadier.
 Capt. Clibborn, 1st Grenadiers, major of brigade.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Oct. 2. Mr. C. Price to act as first assistant to collector and magistrate of Rutnagherry.

Mr. R. Y. Hassett to be second assistant to collector and magistrate of Rutnagherry, v. Mr. H. Spooner transferred for special duty to political department.

Mr. B. Hutt to be judge and session judge of Ahmedabad.

Mr. Henry Brown to be senior assistant judge and session judge of Concan, for detached station of Rutnagherry.

9. The app. of Mr. A. Bettington, as acting assistant judge and session judge of Dharwar, cancelled.

Mr. Henry Brown to act as judge and session judge of the Concan.

Mr. J. G. Lumsden to act as senior assistant judge and session judge of the Concan for detached station of Rutnagherry.

Mr. G. A. E. Campbell to be assistant judge and session judge of Poona, and assistant to agent for Sirdars in the Deccan.

10. Mr. G. L. Farrant to act as senior assistant judge and session judge of Poona, for detached station of Sholapoor, during Mr. Langford's employment on special duty in revenue department.

Mr. J. W. Woodcock to act as assistant judge and session judge of the Concan.

11. Mr. P. W. Le Geyt to act as judge and session judge of Poona, and agent for Sirdars in the Deccan.

Mr. J. Webb to act as assistant judge and session judge at Ahmednuggur.

17. Lieut. Col. C. Ovens, 26th N.I., to be resident at Sattara.

Mr. A. Elphinstone to be collector and magistrate of Rutnagherry from 1st Nov.

Mr. A. Campbell to be second assistant to collector and magistrate of Belgium from 1st Nov.

In consequence of an order declaring that from the 1st Nov. the districts now forming the principal collectorate of Poona, together with certain districts taken from the present collectorates of Ahmednuggur and Belgium, shall form two collectorates, to be denominated the collectorates of Poona and Sholapoor, the following appointments are made, to have effect from 1st Nov.:-

Mr. P. Stewart to be first assistant ditto.

Mr. W. Escombe to be second assistant ditto and acting 1st ditto.

Mr. H. P. Malet to be third assistant ditto.

Mr. J. N. Rose to be assistant ditto and acting 2d ditto.

Mr. T. Mansfield to be assistant ditto and acting 3d ditto.

Mr. C. E. T. Tytler to be assistant ditto.

Mr. W. Simson to be collector and magistrate of Sholapoor, continuing to act as collector of Belgium.

Mr. P. Stewart to act as collector and magistrate of Sholapoor.

Mr. J. S. Law to be 1st assistant ditto.

Mr. E. M. Stuart to be 2d ditto.

Mr. E. W. Burton to be 3d ditto.

Mr. W. J. Turquand was examined in the printed regulations of Government on the 18th Sept. by a committee assembled for that purpose, and was found competent to enter on the transaction of public business.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been examined in the languages set opposite their names, and pronounced to have attained such proficiency as qualifies them for the transaction of public business in those languages respectively, viz.—Mr. A. St. John Richardson, and Mr. W. J. Turquand, Persian language; Mr. J. W. Hadow and Mr. G. S. Karr, Mahratta language.

The following gentlemen have attained rank, viz.—A. W. Ravenscroft, R. C. Chambers, Geo. Coles, and W. W. Bell, as senior merchants, from 23d Jan. 1838; Patrick Scott, J. H. Bainbridge, Wm. Escombe, and J. G. Lumsden, as ditto, from 12th June 1838; John M. Davies, W. E. Frere, Ashness Remington, R. Keays, H. Young, junior, Adam Campbell, M. Larkin, E. H. Briggs, and A. Bettington, as junior merchant, from 6th June 1838; E. W. Hurton and H. R. Stracy, as factors, from 19th July 1838.

The Governor in Council has been pleased to grant one of the furlough allowances of £500 to each of the undermentioned gentlemen, for a period of three years, to commence from the dates specified, viz.—Mr. W. Stubbs, to commence on or from 1st Feb. 1839; Mr. T. Williamson, do. from date of departure of first steamer after 24th Nov. 1838; Mr. A. W. Ravenscroft, ditto, on or before 25th December 1838; Mr. R. C. Chambers, ditto,

about Nov. 1838; Mr. G. Malcolm, ditto, from date of departure of first steamer for Suez on or after 1st Dec. 1838.

Furloughs, &c.—Sept. 6. Mr. G. H. Pitt, for twelve months, to Neilgherry Hills, for health.—26. Mr. B. Doveton, to Mahabulshwar Hills, for one month, for health.—Oct. 3. Mr. W. W. Bell, to Neilgherry Hills, for twelve months, for health.—Mr. J. Buchanan, to Europe, on sick cert., on furlough allowance of £250 per annum, for three years.—Oct. 5. Mr. H. Borradaile, for twelve months, to Mauritius, and eventually to Cape.

ECCLIASTICAL.

Oct. 10. The Rev. James Jackson, M.A., chaplain of Ahmednuggur, to act at Christ Church, Hyculla, during absence of the Rev. A. K. Fletcher with the Lord Bishop; and the Rev. A. Stackhouse to act at Ahmednuggur for Rev. J. Jackson.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 13, 1838.—Lieut. S. Parr, 23d N.I., to act as adj. to Marine Bat., during absence of Lieut. Warburton on leave to Neilgherry Hills.

Brigadier G. B. Brooks (having been reported fit for duty) to rejoin his station and command at Deesa without delay.

Brigadier J. Morse, on being relieved by Brigadier Brooks, to return to Bar day, and resume command of brigade at that station.

Lieut. Col. Baguold, on being relieved from command of the Baroda brigade, agreeably with above order, will be placed at disposal of Commander-in-Chief.

Consequent on Lieut. Col. James's app. as commissary general, the following arrangements in commissariat department ordered:—Capt. D. Davidson, assist. com. gen., to continue in charge of department at presidency, without increase of rank, he not having served prescribed period to entitle him to app. of deputy com. general.—Lieut. E. Wichelo, assist. com. gen., to continue in charge of commissariat department Poona division of army.—Lieut. G. Pope, deputy assist. com. gen., to continue in charge of department, in N.D. of army, without additional rank, he not having served prescribed period to entitle him to promotion.

Sept. 21.—Capt. J. D. Hallett, sub-assist. com. gen. at Ahmednuggur, directed to proceed forthwith to the 2d bat. of the regt. of N.I. at that station to be nominated to take charge of Capt. Hallett's duties.

Sept. 22.—Lieut. A. J. Alcock, 5th N.I., to act as adj. to detachment of that regt. at Dhoolia, from 1st Sept.

Sept. 24.—Brev. Capt. W. Webb, deputy com. of ordnance at Deesa, on being relieved by an artillery officer nominated by the brigadier commanding at that station, to proceed to presidency to relieve Brev. Capt. J. Grant as acting senior deputy commissary of ordnance at Grand Arsenal.

Sept. 25.—Lieut. Kilner to resume his duties as executive engineer at Deesa on Capt. J. N. Grant assuming charge of inspecting engineer's office N.D.A.

Lieut. W. T. C. Scriven, Inv. estab., to act as adj. to N.V. Bat., during absence of Lieut. Hogg on leave to presidency.

Sept. 27.—Mr. Alex. Wright admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Oct. 2.—Senior Surg. F. Sheppee to be a superintending surgeon on this estab. from 1st March last, v. Henderson proceeded to Europe.

Lieut. H. Ashton to continue attached to Auditor General's department during Capt. Jameson's absence on sick leave.

Oct. 3.—Assist. Surg. Ferrar app. to medical charge of Bhool residuary, during absence in Sindh of Assist. Surg. Deacon, in room of Assist. Surg. Cramond whose app. has been cancelled.

Oct. 5.—The leave to Europe, on private affairs, granted to Lieut. W. H. Wardell, 5th N.I., under date 11th June last, cancelled, as that officer's ser-

vices are urgently required with his regt., now under orders for field service.

Oct. 6.—Capt. D. Carstairs, 6th N.I., to act as adj. to that regt. during absence of Lieut. Thatcher on sick cert.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. C. Stockley, 7th N.I., to act as adj. to left wing, on departure of head quarters and right wing of that regt. to Malligaum.

Lieut. G. Clarkson, 12th N.I., to act as qu. mast., and Lieut. J. C. Anderson, line adj. at Rajcote, to act as interp. in Hindoostanee to that regt. until further orders.

Oct. 9.—Capt. B. Crispin, 16th N.I., to be recruiting officer in Southern Concan, during time his regt. may remain in that quarter.

Assist. Surg. J. W. Winchester to be relieved from his duties in Indian Navy from 16th Oct., the date of his completing period of service in that branch.

Oct. 15.—The following temporary appointments made in supercession of arrangement ordered on 21st Sept., viz.—Capt. E. M. Ennis, 21st N.I., to perform duties of superintendent of bazars and police at Ahmednuggur.—Lieut. S. I. Stevens, 21st N.I., to be commissariat agent at Ahmednuggur from date of receiving charge of dept. from Capt. Ennis.

Oct. 15. Capt. Ennis, 21st N.I., to assume charge of commissariat department and bazaar at Ahmednuggur, from Capt. Hallett, date 21st Aug.

Oct. 15.—Assist. Surg. Castelleo placed in charge of Lunatic Asylum, and Assist. Surg. Neilson app. to act as coroner, during absence of Assist. Surg. Barrington at Goa.

Oct. 20.—Lieut. Bate, sub-assist. com. gen., to be deputy assistant, to complete estab. of commissariat department, from 8th Oct.

Oct. 22.—Capt. Donnelly, deputy assist. adj. gen., to perform duties of deputy assist. com. general, during absence, on responsibility, of Lieut. J. C. Hartley, on sick cert.; date 13th Oct.

Oct. 25.—Surg. W. V. Purnell, to act as superintending surgeon N. Div. of Deccan, during absence of Superin. Surg. McAdam on leave at Presidency.

Capt. Adams, deputy assist. qu. mast. gen., to take charge of divisional duties of qu. mast. general's department, in addition to his own, on departure of Lieut. Ramsay, until further orders.

Oct. 26.—Major G. J. Wilson, 23d N.I., acting agent for clothing the army, confirmed in that appointment, v. Henderson retired from the service.

Oct. 27.—Assist. Surg. W. R. Williams relieved from duty in Indian Navy, and Assist. Surg. Deas placed at disposal of Superintendent of Indian Navy for duty in that branch of service in his stead.

Assist. Surg. J. J. Atkinson directed to proceed to Presidency as next medical officer for duty in Indian Navy.

Oct. 29.—Capt. C. Rebenack, 25th N.I., to act as clothing agent for Major Wilson, during absence of latter officer on field service, and on his responsibility.

Lieut. H. Creed, at present acting adj. to 2d bat. artillery, appointed adj. to two companies of foot artillery proceeding on field service, and Lieut. Massey, now acting qu. mast. to 1st bat., to act as adj. to 2d bat. at Presidency.

Capt. C. Hunter, paymaster southern division, on being relieved from his duties at Belgau, by paymaster of Madras troops, to proceed to Bombay, and assume charge of Presidency Pay Office, as acting paymaster of Presidency division, during absence of Capt. Swanson on field service.

Head-Quarters, &c. Sept. 10, 1838.—Coruet F. H. Denys to do duty with 1st L.C., and to join head-quarters at Rajcote.

Assist. Surg. D. Costelloe, M.D., to join and do duty with European Regiment.

Sept. 11.—The following removals and postings ordered:—Col. E. Frederick (late prom.) to 12th N.I., v. Cox dec.—Lieut. Col. M. F. Bagnold from 7th to 9th N.I., v. Frederick prom.; W. Spiller (late prom.) to 7th do., and to join.

Sept. 14.—Assist. Surg. A. Burn, civil surgeon at Kaira, to perform medical duties of Guzerat Prov. Bat., during absence of Assist. Surg. Hughes on med. cert.

Sept. 20.—Assist. Surg. C. Thatcher to join and do duty with left wing 1st L.C. at Hurrole.

Sept. 22.—Cornet E. C. Campbell, 1st L.C. (reported fit for duty), to join his station.

Surg. G. H. Davis to assume medical charge of detachment of Bombay European Regt. on its arrival at Karrack.

Ens. W. W. Taylor to join 5th N.I., to which he stands posted, on arrival of that corps at presidency.

Cornet P. L. Brooke to do duty with 1st L.C., and join head-quarters at Rajcote.

Sept. 23.—Assist. Surgs. A. R. Morton and P. Cannon directed to proceed to Cutch, for general duty, and report themselves to senior officer commanding in that province.

Ens. R. Fitzgerald, 12th N.I. (reported fit for duty) to join his station.

Sept. 28.—Ens. H. Stanley to do duty temporarily with 19th N.I., until an opportunity offers to join 5th regt., to which he stands posted.

Oct. 2.—Ens. G. Stack to do duty with 10th N.I. until further orders.

Cornet L. M. Jones, after 31st Oct., to join and do duty with 2d L.C.

Oct. 5.—Assist. Surg. Black to receive medical charge of left wing 7th N.I., at Sholapore, on departure of right wing and head quarters for Malligam; date 24th Sept.

Assist. Surgs. A. Wright and R. Collum, &c., directed to proceed to Guzerat, for general duty under Superintending Surgeon of Presidency division.

Oct. 18.—The following transfers and arrangement in regt. of artillery ordered:—Capt. J. Lloyd, from 7th comp. Col. bat., to 2d comp. 2d bat., to repair to presidency forthwith; 2d Lieut. G. A. Frien, from 2d comp. Col. bat., to 2d comp. 2d bat., to proceed to presidency with company to which he is now transferred; 2d Lieut. A. B. Kemball, from 4th comp. 1st bat., to 2d comp. 2d bat.; Supernum. 2d Lieut. T. G. McDonnell to be attached to 2d comp. 2d bat., and to accompany it to presidency.

Oct. 19.—Assist. Surg. W. Parsons, 3d L.C., app. to medical charge of that regt., during absence of Surg. White on med. cert. Surg. Robson, 6th N.I., to afford medical aid to 3d L.C., until arrival at Decas of Assist. Surg. Parsons.

Ens. W. E. Macleod, now with 15th, to proceed to join 20th N.I., to which he belongs.

Oct. 23.—Lieut. Ramsay, acting assist. qu. mast. gen., Poona division, to proceed to presidency on duty.

Lieut. Col. T. Stevenson, commanding Horse Artillery, directed to repair to presidency on duty, with least possible delay.

Oct. 24.—A guard of one havildar, one naik, and twelve privates, from 5th N.I., complete in ammunition, directed to proceed this evening with Lieuts. Threshie and Ramsay, to Scinde.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. Stamford, regt. of artillery, to proceed to Satara, and receive command of detail of Golundauze at that station from 2d Lieut. Sealy; the latter on being relieved, to repair to presidency.

Oct. 25.—A division order, dated Ahmedabad 17th Oct., making the following arrangements, confirmed:—Appointing Assist. Surg. Collum to medical charge of detachment of artillery at Ahmedabad, and attaching him to 18th N.I.—Appointing Assist. Surg. Bowstead to act as garrison surgeon at Surat, during absence of Surg. Purnell.—Appointing Assist. Surg. Wright to medical charge of 13th N.I.

Oct. 27.—The following removals ordered: Col. J. W. Morris, from left to right wing European regt.; Col. W. Sandwith from right wing European regt. to 12th N.I.; Junior Col. E. Frederick to remain unattached; Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. W. Gordon from 25th to 23d N.I.; Lieut. Col. C. B. James from 23d to 25th do.

Oct. 28.—Ens. H. Pottinger to join and do duty with 24th N.I. at presidency.

Permitted to Retire from the Service.—Oct. 26. Maj. W. Henderson, European regt., on pay of lieut. col., from 20th Oct.

Examinations.—The under-mentioned officers have been reported qualified to hold the situation of interpreter by a Committee which assembled on the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th Oct., for their examination:—In *Hindustan*, 2d Lieut. G. P. Sealy, artillery; Lieut. A. Nash, engineers; Cornet G. C. Kemball, 1st L.C.; 2d Lieut. G. Macleod, engineers; Ens. W. G. Arrow, 9th N.I.; Ens. J. McGrigor, 21st N.I.—In *Maharatta*, Lieut. A. Nash, engineers; Ens. J. D. De Vitre, 25th N.I.; Lieut. F. Weinys, engineers.—In *Guzeratten*, Lieut. R. P. Hogg, Nat. Vet. Bat.; Lieut. W. P. Cormack, 15th N.I.—In *Perisium*, Ensign E. B. Eastwick, Marine Battalion.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Oct. 25. Lieut. C. Mauger, 17th N.I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Oct. 15. Capt. J. Farquharson, 9th N.I., for health.—25. Capt. E. Neslter, 30th N.I., for health.

To *Mahableshwar Hills*.—Sept. 13. Capt. G. J. Jameson, first assist. mil. auditor gen., for one month, for health.—22. Capt. J. Worthy, 18th N.I., for three months, in extension, for health.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Sept. 15.—The following temporary appointments confirmed:—Midsh. Whitburn to be acting lieut. of brig *Euphrates*, from 8th Aug.

Sept. 22.—Capt. J. Pepper to perform duties of President of Standing Survey Committee, during absence of Commander S. B. Haines, or until further orders.

Sept. 24.—Commander Haines placed at disposal of Political Department, for purpose of being employed on a mission to Aden.

Oct. 2.—Midsh. M. W. Lynch to be lieut., v. Clendon dec.; date of com. 16th April 1838.

Midsh. J. F. Jones to be lieut., v. Smith invalided; date 18th Aug. 1838.

Oct. 9.—Lieut. A. H. Nott to take charge of office of Indian Navy draftsman from date of Commander Haines's absence, or until further orders.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

SEPT. 19. Ruby, from Colombo.—OCT. 4. French corvette *Presquante*, from Muscat.—9. *Aurora*, from London; *Philanthrope*, from Bordeaux.—10. H.C. sch. *Emily*, from Bushire and Muscat.—11. *John Adam*, Eales, from Muscat, &c.—13. *Cheri kee*, from Zanzibar; *Swallow*, from London.—14. *Louisa*, from Bordeaux.—15. *Linfin*, from Liverpool and Madeira.—17. *George Canning*, from London.—18. *Sir Edward Paget*, from London.—19. *Hannah*, M'Gregor, from China and Java.—20. *Hannah*, Gardyne, from Calcutta; H.C. st. *Revenue*, from Mocha and Aden (with London dates to 5th Sept.)—21. *Pieno*, from Cochin and Calcut.—22. H.C. st. *Semiramis*, and H.C. brig *Tiptoe*, both from Vitoria.—23. *Hamidon*, from Colombo.—24. *John Adam*, Wyman, from sea.—25. *Euphrates*, from Mocha and Macula.—31. *Good Success*, from China.

Departures.

SEPT. 15. *Fanny*, for Penang.—19. *Waverley*, for Zanzibar.—25. H.C. new schooner *Constance*, for Vitoria and Malabar Coast; H.C. cutter *Mary*, for Vitoria.—OCT. 2. *Diana Fuscon*, for China.—3. *Belhaven*, for Calcutta.—7. *Strabane*, for Calcutta.—16. H.C. st. *Semiramis*, and H.C. brig *Tiptoe*, both for Vitoria.—19. *Captain Cook*, for Coast and Ceylon.—21. *John Adam*, Eales, for Calcutta.—22. French corvette *Presquante*, to sea.—23. *Nerbudda*, for Surat.—24. H.C. brig *Palinurus*, for Mandavie.—25. *Mennon*, for Alleppey and Liverpool.—26. H.C. st. *Semiramis*, and H.C. brig *Tiptoe*, both for Vitoria.—Nov. 1. H.C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, for Red Sea.

Freight to London (Nov. 1).—£3. 10s. to £3. 15s. per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Aug. 29. At Ahmedabad, the lady of John Gordon, Esq., C.S., of a daughter, still-born.
- Sept. 15. Mrs. M. de Quadrow, of a son.
16. At Surat, the wife of Mr. W. M. Kelly, assistant surveyor, of a daughter.
17. At Girgaum, Mrs. J. C. Ibbs, of a son.
18. At Colabah, the lady of W. E. Rawlinson, Esq., of a son, still-born.
19. At Poona, the wife of Mr. W. H. Bell, of the revenue survey, of a son.
20. Mrs. Blackwell, of a son.
23. At Broach, the lady of T. C. Laughton, Esq., of a son, who lived only a few hours.
26. At Belgaum, the lady of E. H. Townsend, Esq., C.S., of a son.
- At Colabah, Mrs. J. H. Reel, of a son.
28. At Baroda, the lady of T. S. Cahill, Esq., M.D., 2d Gr. N.I., of a son.
- At Baroda, the lady of Capt. H. James, 18th N.I., of a daughter.
- At Bombay, the lady of E. C. Morgan, Esq., of a daughter.
29. At Poona, the lady of Maj. C. Cathcart, 10th N.I., of a son.
- Oct. 7. At Ahmednuggur, the lady of S. J. Stevens, Esq., 21st N.I., of a daughter.
11. At Malabar Point, Lady Grant, of a daughter.
12. At Baroda, the lady of the late Major D. W. Shaw, 20th N.I., of a son.
13. At Colaba, the lady of William Gray, Esq., surgeon Europ. Regt., of a daughter.
15. At Baroda, the lady of Col. Bagnold, of a daughter.
16. At Bombay, Mrs. R. Bennett, of a son.
17. At Colabah, the lady of C. R. Hogg, Esq., European Regt., of a daughter.
20. At Poona, Mrs. B. Smith, of a son.
21. At Poona, the Lady Sarah Campbell, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- Sept. 20. At Bombay, Robert Craig, Esq., to Miss Emma Mary Teasdale.
21. At Sholapore, Maj. Cocke, commanding 1st troop Horse Brigade, to Mary Agnes, daughter of W. S. Rind, Esq., Stirlingshire, North Britain.
22. At Sholapore, A. H. Leith, Esq., medical service, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Thomas Eaton, Esq., R.N.
25. At Byeulla, J. W. Woodcock, Esq., civil service, to Lucy Pine, daughter of the late John Pine, Esq., Charlton, Berks.
- Oct. 8. At Ootacamund, P. E. Warburton, Esq., Bombay army, to Alicia, fourth daughter of Henry Mant, Esq., of Bath.

DEATHS.

- Sept. 22. At Bombay, Theodosia Doreas, wife of Capt. E. Messias, 39th Madras N.I.
- Oct. 14. At Poona, Margaret, wife of Lieut. F. Ayton, regt. of Artillery.
- Baron Sabroza, governor of Goa.
16. At his residence, near Broach, Georgina Stella, wife of E. C. Morgan, Esq., Hon. Company's solicitor, aged 27.
- *Latest.* Capt. Hamilton, 1st L.C.

Ceylon.

DEATHS.

- April 4. At Galle, Mr. J. G. Speldewende, district surveyor, aged 55.
- May 3. At Colombo, Mrs. H. Rudd, aged 35.
- Sept. 27. Mr. Wallett, only son of Brev. Maj. Wallett, commandant of Jaffna. He was killed by an elephant, at which he fired while out elephant-hunting, near Colombo.
- *Latest.* At Kandy, Lieut. John Heyliger, of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, grandson of the late High Chamberlain (Peter Heyliger) to the King of Denmark.

Penang, Singapore, &c.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Penang.—Previous to Aug. 24. *Bencoolen*, from Liverpool and Batavia; *Glasgow*, from Siam; *Fansittort*, *Hopkinson*, *Mungles*, *London*, *Charlotte*, and *Ingles*, all from Bombay; *Bengal Packet*, *Attaran*, *Ann*, and *Forth*, all from Calcutta; *H.M.S. Hyacinth*, from a cruise; *Jane Blain*, from Madras; *Layton*, from Achcen; *Tartar*, from Persian Gulf.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to Aug. 16. *Margaret Hastings*, and *Ranger*, both for London; *Cornwallis*, *Layton*, *Moulmein*, *Hopkinson*, *Mungles*, *London*, *Bengal Packet*, *Attaran*, *Ann*, *Jane Blain*, *Forth*, *Charlotte*, and *Tartar*, all for China; *Hero*, for Siam; *H.M.S. Hyacinth*, for Penang; *Amelia*, for Batavia; *Elizabeth*, for Sydney.

Arrival at Penang.—Previous to Aug. 25. *Hortensius*, from London.

BIRTHS.

- June 12. At Malacca, the lady of Thomas Oxley, Esq., residency surgeon, of a son.
21. At Malacca, the lady of Dr. Shedden, 8th Madras N.I., of a daughter.
28. At Singapore, the lady of S. Stephens, Esq., of a daughter.
- Aug. 8. At Singapore, the lady of W. R. Lackenstein, Esq., of a son.
25. At Singapore, the lady of J. F. M. Reid, Esq., B.C.S., of a son, still-born (Mrs. Reid is since dead).

MARRIAGE.

June 28. At Penang, William Rodyk, Esq., clerk to the Hon. the Recorder, to Miss S. M. Kelly, of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

- April 6. At sea, on his passage between Amboyna and Ternate, Hector Mackenzie, Esq., second son of Capt. Mackenzie, of Kinsale, aged 25.
- Aug. 20. At Singapore, Eliza Mary Ann, wife of Capt. Ninian Lewis, 63d Bengal N.I.

Dutch India,

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Batavia.—Previous to end of Aug. *Jean*, and *Marguertha*, both from London; *Superior*, *Elizabeth Walker*, *Ceylon*, and *Stag*, all from Liverpool; *Pulmer*, from Mauritius; *Fergusson*, *Renoten*, and *Maria*, all from N.S. Wales.

Arrivals at Sourabaya.—Previous to Aug. 18. *Duchess of Northumberland*, and *Aberdeenshire*, both from N.S. Wales (for China); *Superior*, from Demerara.

Arrivals at Anjir.—Previous to Sept. 11. *Horatio*, *John O'Gauant*, and *Letitia*, all from Liverpool; *Crescent*, from London.

Siam.

DEATH.

March 28. At Bangkok, of cholera, Mrs. Jones, wife of the Rev. J. T. Jones, of the American Baptist mission.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to Aug. 11. *Tyrer*, *Gunga*, and *John Bull*, all from Liverpool; *Falcon*, from Cowes; *Melrose*, from London; *Edmontone*, *Lord Castlereagh*, *Allevie*, *Shaw Allum*, *Lady Grant*, *Fort William*, *Seabely Castle*, *Cornwallis*, *Futtay Salem*, and *Mungles*, all from Bombay and Singapore; *Hannah*, from Bombay; *Permei*, and *Tickler*, from Singapore; *Selma*, *Mary Ann Webb*, *Moulmein*, *Starley-yow*, and *Syphi*, all from Cal-

cutta; *Anna Robertson*, from Madras and Singapore; *Brilliant*, and *William Jardine*, both from Batavia; *Brooklyn*, and *Lampton*, both from Manila.

Departures.—Previous to Aug. 11. *Volunteer*, for Liverpool; *Anna Maria*, for Bristol; *Fanguard*, *Earl of Balcarres*, and *Tickle*, all for London; *Hindoo*, and *Levant*, both for Manila; *Red Rover*; *Parnei*; *Phillipine*, for New York.

Freight to London (Aug. 11).—£5 per ton.

Admiral Maitland, with his squadron (*Wellesley* 74, *Larne* 28, and *Algerine* tender), was on his way up to the Bogue on the 4th Aug., but it was supposed that he would not endanger the trade by passing or attacking the forts.

BIRTH.

June 30. At Macao, the lady of Anthony S. Daniell, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

July 23. At Canton, Thomas Augustus, eldest son of Laurence de Souza, Esq., of Calcutta, aged 13.

South Australia.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to July 25. *Henry Porcher*, *Eden*, *Rapid*, *Duke of Roxburgh*, and *David*, all from London.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to Sept. 18. *Norfolk*, *Thomas Blyth*, *Caroline*, *Wanderer*, *Antecell*, and *Louisa Munro*, all from London; *Malabar*, from Greece; *Augustus*, *Solide*, *Pondicherry*, and *William Barras*, all from Bordeaux; *Bourbonnais*, *Robert Sourcouf*, *Compte Chuzel*, and *Alexander*, all from Nantes; *Nerbudda*, from Pondicherry (with 307 Coolies); *Globe*, and *William Pitt*, both from Marseilles; *Heart of Oak*, from Liverpool; *Adrastus*, *Hebe*, and *Olivia*, all from Cape.

MARRIAGE.

Aug. 7. At Port Louis, William Danford, Esq., to Martha Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late Gen. Thomas Brownrigg, of Dublin, and niece to the late Gen. Sir Robert Browning, Bart., &c. &c.

DEATH.

Aug. 20. Mr. Pelham, a passenger in the *Nerbudda*.

Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Table Bay.—Previous to Oct. 21. *True Briton*, *Courier*, *Maitland*, *Richmond*, *Hamilton Ross*, *Madras*, *Hibernia*, *Ann*, *David Wilton*, *Adewale*, *Faizie*, and *Sophia*, all from London; *Laura*, *Mauritius*, and *Gazelle*, all from Liverpool; *St. George*, from the Clyde; *Cecilia*, from Gottenburg; *Perthshire*, and *Hebe*, both from Llanelli; *David*, and *Charlotte*, both from Rio de Janeiro; *Girondo*, and *Sabille*, both from Nantes; *Balenerie*, from Bordeaux; *Strath Eden*, from Madras; *Molagascus* steamer, from Falmouth.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to Oct. 18. *Argyle*, for Bombay; *Hornet*, for Ceylon; *Richmond*, for Calcutta; *Maitland*, and *St. George*, both for N.S. Wales; *Felix*, *Girondo*, *Travist*, and *Reform*, all for Mauritius; *True Briton*, for Madras, &c.; *Laura*, and *Madras*, both for V. D. Land; *Courier*, for Algoa Bay.

Arrivals at Simon's Bay.—Sept. 30. *Queen Victoria*, from Cape de Verdes.—Oct. 14. *Emigrant*, from Liverpool (dismasted).

Arrival at Algoa Bay.—Sept. 30.—*Eleanor*, from London.—Oct. 10. *Gannymede*, from London.

Arabia.

MARRIAGE.

Aug. 20. At Bagdad, H. B. Lynch, Esq., Lieutenant in the Indian Navy, commanding on the *Eufrates* and *Tigris*, to Caroline, eldest daughter of Col. Taylor, political resident in Turkish Arabia.

SUPPLEMENT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

October 17.

The period since the last mail has been passed in active exertions for the war we are about to wage across the Indus.

The *Army of the Indus* will assemble towards the close of November at Ferozepore, on the banks of the Sutledge, where Lord Auckland will join it; and a meeting will take place between his lordship and Runjeet Singh, the object of which is not very clearly known to the world. There are rumours that his lordship intends to demand a passage through the Punjab for our troops; and that if it be refused, they will fetch a long circuit to Shikarpore, and cross the river at that ford. Captain Burnes and several officers of the commissariat have gone forward to that place to collect supplies and to make arrangements. One thing appears to be clear from these movements, that it is the resolution of Govern-

ment to take military possession of Cabul, and to keep this key of India in their own hands. This is, in fact, extending our boundary beyond the Indus, and making the annexation of the Punjab to British India only a question of time and convenience. Mr. Macnaghten has been appointed the political agent with Shah Soojah, in other words, Governor of Cabul, with Capt. Tod for his aid-de-camp, and Captains Burnes and Mackeson for his assistants, and with an addition to his allowances of Rs. 5,000 a month. If our dominions are threatened by any power beyond the Indus, it is clearly a matter of prudent necessity to take up a position at Cabul, and meet the first shock in the impenetrable passes of the Hindoo Cosh. If that power be Russia, however, the question will immediately become an European question, and must lead to an early and general war in Europe. It is confidently stated, that in the

prospect of being obliged to cross the Indus, to which the natives have a religious objection, many of the sepoys have begun to desert their regiments. The Madras troops are rapidly moving up to the stations which had been occupied by Bombay troops, and these are now preparing to take the field and join the grand army, by way of Cutch, under Sir John Kane.

Matters remain *in statu quo* as regards Nepal. Mr. Hodgson, the Resident at Katmandhoo, has not quitted that capital. It would appear, from the most authentic information which can be gleaned, that the Nepalese are really more afraid of us than we are of them; and that the collection of their troops in the passes of the mountains is only a defensive measure. Of course, if our army were to experience any reverse across the Indus, they would lose no time in adopting offensive measures; but in such a case, upon whose fidelity or forbearance, even in our own provinces, could we rely? Meanwhile, an army of observation, under the brave General Oglender, of the Cameronians, is rapidly assembling as a check on the Nepalese, and will doubtless be sufficient to keep the peace in that direction.

Col. Benson left Rangoon, in Burmese war-boats, in progress to Ava, on the 27th August. His departure was not accompanied by those tokens of cordiality with which he was welcomed on his arrival at the town. The governor at Rangoon, after he had left it, refused to acknowledge Dr. Bayfield in any official capacity, and not only turned him rudely out of the house which had been occupied by the embassy, but prevented his renting another. For his refusal to acknowledge him, he is said to have pleaded the treaty of Yandaboo, which stipulated for only one political character on the part of the English in the Burmese dominions. But Col. Benson was allowed to depart without any mark of respect; and the salute fired by the steamer was resented as an insult, though the same mark of respect when he arrived was not only uncensured, but was "reciprocated" by the Burmese. The Burmese must naturally feel sore at the idea of having a resident forced on them, when they had, as they thought, got clear rid of him; but it would be foolish to interpret these matters as indications of hostility, or to allow them to add fuel to the flame which burns in many minds against the faithless and refractory Burmese. Their king is evidently afraid of provoking a war, and it is to be hoped that the presence of Col. Benson, and his firm remonstrances, will keep him true to a pacific policy. Notwithstanding the drafting which has been made of the Madras troops, to relieve those of the Bom-

bay presidency, it is said that seven or eight regiments are held in readiness to embark at a short notice for the Burmese empire.

The preliminary investigation of Pertab Chund's case at Hooghly, terminated just before the holidays, in his being committed to take his trial before the civil and session judge, at Hooghly, on the 1st November next. The evidence as to the fact of Pertab Chund's death, seventeen years ago, was very clear. But to make assurance doubly sure, a host of evidence was also brought forward to shew that the *pretender* was no other than one Kisto Laul, a native of Kishnagur, who, after having long endeavoured in vain to obtain a situation in the court, turned a religious mendicant, and then disappeared; after which he suddenly emerged from Bancoorah, with a rabble at his heels, and gave himself out for the deceased Pertab Chund. The main-spring of the enterprise, Radha Kissen Bysack, the native head of the treasury in Calcutta, was examined at the trial, and avowed that if he could seat the man on the throne, he should acquire great honour. Dwarkanath Tagore also gave evidence against the identity of the pretender with Pertab Chund; and his depositions have been much admired by all classes of his own countrymen, as having been more to the point than those of any other witness.

The mail of August is not in, this 17th day of October. It is said that the *Euphrates*, which had been despatched to Suez for them, has been directed to stop for some time at Mocha, because the presence of an armed vessel there would be advantageous! We are the laughing-stock of the civilized world in the matter of our communications between India and England, and we well deserve it. Nothing in the Persian Gulf could possibly be considered as of sufficient political importance to justify the detention of a vessel with the English mails, at a time when affairs in India are in so ticklish a state, and when the receipt of intelligence in England, and of directions from it, is of superlative necessity. The last steamer which was despatched from Bombay was detained for four days for Lord Auckland's despatches from Simla, which arrived a few hours after the vessel had taken her departure. They were found to weigh 43lbs., and were sent by one messenger. Had the packet been distributed between two or three runners, it would have reached Bombay in time for the vessel. The steamer conveyed no fewer than 21,379 covers, the mails of two months; a fact which goes far to prove that, under an improved system of management, the transmission of letters from India would be increased to such a degree, as to defray no inconsiderable share of the expence.

The *Lord William Bentinck* steamer, in her passage to Allahabad, got aground, and as the river was then falling rapidly, she remains high and dry; and unless some extraordinary effort can be made to extricate her, she must continue fixed till the rains of the next year shall float her. The river has not only been unusually high this year, but has fallen with unexampled rapidity. The fall in one place is said to have been more than *thirty* feet in *three* days.

The Cooly question is not decided; the committee have not made their report, and the exportation continues without abatement. Several ships have come in ballast from Bourbon, for supplies of labourers, and it is to be hoped that Government will absolutely refuse to allow its own subjects to be consigned to slavery in a foreign country. The latest accounts from the Isle of France state that, under orders from England, a law was under consideration in that colony, providing that an adequate supply of females should accompany the labourers, in the proportion of one female to three men, and that a heavy fine should be levied in every case of disproportion. There must be something radically vicious in a system which can give birth to an enactment so monstrously immoral in so moral a country as England.

Mr. Ross resigned the government the day before yesterday. Col. Morison took his seat as deputy governor, and Mr. Bird was saluted into council.

The statue of Bishop Heber has reached Calcutta, and that of Sir Thomas Munro has been received at Madras. Both presidencies are now enriched with the inimitable productions of Chantrey.

The post of secretary to the Education Committee has not as yet been filled up. Mr. Sutherland continues to do its duties as well as those of the law commission. Of course, that which appears of paramount importance, and has the higher responsibility and emolument, must engage the largest share of his attention. Lord Auckland has delayed to fill up the appointment, because he has not yet been able to discover the fittest man in India. Capt. Birch, the deputy judge-advocate-general, was at one time spoken of; but in the opinion of a leading member of the committee, "his religious feelings were not sufficiently under control;" that is to say, he had too much Christianity for the committee, and he has been passed by.

In consequence of the delay in the arrival of some of the river steamers, which were employed in conveying treasure to the western provinces, cash became scarce with Lord Auckland, and the up-country treasuries have been opened for a loan payable in forty days at six per cent.

This circumstance has alarmed all the native holders of four per cent. paper, and they have despatched it in shoals to Calcutta to be disposed of at any risk. That loan has, therefore, fluctuated between five and six and a half per cent. discount.

A new discovery of coal, not far from Moorshedabad, in the Rajmahal range, has just been made by Mr. Pontet, the virtues of which remain to be tried. A considerable quantity has been sent down for trial to Calcutta.

Among new publications, we have a newspaper in the English language at Moorshedabad, entitled the *Moorshedabad News*; an additional journal announced at Bombay, to be called the *Bombay Times and Journal of Commerce*, and a *Medical Journal* at Madras.

The Nabob of Moorshedabad is dead, and has been succeeded by his son, a lad between ten and eleven years of age.

(From a Correspondent.)

Simla, August 22.

My last was dated the 10th ult., and accompanied the despatches of Government from this place; but owing to the mishap of the *Semiramis*, it will be late in reaching. This also goes by the expresses with the Government despatches, and you will therefore have the *latest* items of *legitimate* public news from the head quarters of the Governor-general and Commander-in-chief.

It is now in contemplation to have the interview between his lordship and the maharajah, at Roopur instead of Ferozepore. The former, it will be recollected, is the place where Lord William Bentinck met the old chief. This arrangement will admit of a large proportion of the carriage cattle from the Governor-general's camp being made available for the army ordered to assemble for active service (of which more anon), and to further this end, it is said, Lord A. and his suite will only be a month or six weeks absent from Simla. It is tolerably certain that he spends the ensuing season here, as all the secretaries and the staff have engaged houses. Indeed, in the present state of affairs, he could hardly take up a better position, both as regards the despatch of business of the first importance, and the preservation of his own health and energies, as well as of those about him. This may be judged of from the fact of not a single death having occurred this year at Simla, although the number of European residents and visitors cannot be less than two hundred. A greater quantity of rain has fallen here than has been remembered for ten or twelve years. It is now, however, beginning to clear up.

The provinces west of Agra have, as

yet, shared but scantily of the moisture with which almost all the other portions of this presidency have been blessed. A letter from Ajmere, of the 6th inst., states that they have had a few good showers, which will insure an abundant *rubbee* crop, but are too late for the *khurreef*. The hire of wheeled carriage in any part of the Company's territory above Benares will be a difficult matter for some time to come, the drought having acted fatally upon the poor bullocks as well as the owners, by depriving them of forage. Such as have been preserved are now in great demand for the plough, and some late instances have occurred of persons taking their huckeries to pieces, and burying them, to prevent the cattle being withdrawn to a distance with the troops.

Another augmentation to the infantry of the line, viz. one havildar, one naick, and ten sepoy to each company, has been authorized by an order, like that of June last, direct from the Governor-general, on the 16th instant. This, and the increase ordered on the 29th of June, give to the Bengal army an addition of 13,000 men. It is not known whether this last order will also be extended to the other presidencies. By the former, or to speak more correctly Bombay Government orders of the 12th ult., that presidency gained 2,080, and somewhat later, Madras 4,160, making a total of more than 19,000 men added to the strength of the native infantry of the three armies. Nothing has yet been done for the cavalry, nor, so far as public information goes, for the transfer of a few regiments of native cavalry from Madras to this presidency, where their services are likely to be required. This arrangement was much talked of about three years ago. Contrary to the expectation expressed in my last, there is no deficiency of very fine recruits in this presidency, and several of the regiments serving at Agra, Delhi, Cawnpore and Lucknow have completed their strength within eight days after receiving the order of the 29th of June. This is very gratifying, as it goes far to prove that the service has not lost its attractions or good repute; and being yet much more of a soldier than a prophet, I experience nothing but pleasure at finding my predictions falsified. I trust both the old and the young soldiers will stand by their officers and colours in the approaching trials of their patience and gallantry.

The regiments warned for field service are ordered to assemble at Kurnaul by the end of October, in the lightest travelling order. It is rumoured that some of our regiments of irregular horse with Major Pew's camel-draught battery, will join this force. No public arrangements have yet been made for the

general and other staff for this force, except in the medical line: the medical duties are to be superintended by George Playfair Esq., at present the superintending surgeon of the Meerut division, and Surgeon R. M. M. Thomson, of the European Regiment, is to have charge of the field-hospital. A letter from Kurnaul states that Lieut.-Colonel Graham, of the 1st brigade of horse artillery, is to command the whole of the artillery in this force. He is an excellent officer and commanded the Rocket troop, with much credit to himself and satisfaction to his men, during the campaign in Ava. The route assigned to the force is *via* Bhutneer, Mithen Kote, and Bhawalpore, Dhadur and Quetta. Allowing the cavalry and infantry, both European and native, to go into camp on an average of ninety per regiment under the full strength, the whole force will be about 16,000 men. A reserve of at least one-third of that number, from Bombay, is talked of.

The Chinese Tartars are reported to have assembled in force on the Ludakh frontier, for the purpose of wresting that province from the thralldom of the Seiks. They demand the restoration of the *rujah*, now a fugitive at Simla, to his government and country, which he held, they say, as a tributary of the Emperor of China.

The papers will have informed you of the capture and death of the Raj Komar Juggunder Jeet Sing, the late pretender to the chieftship of Munnipore; but the facts have not been stated clearly, and it might therefore be supposed that this act of summary justice had been performed by some of our soldiers. He and two of his brothers were suddenly surprised on the 11th of June, by some Munnipore sepoy, in the Naga village of Aquee, and beheaded on the spot, by orders previously given by Gumber Sing, the Rajah of Munnipore. By this prompt measure, a source of much annoyance and mischief on our frontier has been removed.

Two officers of the Madras army have been appointed in general orders of the 2d of last month to the command and adjutancy of a corps of *Taliens*, to be raised in Tenasserim. I can offer you no information regarding the strength and organization of this corps, which, once before, in 1835, had a nominal existence for some months, and two or three officers of this army were appointed to it. One of them, I can recollect, actually sailed to Moulmein, and returned to Calcutta without having been able to obtain any tidings of the corps.

On the same date, an order directed the formation of a corps of *Sebundy* sappers and miners, for the duties of Darjeeling, the new sanatorium. Only two days

before the publication of that order to the army, more than a sufficient number of native officers and non-commissioned-officers for the new corps were transferred from the regular sappers, in which they were supernumeraries, to the pension establishment, for no other reason, as stated in the order, than to set promotion going. The reason is a good military one, but the awkwardness of pensioning off a set of men, whose services would have been peculiarly useful in the new corps, could not have happened if the Government had consulted the head of the army on the subject.

The command of the 3d Local Horse, vacant by the melancholy death of Captain Smalpage, has been offered, it is said, to Captain Crommelin, of the 1st Cavalry. This, if true, is an odd arrangement, and will excite unpleasant remarks, not on personal grounds, for Crommelin is known to be a deserving officer, but the regiment has only another captain and five sub-alterns (one of them the adjutant) present, with an infantry officer acting as interpreter. The 8th and 10th are the two regiments of cavalry best able, at this time, to spare officers for staff situations, and those of the former class are the most unfortunate in promotion of that arm of the service.

Cholera has shewn itself amongst the European troops at Kurnaul, and thirteen deaths occurred within a few days in the Artillery Hospital. Some fatal cases also occurred amongst H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry, but the disease is now disappearing.

The mortality amongst the European and native troops at Cawnpore has not been greater than usual at this season of the year (letter dated 6th July), with the exception of the 3d Dragoons, who have had from sixty to 100 men in hospital during the past month, and have lost forty-eight men from apoplexy, fever and cholera; seven of these poor men died on the 6th ult. The 16th Foot have had quite as many sick, but only three deaths. The Artillery lost seven or eight. The last July has been a better month for the unfortunate 3d, sickness having decreased, and only three deaths having occurred amongst them.

I will not venture to offer any news of the Nepalese; the Calcutta papers must have early information of any serious aggressions by those people, but there is much cause of apprehension if they commence hostilities early in the season, as the country lying along the foot of the mountains, from the Ganges to the Cossy river, is peculiarly fatal during, and indeed for some time after the termination of, the rainy season. These mountaineers could do serious mischief to persons and property in the Baraitch, Goruckpore, and Purneah districts, be-

fore they could be checked. Their want of artillery and cavalry must always prevent them from advancing far into the plains. Kumaon, with not more than 1,500 men at this moment, no artillery, and hardly any possibility of being able to strengthen the province for the reason above-mentioned, offers a great temptation to the Goorkahs, who never cease to dream of recovering their lost dominion over it and the other mountain provinces east of the Sutlej. Much, indeed the utmost distress is now prevailing amongst the inhabitants and troops in Kumaon, owing to the scarcity of food. Measures have been taken by the Government to send up supplies, but they will, it is to be feared, arrive too late to prevent some bad consequences.

The overland despatch has brought intelligence from Calcutta to the 20th October, Madras to the 24th, and Bombay to the 1st November:—

Declaration of War.—The *Delhi Gazette Extraordinary*, of Oct. 11th, contains the following important "declaration on the part of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India," bearing date the 1st October.

"The Right Hon. the Governor-general of India having, with the concurrence of the Supreme Council, directed the assemblage of a British force for service across the Indus, his lordship deems it proper to publish the following exposition of the reasons which have led to this important measure.

"It is a matter of notoriety, that the treaties entered into by the British Government, in the year 1832, with the Amcers of Sind, the Nawab of Bahawalpore, and Maha Raja Runjeet Singh, had for their object, by opening the navigation of the Indus, to facilitate the extension of commerce, and to gain for the British nation, in Central Asia, that legitimate influence which an interchange of benefits would naturally produce. With a view to invite the aid of the *de facto* rulers of Afghanistan to the measures necessary for giving full effect to those treaties, Captain Burnes was deputed, towards the close of the year 1836, on a mission to Dost Mahomed Khan, the chief of Cabool. The original objects of that officer's mission were purely of a commercial nature. Whilst Capt. Burnes, however, was on his journey to Cabool, information was received by the Governor-general that the troops of Dost Mahomed Khan had made a sudden and unprovoked attack on those of our ancient ally, Maha Raja Runjeet Singh. It was naturally to be apprehended that his highness the maharaja would not be slow to avenge this aggression; and it was to be feared that the flames of war being

once kindled in the very regions into which we were endeavouring to extend our commerce, the peaceful and beneficial purposes of the British Government would be altogether frustrated. In order to avert a result so calamitous, the Governor-general resolved on authorizing Capt. Burnes to intimate to Dost Mahomed Khan that, if he should evince a disposition to come to just and reasonable terms with the maha raja, his lordship would exert his good offices with his highness for the restoration of an amicable understanding between the two powers. The maha raja, with the characteristic confidence which he has uniformly placed in the faith and friendship of the British nation, at once assented to the proposition of the Governor-general, to the effect that, in the mean time, hostilities on his part should be suspended.

"It subsequently came to the knowledge of the Governor-general, that a Persian army was besieging Herat; that intrigues were actively prosecuted throughout Afghanistan, for the purpose of extending Persian influence and authority to the banks of, and even beyond, the Indus; and that the court of Persia had not only commenced a course of injury and insult to the officers of her Majesty's mission in the Persian territory, but had afforded evidence of being engaged in designs wholly at variance with the principles and objects of its alliance with Great Britain. After much time spent by Capt. Burnes in fruitless negotiation at Cabool, it appeared that Dost Mahomed Khan, chiefly in consequence of his reliance upon Persian encouragement and assistance, persisted, as respected his misunderstanding with the Sikhs, in urging the most unreasonable pretensions, such as the Governor-general could not, consistently with justice and his regard for the friendship of Maha Raja Runjeet Singh, be the channel of submitting to the consideration of his highness; that he avowed schemes of aggrandizement and ambition, injurious to the security and peace of the frontiers of India; and that he openly threatened, in furtherance of those schemes, to call in every foreign aid which he could command. Ultimately, he gave his undisguised support to the Persian designs in Afghanistan, of the unfriendly and injurious character of which, as concerned the British power in India, he was well apprised, and by his utter disregard of the views and interests of the British Government, compelled Capt. Burnes to leave Cabool without having effected any of the objects of his mission.

"It was now evident that no further interference could be exercised by the British Government to bring about a good understanding between the Sikh

ruler and Dost Mahomed Khan, and the hostile policy of the latter chief showed too plainly that, so long as Cabool remained under his government, we could never hope that the tranquillity of our neighbourhood would be secured, or that the interests of our Indian empire would be preserved inviolate.

"The Governor-general deems it in this place necessary to revert to the siege of Herat, and the conduct of the Persian nation. The siege of that city has now been carried on by the Persian army for many months. The attack upon it was a most unjustifiable and cruel aggression, perpetrated and continued, notwithstanding the solemn and repeated remonstrances of the British envoy at the court of Persia, and after every just and becoming offer of accommodation had been made and rejected. The besieged have behaved with gallantry and fortitude worthy of the justice of their cause, and the Governor-general would yet indulge the hope that their heroism may enable them to maintain a successful defence until succours shall reach them from British India. In the mean time, the ulterior designs of Persia, affecting the interests of the British Government, have been, by a succession of events, more and more openly manifested. The Governor-general has recently ascertained by an official despatch from Mr. McNeill, her Majesty's envoy, that his Exc. has been compelled, by the refusal of his just demands, and by a systematic course of disrespect adopted towards him by the Persian government, to quit the court of the Shah, and to make a public declaration of the cessation of all intercourse between the two governments. The necessity under which Great Britain is placed, of regarding the present advance of the Persian arms into Afghanistan as an act of hostility towards herself, has also been officially communicated to the Shah, under the express order of her Majesty's Government. The chiefs of Candahar (brothers of Dost Mahomed Khan, of Cabool) have avowed their adherence to the Persian policy, with the same full knowledge of its opposition to the rights and interests of the British nation in India, and have been openly assisting in the operations against Herat. In the crisis of affairs consequent upon the retirement of our envoy from Cabool, the Governor-general felt the importance of taking immediate measures for arresting the rapid progress of foreign intrigue and aggression towards our own territories. His attention was naturally drawn, at this juncture, to the position and claims of Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, a monarch who, when in power, had cordially acceded to the measures of united resistance to external enmity, which were at that time judged necessary by the British Go-

vernment, and who, on his empire being usurped by its present rulers, had found an honourable asylum in the British dominions. It had clearly been ascertained, from the information furnished by the various officers who have visited Afghanistan, that the Barukzye chiefs, from their disunion and unpopularity, were ill fitted, under any circumstances, to be useful allies to the British Government, and to aid us in our just and necessary measures of national defence; yet, so long as they refrained from proceedings injurious to our interest and security, the British Government acknowledged and respected their authority. But a different policy appeared to be now more than justified by the conduct of those chiefs, and to be indispensable to our own safety. The welfare of our possessions in the East requires that we should have on our western frontier an ally who is interested in resisting aggression, and establishing tranquillity, in the place of chiefs ranging themselves in subservience to a hostile power, and seeking to promote schemes of conquest and aggrandizement.

"After a serious and mature deliberation, the Governor-general was satisfied that pressing necessity, as well as every consideration of policy and justice, warranted us in espousing the cause of Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, whose popularity throughout Afghanistan had been proved to his lordship by the strong and unanimous testimony of the best authorities. Having arrived at this determination, the Governor-general was further of opinion, that it was just and proper, no less from the position of Maha Raja Runjeet Singh, than from his undeviating friendship towards the British Government, that his highness should have the offer of becoming a party to the contemplated operations. Mr. Macnaghten was accordingly deputed, in June last, to the court of his highness, and the result of his mission has been the conclusion of a tripartite treaty by the British Government, the maharaja, and Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, whereby his highness is guaranteed in his present possessions, and has bound himself to co-operate for the restoration of the Shah to the throne of his ancestors. The friends and enemies of any one of the contracting parties have been declared to be the friends and enemies of all. Various points have been adjusted, which had been the subject of discussion between the British Government and his highness the maharaja, the identity of whose interests with those of the Hon. Company has now been made apparent to all the surrounding states. A guaranteed independence will, upon favourable conditions, be tendered to the Ameers of Sind; and the integrity of Herat, in the possession of its present ruler, will be

fully respected; while by the measures completed, or in progress, it may reasonably be hoped that the general freedom and security of commerce will be promoted; that the name and just influence of the British Government will gain their proper footing among the nations of Central Asia; that tranquillity will be established upon the most important frontier of India; and that a lasting barrier will be raised against hostile intrigue and encroachment.

"His Majesty Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk will enter Afghanistan, surrounded by his own troops, and will be supported against foreign interference and factious opposition by a British army. The Governor-general confidently hopes that the Shah will be speedily replaced on his throne by his own subjects and adherents, and when once he shall be secured in power, and the independence and integrity of Afghanistan established, the British army will be withdrawn. The Governor-general has been led to these measures by the duty which is imposed upon him of providing for the security of the British crown: but he rejoices that, in the discharge of this duty, he will be enabled to assist in restoring the union and prosperity of the Afghan people. Throughout the approaching operations, British influence will be sedulously employed to further every measure of general benefit; to reconcile differences; to secure oblivion of injuries, and to put an end to the distractions by which, for so many years, the welfare and happiness of the Afghans have been impaired. Even to the chiefs, whose hostile proceedings have given just cause of offence to the British Government, it will seek to secure liberal and honourable treatment, on their tendering early submission, and ceasing from opposition to that course of measures which may be judged the most suitable for the general advantage of their country.

"By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India.

"W. H. MACNAGHTEN.

"Secretary to the Government of India,
"With the Governor-general."

Military Movements.—The great rendezvous of the Bengal and Bombay troops has been fixed, there is now no doubt, at Shikarpore on the Indus, where it will take place in November. From hence the invading army will proceed in two divisions through Candahar upon Cabool, where it will form a junction, and some reports say it will penetrate through the valley, with a view to some operations beyond its eastern frontier. Capt. Burnes proceeds in advance of the army, for diplomatic purposes. The reports from Simla offer nothing new.

Much difference, it is said, continues still to exist between the two highest functionaries in the country. His Exc. is represented as much opposed to the contingent, the service of which he proposed to discharge by a body detached for the purpose from the regular army. Lord Auckland would not, however, enforce the measure.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Sept. 29.

We hear that the force about to assemble at Ferozepore will consist of nearly 13,000 fighting men. The whole of the troops will reach Ferozepore by the end of November, when the Governor-general's interview with "the Lion of the Punjab" will take place. After the interview, Lord Auckland will proceed to Lahore, and the force under Sir Henry Fane will march (about the 5th December) in progress to Shikarpore, where it will arrive by the 25th January next. Preparations will be then and there made for advancing on Candahar and Herat, and from the latter place the troops will move upon Cabool, and re-seat Shah Soojah on the gaddie. Capt. Burnes has proceeded to Mithunkote, for the purpose of throwing a bridge of boats across the river there; and a commissariat officer from Kurnaul has gone down to Shikarpore, to collect grain and supplies for the army. Shah Soojah's regiments will, it is understood, proceed in advance of our own troops to Shikarpore, and there await the arrival of Sir Henry's army.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Sept. 26.

We understand that the Governor-general will not quit the hills before the 17th or 20th of November, and that his lordship intends so timing his march as to meet the field army at Ferozepore on the 28th of that month, before which date the troops will not be assembled there. Runjeet Singh is to meet Lord Auckland, at Ferozepore, where, it is expected, Sir Henry Fane will manœuvre the whole of the field army before the maha raja.—*Ibid.*, Oct. 3.

H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry is warned for both escort duty and field service. At present, the Governor-general has postponed his visit to Rajpootana, but will visit Agra, to the governorship of which Mr. Macnaghten is talked of as successor. The native regiments warned for field service are the 2d, 5th, 16th, 27th, 28th, 31st, 35th, 37th, 42d, 43d, 48th, 52d. Some of these regiments have to march from Benares and Lucknow at so unhealthy a time of the year, that it is conjectured they will reach Ferozepore with so many sick as to require other regiments on the frontier to take their place. Two old officers having refused the command of Shah Soojah's levies, to whom it was offered (at which Sir H. Fane is highly indignant), the command rests with Col. Charter. Some new regiments,

it is said, will positively be raised. The exertions of the commissariat subordinates, in collecting supplies towards the north-west, have brought about a comparative famine, though there is an actual scarcity of grain. Some months back an order for the purchase of 1,000 camels was issued, to effect which, the jemadars of the Hissar establishment have gone into the Punjab. In the mean time, the young camels in the Hissar district (Company's) are being broken in as fast as possible. The commandants of Shah Soojah's levies are entertaining men and horses wherever they can pick them up, and some of them will certainly never reach Afghanistan, being old and worn-out. The state of native feeling, towards our north-western frontier, is what may be expected. All sorts of absurd surmises that the Feringhees "*upne des ko chur gye*," and so on, with a general feeling that the withdrawal of so many troops from different quarters, and their place not being supplied, will lead to an outbreak. In the mean time, the actual scarcity of food in the way of grain, combined with the extreme difficulty which the zameendars have in producing the coin for the approaching rent-day, tends to unsettle the minds of the people the more. Very general sickness prevails in the way of fever.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Oct. 4.

The infantry force of Shah Soojah is already more than complete; indeed, we hear that 800 men more than the complement have been entertained. Captain McSherry, the brigade major of the force, has succeeded in enlisting several Goorkas, and he expects to enlist 600 or more of these hardy mountaineers—just the lads for the cold climate of Cabool!

The 1st regt. of Shah Soojah's cavalry, under the Lieut. and Adjt. Nicholson, marched from Delhi yesterday morning, in progress to Loodiana.—*Ibid.*, Oct. 3.

H. M.'s 16th Lancers and the 2d regt. Light Cavalry will march from Meerut on the 30th October, and arrive at Delhi on the 11th November, where, joined by Major Pew's camel battery, they will form the "left column" of the field army, and whence, under the command of Brigadier Arnold, they will move direct upon Ferozepore, leaving Hansi, Kurnaul, and Loodiana, on the right hand. The road by which this column moves is of the most sandy and difficult nature, and will severely test the power of the camel in draught.

A large influx of Punjabees is daily taking place into Loodiana, for enlistment in Shah Soojah's army.

An express lately arrived here, conveying information to Shah Soojah, that 2,000 of Dost Mahummud's men, with two cannons and thirty camel guns, had reached Jellalabad, and were proceeding

to occupy the Khyber pass.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Oct. 13.

A report prevails at Umballa, that 30,000 Dooranees from Cabool had reached Shikarpore, with a view of opposing the progress of our army to the northward.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Oct. 11.

The Home Government have instructed the Governor-general to make every effort to secure the independence of Afghanistan, and to expel the Persians from Herat, should it have fallen.

Letters are in town which speak with some confidence of Runjeet Singh's assent to the passage of the army of Cabool, *via* Lahore and Attock, being given at the personal interview between him and the Governor-general.—*Hurk*, Oct. 15.

The *Agra Ukhbar* states that some of the native soldiery in Bengal have evinced symptoms of discontent at being ordered on foreign service without receiving double batta.

Letters from Ghazeepeer state that H. M.'s 44th Foot have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march towards the Nepaul frontier early in November. Troops are gathering along the eastern line, from north to south.

The latest intelligence connected with the expedition to Cabool is, that a considerable body of Bombay troops, under the command of Sir John Keane, will proceed up the Indus, and join the Bengal division of the army at Shikarpore. The *Semiramis* steamer will tow the vessels conveying the troops from Bombay.

From the general rendezvous at Shikarpore the army will proceed in two columns through Beloochistan and Candahar to its final destination; but where that destination is, is a question as yet impenetrably involved in mystery.

Notwithstanding the many rumours to the contrary, it is now said, the utmost harmony subsists between the Governor-general and the Commander-in-chief.—*Agra Ukhbar*, October 6.

Lord Auckland has taken the late Begum Sumroo's palace at Delhi for his residence during the next cold season, and will again return to Simla in the hot weather.

The *Moulmein Chronicle*, of October 3, mentions Col. Benson's arrival at Prome on the 13th or 14th September, and adds a rumour that he had been requested to remain there by the governor until further orders arrived from Amerapura.

Mauritius journals state that a draft act has been promulgated, for the due regulation of the labour, &c. of the Indian Coolies. It prohibits the introduction of any labourer into the island without the express sanction of the governor, under a penalty not exceeding £500 sterling. It

also holds out an encouragement for the importation of female labourers, by authorizing the governor to defray one-half of the expense incurred for the passage of Indian women to the Mauritius, until a sufficient number of them, in proportion to the males, shall have been imported.

It appears from later advices from Canton, that Admiral Maitland had received a written apology from the commander of the Bogue forts (which had fired into the *Bombay* schooner), and that all was quiet again. The following letter states the facts of the affair:—"On the recent arrival of the Commander-in-chief, in H. M. S. *Wellesley*, accompanied by the *Algerine*, and now by H. M. S. *Larne*, from Manila, Captain Elliott, chief superintendent, revisited Canton, to negotiate a renewal of intercourse with the Viceroy, which had been suspended since December last. On the 31st ultimo, however, he abruptly took his departure, and again hauled down his flag, in consequence of intelligence that the foreign passage-boats coming up the river had been fired at from the Bogue Fort and searched, not to interrupt their opium operations, but with the expressed object of preventing the admiral or his people from visiting the inner waters of China. The admiral subsequently moved his fleet close to the Bogue, for the purpose of aiding the negotiations on the subject; and the Government, under the impression that he intended forcing his way to Whampoa, began making preparations to obstruct his passage; while it was generally given out that the trade would be stopped if he did not depart. The ships have, however, returned to their previous anchorage; the admiral having received a written apology from the commander of the forts."

Intelligence has been received *via* Constantinople, from Mr. M'Neill, dated Tabreez, Oct. 8, from which it appears that the Shah of Persia had raised the siege of Herat on the 9th September, and had retired with his army towards Meshid, having been fifty miles from Herat on the 12th of that month. His majesty had not concluded any arrangement with the ruler of Herat, intending to defer a definitive arrangement until after his arrival at Teheran. No punishment had yet been inflicted upon the officer by whom the outrage was perpetrated against Mr. M'Neill's messenger, but it was understood that the Shah intended to dismiss that officer on his arrival at Teheran. In consequence of this part of the demands made by Mr. M'Neill not having been yet complied with, he was about to send Lieut.-Col. Shiel, the secretary to the mission, to Teheran, for the purpose of arranging this matter; and Mr. M'Neill himself intended moving

slowly towards the Persian capital, being anxious that all points of difference should be settled before entering into personal communication with the Shah. A letter from Tabreez, six days later, mentions that the Shah had reached Meshid, and that Dr. M'Neill, who was then at Teheran, had sent Col. Sheil to meet the Shah at Meshid.

A letter from a British officer at Teheran, dated the 27th of September, states that a deserter from the Ilerrattees offered to betray the city to the Shah on conditions which were at once accepted. In the middle of the night, conducted by their guide, a body of Persians entered the city, and had advanced a good way before they discovered that the gate had been closed and their retreat cut off. Hemmed in on all sides, they were butchered without mercy, to the number of 1,000 men and seventy-two officers. The success of this stratagem, and the sight of the heads of their companions in arms, made a strong impression upon the Persians, previously disheartened by the report of the landing of a British army at Bushire.

Advices from Constantinople, dated the 31st Oct., announce that on the 29th a cabinet messenger arrived at the British embassy, who brought accounts from Erzeroum, which stated that the Georgians were in full insurrection against the Russians. It was reported in that city that Shira had been pillaged and totally destroyed by the Lesghis, and that 6,000 Russians had been massacred. Two Russian generals were said also to have been murdered by the Lesghis, who were in considerable force not far from Teflis, and it was apprehended would make an attack on that city, in which they had numerous partisans. It would appear that this insurrection had not come upon the Russians unforeseen. Intelligence received in Constantinople on the 30th ult. from the Crimea announced the sailing of the Russian fleet with 15,000 troops on board for Kidout Kaleb, who were to march thence for Georgia. Other letters from Constantinople attach no credit to the account of the insurrection of the Georgians.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times*, in his letter of Nov. 17, states that an envoy from Daghestan, arrived in Circassia, had brought intelligence of that country being up in arms, and of the in-

surrection having extended to Georgia. The great national oath was, at the moment of the above-mentioned individual's departure from Circassia, being taken by the population on the other side of the mountains behind Sokumkolch.—“But one of the most hopeful features of affairs is the spirit of unanimity which has been gaining ground for some time past along the whole coast as far as Gagrah. Between the Abasians and Circussians, who speak different languages, existed hitherto coldness and aversion—the lees of old feuds and wars; but now the warmest cordiality and intimacy unites both nations.”

The new commercial treaty between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte, concluded on the 16th August, was finally ratified on the 16th November, by Lord Ponsonby and the Turkish plenipotentiaries. This treaty is described by the Constantinople correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* as a masterpiece of political composition, which cannot fail to be a death-blow to the designs and influence of Russia. “Every clause, and, in fact, every line of it, is filled with important results, which it must of necessity produce, though which, consequent and advantageous as they both appear, and will prove to be, have still required years of persuasion, and conviction upon conviction, to induce the Turks to adopt measures to obtain them, and of which, though they now have them before their eyes, by having adopted those measures, they still seem to doubt the reality, and to think they have been urged on them for some sinister purpose.”—“The conclusion of this treaty,” says the editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, “may be regarded as one of the most signal diplomatic triumphs achieved for a long series of years. This even the opponents of ministers must admit. In point of fact, they have already admitted it. But a few weeks have elapsed since, in reply to an allusion made to the treaties then negotiating with Turkey and Austria, we were coarsely assured that Lord Palmerston could never realize the promises of his newspaper sponsors. In despite of the formidable obstacles opposed to it, the ratification of the treaty has been exchanged. The Pasha of Egypt has submitted, France has acquiesced, Austria has co-operated, Russia has been baffled, and England has not been involved in war.”

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, December 19.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held, pursuant to charter, at the Company's house in Leadenhall Street.

GRANT TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE
MR. W. FRASER.

The minutes of the last Court having been read,

The *Chairman* (Sir J. L. Lushington) stated, that the resolution of the General Court, of the 17th of October last, granting the sum of £5,000 to the estate of the late Mr. W. Fraser, commissioner and agent to the Governor-general at Delhi, had been submitted to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and had received their sanction. Mr. James Fraser, the brother of the deceased gentleman, had addressed a letter of thanks to the Court of Directors on this occasion.

Sir C. Forbes.—“Will you have the goodness to order the letter to be read?”

The letter was then read by the clerk, as follows:—

Moniak, Inverness, 2d Nov. 1839.

Sir:—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 25th ultimo, in which you inform me that the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, in consideration of the peculiar circumstances attending the assassination of my late brother, William Fraser, and desirous to evince the sense they entertain of his services, and the regret they feel at the severe pecuniary evil inflicted by that event upon his family, have been pleased, as a special case, to grant the sum of £5,000 to the estate of the deceased; and further, that this resolution has been finally approved and confirmed by a General Court of Proprietors, and subsequently by the Right Hon. the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India.

I entreat of you to convey to the hon. the chairman, deputy chairman, and members of the Court of Directors, my most respectful and heartfelt acknowledgments for the kindness and liberality they have evinced towards the family of my deceased brother on this occasion, and to return my humble thanks for a tribute to his memory, which is more gratifying even to that family than the pecuniary donation which it accompanies.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) JAMES B. FRASER.

James Cosmo Melvill, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Sir C. Forbes.—“I ask, how am I to consider the expression of a *special case*?”

The *Chairman*.—“What I understand as a special case, is one of peculiar circumstances—not of ordinary occurrence—(Hear, hear!)—and which, consequently, is not to be drawn into precedent.” (Hear, hear!)

HALF-YEAR'S DIVIDEND.

The *Chairman*.—“I have now to acquaint the Court that the warrants for the half-yearly dividend on the Com-

pany's stock, due on the 5th of January next, will be ready for delivery (pursuant to the 11th sec. of the 3d & 4th Will. 4, cap. 85) on the following day.”

The *Chairman* called on Mr. Poynder, who, at a previous Court, had given notice of the following motion, *viz.*—“That the several memorials of the clergy and laity of Winkfield, Wilts. and its vicinity, and of the clergy and laity of Bury St. Edmund's and its vicinity (relative to the attendance of British functionaries and soldiers at Hindoo festivals), addressed to the Proprietors of East-India Stock, and presented at the Quarterly General Court of the 26th September, 1838, be taken into consideration.”

Mr. Hankey.—“I have to state, on the part of Mr. Poynder, that he is unfortunately prevented from attending, to-day, in consequence of illness. I have to request, therefore, that his notice of motion may be permitted to stand over until the next General Court.”

The *Chairman*.—“Is it Mr. Poynder's wish to renew the notice?”

Mr. Hankey.—“Yes, that is his wish.”

The notice now stands for the next Quarterly General Court.

LAND REVENUES OF INDIA.

The *Chairman* then called on Mr. Montgomery Martin, who, at the last General Court, had given notice of a motion, relative to “the state of the land revenues of British India, and for the production of certain documents connected with that important object.”

Sir C. Forbes suggested, that, as Mr. Martin was not present, some slight delay should be allowed. No doubt, that gentleman's absence was occasioned by the expectation, that Mr. Poynder's motion, which would occupy a considerable portion of time, would come on in the first instance. He trusted, therefore, that the discussion on the land revenues of India would, by allowing a little delay, be proceeded with. It was a most important subject, and—

Mr. Wigram rose to order. There was, he said, no question before the Court, and the hon. bart. could not, therefore, make a speech. The duty of the Chairman, under the circumstances, was, to put the question—“That this is a Quarterly General Court, held pursuant to the charter, and no farther business offering, I move that the Court do now adjourn.”

Sir C. Forbes said, he very much regretted the absence of Mr. Martin; but he thought that a little time might be allowed to enable him to bring forward his motion.

The *Chairman* then put the question of adjournment.

Mr. *Weeding* gave notice, that, at the next Quarterly General Court, he should move, that the finance agency at Canton be discontinued.

The *Chairman* said, it was proper for him to state, that the Court of Directors had determined to suspend their agency in China, after the next season, 1839-40, reserving to themselves, however, the option of resuming it, should circumstances render it expedient to do so; and they had also determined to limit the remittances through China, in the season 1839-40, to £300,000.

Mr. *M. Martin* now entered the Court—when

Sir *C. Forbes* moved, “that Mr. *Martin* be now heard on his motion.”

Mr. *M. Martin* said, he rose under circumstances of considerable embarrassment, to bring under the notice of that Court a subject of the utmost importance.

The *Chairman*.—“The question is, that this Court do now adjourn.”

Mr. *Wigram*.—“The short way would be for the hon. proprietor to move his proposition as an amendment on the question, that this Court do now adjourn.”

Sir *C. Forbes*.—“I am perfectly aware of the hon. director's ability to instruct us generally; but twenty years' standing and experience in this Court leads me to believe that I am pursuing a proper course, and I shall therefore move, as an amendment, ‘that Mr. *Martin* be now heard.’”

Mr. *Marriott* seconded the motion.

The *Chairman* then put the question:—“That the original motion, that this Court do now adjourn, stand part of the question.”

Sir *C. Forbes*.—“This is an endeavour to blink the question.”

Mr. *Wigram*.—“I deny that there is any such intention. I have put the hon. bart. in the right and regular way of proceeding. He is, however, so confident in his experience, that he will not be advised. The way in which he wishes to proceed will only perplex the matter.”

Mr. *Weeding* said, the *Chairman* had been called on to put the question of adjournment. Now, it was in the power of the Court to allow him to withdraw that motion (*Hear, hear!*), and thus prevent any possible inference that a desire existed not to discuss the question.

Mr. *Wigram* said, it was not the nature or merits of the proposed motion that induced him to interfere—but he was desirous to point out the plain, simple, and regular course of proceeding. There was no wish whatsoever to prevent the full discussion of this question.

Mr. *St. George Tucker* said, a more simple method than that which had been proposed would be for the *Chairman* to

withdraw his motion. (*Hear, hear!*) They all, he believed, wished to proceed with the discussion of the question, and they would not bar Mr. *Martin* from going on because he was a few minutes after his time.

Sir *C. Forbes*.—“I contend, that Mr. *Martin* has a right, on a motion of adjournment, to speak on any question whatsoever. I might perhaps myself speak on steam navigation, that most expensive, and, I would say, shameful abuse of the revenue of India.”

It was then agreed that the motion should come on as an amendment to the question of adjournment.

Mr. *M. Martin* said, he had to apologize for not being in his place sooner. But, as another motion had precedence of his, which motion he thought would take up much time—and as it was likely to give rise to that sort of religious discussion, which he believed to be injurious to India, he felt rather inclined to be absent on the occasion.

Sir *C. Forbes* said, the hon. Proprietor was out of order in thus descending on a motion that was not before the Court.

Mr. *Marriott*.—“The hon. proprietor is casting a reflection on a person who is not here to defend himself.”

Mr. *Montgomery Martin* then said, that the subject on which he rose to speak was one of the greatest interest that was ever brought before that court, not merely with reference to the East-India Company, not merely with reference to the prosperity and stability of the connexion which subsisted between England and India, but with respect to the prosperity of the natives of India themselves. He wished to draw the attention of the Court to the present condition of that country. All persons, civil and military, who had lately come from India, spoke of the situation of that country as one fraught with very great danger and difficulty. Now, in addressing himself to this question, he wished it to be clearly understood that he should speak not of persons, but of a system—not of individuals, but of principles. In the aggregate he believed that more virtue or more ability was never displayed under any government than by the servants of the Company, in the course of their arduous rule. They had “tempered the wind to the shorn lamb”—they had generally governed wisely and well; but, unfortunately, in all human transactions, good and evil were blended, and, he believed, that, in many instances, great injustice had been, however unintentionally, inflicted on the countless millions of India. The Company had, indeed, maintained a system, with reference to the land, which would have been entirely exploded but for their bad policy. He had heard it asserted by those who had never been in

India, that India was now in a state of prosperity. He had waded through large masses of documents to satisfy his mind on this point, and if he had been led to believe that prosperity existed in India, or even that the seeds of prosperity had been sown there, he should not have brought this subject forward before so many individuals who were probably better acquainted with the question than he was. But, having in vain looked for any symptoms of that boasted prosperity, he felt it to be his bounden duty to call the attention of the Court to this subject; and to supplicate them not to go on, from year to year, as they had hitherto done, levying intolerable exactions on the people of India. Forty years had elapsed since the administration of Lord Cornwallis, and yet they had not arrived at any certain and permanent land settlement, to the neglect of which he attributed, in a great measure, the evils by which India was afflicted. The exactions on the land had produced famines the most horrible and injuries the most acute amongst the natives of India. Dreadful, indeed, were the evils they had inflicted on India, without intending it. Let them look to the wretchedness and loss of life, consequent on a series of famines, mainly attributable to a want of private property in the land. From 1640 to 1655, during the breaking up of the Mahomedan sway, there were famines throughout India, caused by exactions and oppression. In 1661, there was famine, in the third year of Aurungzebe, who endeavoured to levy fifty per cent. of the produce. From 1764 to 1766, there was famine on a great extent of the coast. In 1770-71, a famine raged in Bengal, which destroyed nearly half the inhabitants. In 1782, there was a famine in the Madras territories. In 1792, a famine in Rajamundry destroyed one-half of the people. In 1803, there was a famine in Bombay; and in 1804 and 1819, in Kandeish; in 1820, in the south of India; in 1824, in Kandeish and Southern India, when forty thousand persons collected for the purpose of breaking open the *bank-shalls* at Madras. In 1832, a famine in the Bombay territories; in 1833, in the Madras territories; in 1835-36, a scarcity in Orissa and Bahar; in 1837, in Agra and the north-west provinces; and in 1838, a famine threatens the Bombay territories. The famine of 1837-8 extended over 40,000 square miles of territory, containing about 20,000,000 of inhabitants, of whom at least half a million perished. What must be the condition of a country thus situated? Why, the whole frame of society was necessarily broken up and destroyed. Men, reduced to the condition of ravening wild beasts, were compelled to subsist themselves as they could. Did they not read,

with disgust, in this last famine, of thousands of human bodies floating down the streams, poisoning the air with their effluvia, and rendering the waters nauseous? Did they not hear of whole villages being deserted? of mothers offering their children for a single meal? Had not the Company themselves lost £1,000,000 of revenue by this scourge? Had they not heard of persons having poisoned themselves to avoid the lingering horrors of starvation? Did they not hear of others going at night to the river Jumna, and casting therein their innocent offspring, rather than the morning sun should rise on their miserable condition? Had it not been recorded, that jackalls and vultures were seen devouring the flesh of those who were perishing from want, before animation had ceased? Yet, with these facts staring them in the face, they were in the habit of talking of the prosperity of India in that Court. Did they not wring a most enormous revenue from the bowels of the land and the blood of the people? Yes, England had levied in India, in 60 years, by taxes on the land and other articles, from 1778 to 1838, no less than one thousand millions sterling. And what had they given in return for it? Famine—nothing but famine! He would appeal to their secretary, whose financial abilities were well known whether from 1778 to 1838, India had not yielded £1,000,000,000 sterling in taxes? For fifty years, India had sent annually to England more than £2,000,000 sterling, which, if suffered to remain in that country at 12 per cent. and at compound interest, would have amounted to £723,997,971 sterling. This large sum, if left in India, might have been employed in the improvement of the soil and in the advancement of the people. One-fifth of the gross taxation of India was withdrawn from that country to be spent in England; more than two-fifths were paid to the English in India; and the remainder was expended for native soldiers, to keep down the people, and on the collectors of taxes. As was justly said by Mr. Archibald Graham,—“There is, indeed, peace and security under the British rule,—but the people are fast becoming a nation of beggars.” A respectable native had emphatically observed to the hon. bart. (Sir C. Forbes), at Bombay, that “we did not kill them, it was true—but we sucked their blood!” What right had they thus to deal with the people of India? They called themselves Christians, but they acted worse than Mahometans. As had lately been said to him, they were angels in theory, but demons in practice. What must be the feeling of a people suffering thus? Would they not very naturally say, “What is it to us whether Russia or any

other power becomes master of India, since we cannot be more wretchedly situated than we are!" The hon. Mr. Shore, an able and intelligent servant of the Company, speaking, in his "Notes on India," of the progressively decaying state of cultivation in that country, said—"Along the whole forest border of Bareilly and Moradabad, the villages have been on the decline; and many which twenty or thirty years since were in a flourishing state, have been completely deserted." And again: "In the city of Furruckabad alone, within the last few years, between fifty and sixty wholesale merchants and bankers have stopped business." With respect to the discontent which our proceedings had engendered in India, he found, in *The Asiatic Journal* for August last, an article by a servant of the E. I. Company, and who was evidently in the confidence of the Government, in which is the following passage:—"It may be doubted if, at any time since we first occupied territory in India, such deep and dangerous disaffection has prevailed as exists at present. Our unsparing taxation, our long-continued and augmenting exhaustion of the resources of the country, our resumption of rent-free lands, our schemes of conversion, &c., have spread, and are spreading throughout India, universal alarm and discontent. We shall soon be entangled in a plentiful crop of domestic embarrassments, sown by our own blindness, faithlessness, and fanaticism. This is the language of five out of six of the Company's servants who have recently returned from India—it is derived from authentic information from the natives themselves of the sentiments which they entertain—it is the language of all who are capable of connecting causes and consequences." What was the chief subject now under discussion at Calcutta? *The Reformer*, a native newspaper, published there, discussed, in the present year, "the insecurity of the British power in India;" and, after describing the miserable condition of the Hindoos, demanded—"What need these people care whether the English, French, or Russians, rule over them?" Was it fit that such a question should be put forward, after they had been in possession of India for so long a period! Again, he found *The Hindoo Pioneer*, a paper published at Calcutta by natives educated at the European Hindoo College, was now engaged in discussing "the miseries of the Indian people, under both the Moslem and Christian domination." It said "the Government of India" (under the English) "is purely aristocratical; the people have no voice in the council of legislation; they have no hand in framing the laws which regulate their civil conduct." The writers then

proceed to descant on "the evils of the enormous taxation to which the country is subjected—the retirement from India of all those who acquire wealth—the entire alienation of the people of the soil from any share in the Government—nay, even from all offices of trust and power." The patronizing of merit by the Mahomedans is strongly contrasted with the governing caste of the English; and it is then demonstrated that the Hindoos were much more free in reality under their native princes, than they are under the English, who "pursue their own aggrandizement at the expense of the happiness and comfort of the Hindoos." Was this a proof of prosperity? Did they ever find people in a prosperous state anxiously seeking for a change, and wishing to separate from those who had governed them wisely and beneficially? Assuredly not. Was it a proof of prosperity, that, in 1831-2, six houses, established for fifty years, had failed in Calcutta for £20,000 000, of which, not five shillings in the pound would be realized? In vain did he seek for any proof of prosperity. Indeed, he found that this year a commissioner had been appointed to examine into the cause of the defection in Madras revenues.

The *Chairman* rose to order. He hoped that the Court would not be led away by such vague observations. He was not aware that any such commissioner had been appointed.

Mr. *Martin* contended that he was perfectly in order, and was provided with proof that what he had asserted was correct.

The *Chairman*.—The hon. proprietor takes the *Asiatic Journal*, the *Hindoo Monitor*, or whatever it may be, and founds his arguments and his statements on that sort of authority. Now, I ask the Court, whether they will attend, in a matter of so much importance, to statements thus supported. (*Hear, hear!*) I shall say nothing more beyond expressing a hope that the hon. proprietor will not persist in introducing extracts from pamphlets. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Martin* said, he had not quoted from pamphlets; nor, as an Englishman, would he be put down unless he was convinced that he was in error. He had quoted from the *Asiatic Journal*, of Dec. 1838; yes, from the *Asiatic Journal*, published by the publishers of the East-India Company. (*A laugh.*) The name of the commissioner, Mr. Cotton, was there stated publicly. It was set forth, that instructions had been received by the Court of Directors to inquire into the cause of the failure of the revenue of Madras, and that Mr. Cotton was appointed to superintend that inquiry. If the hon. Chairman was not aware of the fact, he regretted it;

but he believed that what he (Mr. Martin) stated was perfectly correct. He would not detain the Court further than to show, by the falling off of revenue at Madras, how necessary such an inquiry became. In 1809-10, the revenue was 81 lacs 91,597 pagodas; in 1819-20, 76 lacs 6,223 pagodas; in 1829-30, the revenue had fallen to 69 lacs 42,744 pagodas, being a decrease from the amount of revenue of the first-mentioned period of 12 lacs 48,853 pagodas. Then look at the Bombay territories. Look at Mr. Commissioner Chaplin's report on the Deccan. It was found necessary by the Bombay Government to grant certain exemptions to lands growing cotton and Mauritius sugar-cane. He would quote the dates; lest the hon. chairman should again deny the truth of his assertions. The Bombay Government, by notifications of the 24th February and 1st August 1835, and of the 1st and 17th November 1836, granted certain exemptions from assessments to lands cultivated with cotton and Mauritius sugar-cane; but these notifications were cancelled again on the 20th June 1838, in consequence of peremptory orders from the Court of Directors. Were these facts proof of prosperity? Were they not, on the contrary, proofs of weakness and decay? He would not have adverted to these circumstances at all, but he thought that nothing was so formidable as a concealed danger; and he felt that while they gave credit to the statement that India was in a prosperous situation they were led astray by a most alarming delusion. If the Afghans, or the Persians, or the Russians, made an incursion into the country, which he had declared to them as suffering under all the horrors of famine, in which the whole frame of society was broken up, would the people be anxious to stand forward in defence of a Government by whom they had been thus neglected? The hon. proprietor then adverted to the breach of faith of which this country had been guilty, in not effecting, as had been promised by proclamation, a permanent settlement of the land in the N.W. provinces—a breach of faith against which Lord Minto had earnestly remonstrated, and which was also contrary to the wishes of Lord Hastings. They found also a system adopted for taxing the free lands in India, which had hitherto been untouched—a system from which the most evil consequences were likely to flow. The East-India Company most unjustly claimed the property of the soil of all India, which neither the Hindoo rulers nor the Mahommedan conquerors did. The Court of Directors, it is true, declared, in one of their despatches, in 1815, "We do not wish to revive the

doctrine of the sovereign being proprietor of the soil either *de facto* or *de jure*." Yet, notwithstanding this, in a despatch of 1821, the directors said, "We shall avoid all material evil, if the surplus produce is, in all cases, made the utmost extent of our demands." And the Bengal Board of Commissioners say, "It is very merciful to take only the net produce of the land to ourselves." Thus it is deemed just and merciful to annihilate all the landlords' rent, and to leave the cultivator a bare subsistence? General Briggs, in his work upon the land-tax of India, observed, that he had "been unable to discover any where in British India a land-tax avowedly so low even as a third of the gross produce—the whole of the landlords' rent,"—that "we treat the people as if they were savages," and that, "under the present system, it would be of no avail, even if the soil produced gold instead of grain, when the Government takes all the produce except what is necessary to pay the labourer: there is no surplus to purchase manufactures: the country is absolutely without the means of improving the soil." What country on earth could prosper, if the whole net produce of the soil were taken? Famine was the result, and the effects of mal-administration in India, he confidently believed, were returned back to this country by the Almighty, in the visitations we had had of the cholera, which began in India in 1817, and was traced to those places where the utmost want had existed, where putrid bodies tainted the air, and the noxious and life-destroying *effluvium*, was carried along the channels of the different rivers. To prove the gross injustice of adopting a fluctuating annual land tax, which prevented the cultivation of waste lands and the improvement of the country, he should adduce an example:—"In September 1831, two small farmers agreed to drain, clear, and cultivate a morass in Cottayam, Tellicherry, which morass was the property of one of the Rajahs of Cottayam. The farmers received a seven years' lease from the Rajah, during which period they were to pay no rent, as an inducement to clear the salt water waste, and pestilential swamp and jungle. At the expiration of seven years, the farmers were to pay to the landlord yearly two hundred measures of paddy (which was equal to 180 government seers), the cost of which was, at the market price of grain, equal to five rupees. A year was spent in making dams, draining off the salt water, cutting down the jungle, destroying the wild beasts, &c. In 1833 the fields were sown for the first time, and in March 1834, long after the crop was reaped, a government officer came into the fields, looked at the stubble; and then assessed the reclaimed

swamp at an annual money rent to the East-India Company of Rs. 70 (equal to fourteen years of the reserved rent), of which payment was instantly demanded. The little farmers were unable to pay the government demands; the land was, in consequence, abandoned, and it is now again a pestilential swamp." This was a case of most peculiar hardship, but many others of a similar nature might be adduced. What man would attempt to reclaim land under such circumstances? No person would undertake such a task unless he hoped to get profit and remuneration. Was this the way to make the people contented and happy? Would it not have the effect of making the people feel that the Government oppressed them? Would they not say when thus dealt with, we brought this land into use, we have cultivated it and made it valuable, and are we now to be deprived of the fruits of our industry? When the Company so heavily taxed the land of India, he would ask the hon. Chairman whether they conceived themselves to be *de facto* or *de jure* proprietors of that country? Mr. Chaplin, in his report on the Deccan, stated, that the land was taxed at the rate of one hundred per cent. in some places, and to collect this revenue, there must necessarily be swarms of tax-gatherers. Sir Thomas Munro fixed the rent payable to Government at forty-five per cent. of the produce, which was admitted to be so high as to leave no possibility of its being paid; yet he said that three million of acres of fertile, but untitled, land would be brought into cultivation by what he called his moderate annual assessment. In another place, however, he contradicted this and said, "his opinion was, that if the existing mode of taxation should be abandoned, the country of rice and dry grain would be covered with plantations of betel, cocoa-nut, sugar, indigo, and cotton; and the people would take a great deal of the British manufactures. When we relinquish the barbarous system of annual settlements, when we make over the lands, either on very long leases or in perpetuity, to the present occupants, and when we have convinced them, by making no assessments above the fixed rent for a series of years, that they are actually proprietors of the soil, we shall see a demand for European articles of which we have at present no conception." He (Mr. Martin) did, therefore, trust that the East-India Company would take this subject into serious consideration. It was neither to the honour nor to the interest of the East-India Company to keep up a system which was fraught with ruin. They had been screwing down and reducing, as much as possible, the pay of men by whom India had been obtained, and was still preserved, who were ready to forget their past treat-

ment, and still to defend the integrity of the British empire. He (Mr. M.) was unwilling to enter into the details of the land revenue system, although quite prepared to do so. He could prove, by reference to historical facts, that the Jews, the Turks, the Greeks, the Romans, the Chinese, &c., never exacted more than one-fifth from the land, while the Company took one-half nominally; but he would say, two-thirds really. Why did he speak thus strongly? It was because he felt deeply on the subject; and he declared he would freely place his head on the block if, by such a sacrifice, he could effect a permanent land settlement in India. He, therefore, entreated the Court to consider this important subject seriously. It was with great reluctance that he brought it forward at all; but seeing the perilous situation in which they stood, seeing that India was threatened by enemies on all sides, he deemed it to be his duty to call the attention of the Court to a question which was intimately connected with the safety of their eastern dominions; for sure he was, unless another course of policy were adopted, that they would be expelled, yes, ignominiously expelled, from India. This he would say, that he would rather suffer any death, he would rather undergo any misfortune, than be a subject of the Indian Government under the present undefined and arbitrary system of land-tax. The capabilities of India, if properly fostered, were immense. That vast land possessed the loftiest mountains, the largest rivers, the richest plains; earth, air, and water teemed with every thing that could minister to the wants, comforts, and luxuries of man; coal was found at the mouths and at the sources of the Ganges and Indus; iron, copper, lead, and tin, abounded; her streams run with gold. The tea plant, and almost every thing naturalized in Europe, were found growing spontaneously. Hundreds of miles upon miles might be covered with sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, &c.; and her soil was so rich, that in some places it seldom required the aid of the plough. Yet, with all these advantages, the people were in a miserable condition; relying on Providence they bore these evils patiently, because they believed them to be the work of the Almighty and not of man. The natives, if treated with common justice, would be desirous of maintaining the connexion between their country and England. Let them look at their native army, whose conduct in various wars proved their love of and fidelity to their British rulers. Often when the sabre or the gun was pointed at an English officer, the Hindoo soldier had thrown himself between the intended victim and his assailant. Such subjects deserved kind and liberal treatment; but he felt,

and he would assert, that the conduct of England towards India had been most atrocious. There had been a great cry for "free trade, free trade." Free trade for whom? For India? No such thing (*Hear, hear!*), but free trade for the manufacturers of Manchester and Glasgow. (*Hear, hear!*) The father of Sir Robert Peel had made upwards of a million sterling by the trade. The export of coarse cotton manufactured goods to India had ruined millions in that country. They had destroyed the Indian manufactures of cotton and silk, and the artisans in every trade were undersold in their own markets by reason of an English act of parliament in 1816 compelling India to receive British woollens, metals, &c. free of duty, and cotton goods at but $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., while this country had imposed a duty of 30 per cent on India cottons and silk goods, 100 per cent. on her sugar, 200 per cent. on her rum, 500 per cent. on her pepper, and 1000 per cent. on her tobacco. The greatest misery had in consequence been produced by what was called free trade. British shipping entered the Indian ports as if they were on the coast of England, whilst India-built shipping was virtually excluded from British ports. He would give an instance of the fact. The ship *Sir Charles Malcolm*, built, registered, and owned at Bombay, arrived in London from Canton in August 1835. She was unable to obtain in China a British crew. She had on board six Englishmen and ninety Lascars; and as a great favour she was permitted by the Lords of the Treasury to return to India in ballast with her Lascar crew. He had dwelt long on this subject—longer than he had intended; but he felt deeply with reference to it; and if he had seen any individual desirous to bring it forward he should not have obtruded himself on the Court, as he did not wish to make himself conspicuous. He had, however, been forced to take this course; because he thought it better to have this important question discussed in that Court rather than out of doors, or in either house of parliament. If that Court did its duty, he was of opinion that a great deal of good would be effected. They had been told during the discussion on the renewal of the charter, that that Court was to be a popular assembly, and a powerful check on the proceedings of the board of control and the executive Government; he, however could not perceive that it had been so. Five years had elapsed since the charter had been renewed, and yet little or nothing had been done for the benefit of the people of India. He had attended at the debates when the renewal of the charter was under discussion, and he would ask, had any thing been then done to give a free trade to India? No; the

proprietors only looked to their interests. Now he would say, if they were determined to have a free trade let it be a free trade on both sides. Why did not the Court of Proprietors formally and frequently petition Parliament on this subject? Nothing of the kind was however suggested in that Court. Did the Proprietors think that their only duty was to come down here and receive their ten per cent.? Were they aware that three millions of revenue was now in a precarious state in consequence of the restrictions placed by the Chinese on the opium trade? There were very many matters for their consideration, and he could not understand how any proprietor could lay his head on his pillow content with receiving his ten per cent. without having done any thing for it. It had become, he conceived, an imperative duty on every Proprietor to endeavour to obtain some redress for the natives of India. If they did so, in the course of a few years they would govern a prosperous and happy people; they would command a vast and wealthy empire, and obtain a great moral triumph for Christianity. The hon. proprietor concluded by moving as an amendment, "That all the words after the word 'that,' be omitted, for the purpose of inserting the following:—"*there be laid before this Court:—*

"1. A return of the gross land tax levied in each district under the government of the East-India Company, since the establishment of British authority therein, specifying the charges of collection and the net amount of revenue realized, and separating the districts in which the land-tax has been fixed in perpetuity from those districts in which it has not been made permanent."

"2. A return of the gross revenue derived from sea customs, from transit and town duties, salt, opium, spirituous liquors, and intoxicating drugs, licenses, tax on professions, pilgrim tax, post-office, and from every other principal source of revenue in each district, as stated in return No. 1, or for each presidency, when the foregoing is not practicable; but distinguishing the permanently assessed from the non-permanently assessed territories, and as far as practicable classifying each item of revenue since the commencement of its collection by the East-India Company's government."

"3. A copy of the minutes on the permanent land-tax, which have been laid before the Court of Directors, by N. B. Edmonstone, Esq., H. St. George Tucker, Esq., and by any other Director who has placed his sentiments on this subject on the records of the Court."

"4. Copies of all the regulations which have been issued by the Governments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, relative to the resumption or taxing of the rent-free lands in British India."

Sir Charles Forbes rose to second the amendment. He wished the honorable mover had confined his resolutions within a narrower space, as in his opinion they took too extensive a range. He thought the first two items of the motion ought to be omitted. It would in fact employ all the establishment of the East-India House for years to come, to make out their returns required by the motion as it at present stood. (*Hear, hear!*) Many of the papers called for had been long ago produced. He highly approved of the ultimate object which the hon. proprietor,

had in view, which was the welfare and prosperity of India, an object in which they all concurred, but which he thought might be better attained by a different mode of proceeding. The state of India at the present moment was one that demanded the most serious attention of both the Directors and the Proprietors in that Court. 'The revenues of India were daily decreasing in amount, and the greatest discontent prevailed amongst the people. For many years he had been of opinion, that the natives of that country had been treated with unbecoming haughtiness by Europeans. One of the latter would, indeed, think it a very great compliment to touch his hat, or make any return to the most profound saluam of a native. Why before his return from India natives were not allowed the use of palanquins. Such conduct was calculated to produce anything but a friendly feeling. Much had been said about the excellence of our Government as compared with a Mahometan Government. But what did Sir Thomas Munro say was the feeling of the natives of India on this subject? They said, when questioned on this point, "Why the difference between the Mahometan and the British Government is this; the Mahometans would never allow any money to remain in our pockets, and the British will never allow any to get into them." (*Laughter.*) In other words, it was six of one and half-a-dozen of the other. There had been much misgovernment in India. They had, as Mr. Martin observed, drained the country of its resources, and done nothing substantial in return for it. He verily believed, that the money which they had extracted from the natives in the last sixty years would be more than equal to the payment of the national debt. The condition of the natives was in fact gradually getting worse and worse, and he trusted that something would be done to improve it without delay. He would suggest to the hon. mover the propriety of leaving out the two first returns, which would give him a better chance of success with the others. He should like to have copies of those able minutes to which the second return referred. On every account it was extremely desirable that they should be produced, and it would be a very proper step towards considering this important subject completely and deliberately.

Mr. Weeding could not support the motion of the hon. gentleman, for this plain reason, that it was altogether unnecessary and uncalled-for. If the hon. proprietor had read the reports of committees of both houses of parliament, published in 1832, he would find that they contained a full and complete statement of all the revenue derived from India,

including every one of the items set forth in the motion, and he could not see what object could be obtained by giving the clerks of the establishment the trouble of making out those accounts again. He believed that he had greatly over-rated the amount of the Indian revenue. He confessed that he heard with pain some of the observations made by the hon. proprietor in support of his motion (*Hear, hear!*) They appeared to be more fitted for utterance by the prime minister of one of the native courts of India than by a proprietor of East-India stock. He seemed to have taken up the question, *con amore*, of altogether expelling Europeans from India (*Hear, hear!*), and with them every means of improving the social and moral condition of the natives of the country (*Hear, hear!*) He did not wish to use strong language, but he was sorry he was obliged to say that the hon. proprietor had taken a very superficial view of the whole subject (*Hear, hear!*) Among other things, he had asserted that the Mogul Government did not claim to be the proprietors of the soil. Now he ought to have known that the Mogul Government, in every country where they ruled, did claim the proprietorship of the soil. He was, therefore, at issue with the hon. proprietor on that plain matter of fact. He had next said that the late Sir R. Peel had realized upwards of a million of money by sending cotton goods to Bombay. It was, on the contrary, very well known that that gentleman made the whole of his fortune in this country, and that the utmost value of the goods he shipped to Bombay was £50,000; but even these goods were not sold there. The most astonishing assertion, however, of the hon. proprietor was, that the Government had taken immense sums of money in the shape of taxation from the natives of India, and had given them nothing in return for it. But could any one deny that the establishment of the British Government in India had been productive of incalculable benefit to that country? Was the extension of civilization and the introduction of Christian feeling to be counted as nothing? The hon. proprietor might think lightly of these benefits, but those who seriously consider the subject, would be inclined to view them as boons of no common magnitude and importance. Nothing could work better than the East-India Government; and this country was greatly indebted to the system which had been adopted—a system which was sound, just, and wise. The hon. mover of the amendment had alluded to the famine which had been recently suffered in India; but the very observations he had made had shown that the causes of it were not those which he

had stated. He had spoken of the great fertility of the soil, and said that the husbandman had only to let fall his spade upon the ground, and with little labour he might reap a most abundant harvest. This he would most willingly admit; but was not this a proof that the famine had arisen from natural, and not political causes? It had, indeed, been occasioned wholly by the want of rain—a cause which the best Government could not avert. The hon. proprietor had, moreover, said that we had taken millions of money from the East-Indies for years, and had given them in return nothing but famine.

An hon. Proprietor here asked what had we given them?

Mr. *Weeding* continued. Why, we have given them good government; (*Hear, hear!*—we have given them security to personal freedom; security to their possessions:—without which it was impossible for India to prosper. The hon. bart. who had just spoken, was aware of the hardships of those who formerly lived under the Mogul Government; and that the natives had scarcely a rupee of their own beyond what they required for their immediate wants; but how different was the case at the present time! for one-third of their national debt was now in their hands, and they had at least 10 millions of rupees amongst them. He could not consent to the amendment of the hon. proprietor, and was certainly surprised that when he had views of this kind, he should begin to condemn and vituperate the conduct of the Government so strongly, and afterwards call upon the Court quietly to consider the large claims which he was making upon them. (*Hear, hear!*)

The *Chairman* felt assured that the Court would not expect him to follow the hon. gent. who had moved the amendment, in the wide range which he had taken, and through all the subjects which he had enumerated. Little indeed was there left him to do after the speeches that had been made by the hon. bart. and the hon. proprietor who had just sat down; for he thought the arguments they had brought forward would prevail on the Court not to accede to the amendment. He must certainly object to it himself, and he thought that, in giving that opinion, he was only expressing sentiments in common with the other members of the Court. From the observations of the hon. mover one would have imagined that England had absolutely been a curse to India, and that all the evils which the latter had suffered had been produced by the East-India Company. The hon. proprietor had indeed exhausted all the powers of the

English language, in endeavouring to prove that we had been guilty of wrongs to India; but this he (the Chairman) would totally deny, and was sure that every one who maturely considered the subject must arrive at the same conclusion as himself. (*Hear, hear!*) The Court of Directors had long had the great object of a permanent settlement under their consideration, and felt how much the interest of those under their Government would be advanced by the abolition of assessments. They had ordered their servants to act with moderation, and to be most circumspect in their proceedings with reference to the collection of the land-tax; and had likewise directed them to grant leases extended to thirty years. As to the manner in which the hon. proprietor had brought forward his amendment, and the language he had used, the Court must deeply regret it; (*Hear, hear!*) and if ever any man had marred his own cause, and given rise to suspicions as to his motives (*Hear, hear!*), the hon. proprietor had done so. He most decidedly objected to the motion, and he trusted that it would be rejected by a great majority.

Sir *J. Bryant* said, that if the hon. proprietor had confined his motion to the production of papers relating to the resumption of rent-free lands, it should have had his support, for too much consideration could not be given to a measure which, in his opinion, was fraught with danger and injustice. He had passed some years in the north-west provinces alluded to, and, with regard to the feelings of the natives under British government, he found in Rohilkund and the adjacent country, the people most solicitous of a permanent land settlement. The province of Hurriannah, conquered in the wars of Lord Wellesley and Lord Lake, then, and long after, a scene of murder, anarchy, and desolation, and subsequently deserted in despair by two native Mahomedan chiefs, to whom it had been consecutively granted by the British Government, he found in 1833-4, under British officers, and the immediate administration of the Company, instead of an unruly people, and a desolate waste, where the only water was from wells 100 and 200 feet deep, and consequently from the expense, but few and scattered, a rich and highly cultivated country, fertilized by streams opened by Government, and, as he passed along the canals, he heard from the natives nothing but blessings on British rule.

Mr. *Martin* said that his reply would be very brief:—if the time suited, and the Court were disposed to listen, he was quite prepared to enter on the question as to the advantage of the British Government in India, and which he had

not represented as a curse. In deference to the hon. bart. (Sir Charles Forbes), to whose opinions and feelings he bowed with deep respect, and, with the permission of the Court, he would withdraw his 1st and 2d resolutions, his object in moving them being to obtain proofs of the effect of the permanent settlement in Bengal, in contrast with the other parts of India, where the land-tax was unlimited; and also to show that by limiting the power of Government to an equitable demand on that which formed the basis of wealth, there were a variety of other sources whence a revenue was receivable by the state. The hon. proprietor (Mr. Weeding) was, therefore, totally mistaken in asserting that documents such as those called for were already in print; indeed, some of the most intelligent gentlemen in that Court had declared that such returns, if prepared, would be of the highest value. The same hon. proprietor had asserted that the claim of the E. I. Company to the proprietorship of the soil of all India was unquestionable: that we merely took that which the Mahomedans did before us, and referred to Turkey for proof that the Moslem Government considered itself the landlord of the soil. Now as he (Mr. Martin) had before said, if the English claimed the exercise of all the rights which the Mahomedans did by virtue of their conquests, they (the English) should have abjured Christianity before they claimed Mahomedan rights; but if the hon. proprietor would refer to the able work on the "Land-tax of India," of a gallant and intelligent officer in the service of the E. I. Company, Major-Gen. Briggs, he would find that neither the Hindoo sovereigns nor the Mahomedan rulers ever claimed a proprietary right in the soil, and Mr. Urquhart's work on Turkey would demonstrate the fallacy of the statement in reference to that country. When the chairman stated that the Court of Directors had sent out recently instructions to grant long leases to the Hindoos, he (Mr. Martin) would ask by what right did the Court of Directors claim the fee-simple of the soil of Hindoostan,—a right which neither the charter of the East-India Company,—nor any act of parliament,—nor any power, human or divine, could give them? But was the granting of "long leases" all that could be devised after forty years' discussion of the "Permanent Settlement" of Marquess Cornwallis?—was this the sole fruit of nearly half a century's legislative wisdom and practical experience? He had been accused of vituperation, and of having exhausted himself and the powers of the English language in uttering his sentiments;—as to the first he (Mr. M.) spoke in sorrow rather than in anger; he

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regretted that his sense of duty to his fellow-creatures compelled him to take up this great question, seeing that no one else approached the subject; and as to the second, his respect for the time of the Court, and his conviction that some wise and statesmanlike measures must soon be adopted, alone prevented his enlarging, and with stronger language than any he had yet used, on a topic of such paramount interest. The hon. proprietor dwelt at some length on other points in support of his motion, and asked if famines, pestilences, reduced resources and revenues—falling prices, diminished profits, a lessening commerce, failures to the extent of £20,000,000 in Calcutta, disaffection and discontent, and a smouldering rebellion in our own provinces, and hostile foes all around us, were any proofs of the "good government" which the hon. proprietor (Mr. Weeding) had asserted we had given India, in exchange for the £1,000,000,000 sterling of taxes which we had levied from the people in sixty years? Much had been said of our liberality towards the natives. Where were the proofs of it? Take Madras for an illustration of our liberal, humane, wise and generous treatment of the Hindoos:—Madras has been in our possession nearly two hundred years. It is the capital of dominion, containing 15,000,000 inhabitants. Well, what has been our liberality to these 15,000,000 natives?—Why, we have recently appointed three of them to be justices of the peace, but without any emolument. What does this say for the government that thus neglected improving the condition and character of the people—so as never before to have them fitted for so simple a situation as a justice of the peace? He (Mr. M.) had a high opinion of the natives of India—of their talents and excellent feelings; but continued oppression suppressed good qualities, and called into operation cunning and fraud, as a protection against tyranny. (The Court here manifested considerable impatience). Mr. M. said that he saw they were predetermined to reject his motion, but he declared that, without being wanting in any deference and respect for the East-India Company, he would not abstain from pressing this question; he entreated them to take time by the forelock, to remember that there would be a flame lit up in this country in behalf of the East-Indies similar to what had recently occurred relative to the West-Indies—and were they prepared for the consequences? Although there were many men in that Court whom he much respected, yet he looked only to his own conscience for sustainment in the course which he had for many years pursued, and the disapprobation and conduct he thus

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day experienced would not influence him in the slightest degree. He left the question to their adjudication, and this country would hold them responsible.*

Col. Sykes was anxious to say that he could confirm the statements of the hon. mover to this length: the Hindoos of the Deccan did not by any means consider the property of the soil as vested in the Government; and he believed, fairly and freely, that throughout India the feeling was, that the soil never was in the Government. The next observation he could confirm was, that although there was a permanent assessment on land, yet it was rendered useless and valueless from the extra assessments that were imposed either by the Government or their officers, which, to his knowledge, were upwards of sixty. Great danger and inconvenience arose from this power of oppression being placed in the hands of the servants of the Government, and the public opinion had been much excited with respect to it. As

* This report of Mr. Martin's reply is not that which was furnished by our own reporter, but was sent by Mr. Martin himself.—EDITOR.

to the pressure of the revenue in the Deccan, viewed merely as a tax, it certainly amounted only to a small sum, possibly about eight shillings per annum per head, or two shillings an acre; but this tax should not be viewed in relation to its amount, but as to the capacity of the people to raise it. There was generally a superabundance of agricultural produce, which rendered even this trifling sum of two shillings an acre difficult to be raised. The manufactures were put down, and the country suffered in consequence. So far he was able to state, but no farther.

The *Chairman* observed, that a vast number of duties in the presidency of Bombay had been done away with, and before long they would be destroyed throughout India. He then put the amendment, which passed in the negative, and the original motion was carried.

Mr. *Martin* then gave notice, that, at the next General Meeting, he should move for the returns mentioned in the 3d and 4th items.

The Court then adjourned.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

On the 19th December, the Court of Directors invited Sir James Carnac to a dinner at the London Tavern, previously to the hon. baronet's departure for Bombay. The party invited to meet Sir James, which was very numerous, comprised the *élite* of the Indian community in this country, with nearly every person of distinction now in town, and the leading members of the commercial world. Lord Melbourne and several other cabinet ministers were present. The usual loyal and national toasts were followed by others proper to the occasion of the meeting, and complimentary to the distinguished persons present, each toast being introduced by an appropriate speech from the chairman, Sir James Law Lushington, who presided, with a union of spirit and urbanity which conducted much to the pleasure of the evening. On the health of Sir James Carnac being drank, it was acknowledged by him as follows:

"In acknowledging the honour now conferred upon me, I know not whether I ought to feel more grateful for the kind and generous tone in which my health has been proposed, or for the flattering manner in which it has been received. I entreat you to believe that I am duly sensible of both; and if my response to your

kindness be inadequate to the occasion, let me beg of you to recollect, that when the feelings are excited, the expression of them becomes difficult and imperfect. The occasion which has been the cause of the honour to which I am now endeavouring to respond, naturally directs my thoughts both to the past and the future. I look back to a period of time—not a very short one—in which I have been employed, almost without intermission, in the service of the East-India Company. In reviewing even the most fortunate life, there is always a slight feeling of sadness. The days of happiness that are past return on the mind, like the shadows of departed friends, whom we feel that we can see no more. I should feel it discreditable to deny that I am accessible to this source of sympathy; but, at the same time, I derive from the recollections of the past, not only consolation but delight, reminding me as they do that, in every station through which I have passed, I have been cheered by the generous approbation of those for whom I laboured. I trust that it will not be thought vain or egotistical to advert to these cheering remembrances; but if it be, I can only say, I would rather be thought egotistical than ungrateful—and most ungrateful should I be, if, as a matter of feeling, I could neglect the present opportunity of avowing that the kindness of by-gone

years is neither forgotten nor disregarded. For the last twelve years I have had the honour of taking an active part in the proceedings of the Company at home. In adverting to this portion of my life, it will not only be more becoming, but far more agreeable, to speak of my colleagues than myself. I see the majority of them before me; and I have the highest pride in declaring my deliberate conviction, founded on the personal observation of nearly twelve years, that no where is a public trust more conscientiously discharged—no where does a disinterested and high-principled sense of duty more universally prevail, than in the Court of which I have now ceased to be a member. This avowal is a public duty. I do not offer it as a return for the constant kindness shewn to me by my late colleagues; on this ground I have nothing to offer; that kindness must be unrequited, except by thanks—for, in bearing testimony to their value as public servants, I only discharge an act of public justice. I have now to enter upon duties differing in some degree from those to which I have heretofore been accustomed. No man feels their difficulty more than I do—no man thus situated could be more deeply sensible than I am of the responsibility which I have undertaken. Uprightness of intention will not be wanting, nor, I trust, vigilance of observation, nor patient and careful inquiry, nor, when necessary, promptness of action. With these comparatively humble pretensions, relying on the counsel and support of the authorities at home, and animated by the example of the illustrious men who have preceded me—men whose talents and virtues I may aspire to emulate, though I cannot expect to approach them—thus prepared and thus encouraged, I go forth in hope; and if Providence should bless me with a return to this country under circumstances but half as gratifying as those which attend my departure, I shall be happy indeed."

At a general meeting, held at the Thatched-house Tavern, on the 18th December 1838, Major-Gen. Sir Alexander Caldwell, G.C.B., in the chair, it was resolved—"That the high estimation in which Sir James Carnac is held by the members of the Indian community in England, suggests the propriety of a manifestation of that feeling by inviting him to a public dinner, previously to his departure for Bombay."

"That this meeting approve of carrying the above resolution into effect, and it being understood that Thursday, the 17th day of January next, will suit the arrangements of Sir James Carnac, those gentlemen who are desirous of thus testifying their respect for him, be invited to dine

together on that day, at Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's.

NEW DIRECTOR.

On the 12th December, a ballot was taken at the East-India House for the election of a Director, in the room of Sir J. R. Carnac, Bart., who has disqualified. The scrutineers reported that the election had fallen on Mr. M. T. Smith.

AGENCY IN CHINA.

The Court of Directors have given notice "that they have determined to suspend their agency in China after the next season, 1839-40, reserving to themselves the option of resuming it, should circumstances render it expedient to do so;" also, "that they have determined to limit the remittances through China in the season 1839-40 to three hundred thousand pounds."

LECTURES ON AUSTRALIA.

Dr. Lhotsky, who has resided for six years in the Australasian colonies, is about to deliver three lectures on Australia at the Marylebone Literary Institution. The interest which these colonies now excite cannot fail to make these lectures attractive.

DR. ROYLE.

Dr. Royle has been appointed one of the Vice Presidents of the Royal Society.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

4th L. *Dragée*. (at Bombay). J. Byrne to be veterinary surgeon, v. Green dec. (14th Dec. 38.)

2d Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. H. D. Keith to be capt., v. Jackson dec.; Ens. G. N. K. A. Yonge to be lieut., v. Keith (29th June 37); Ens. G. Piercy to be lieut., v. Dalway dec. (16th April 38); Ens. T. W. E. Holdsworth to be lieut. by purch., v. Piercy whose prom. has not taken place (14th Dec.); Ens. R. Stephenson, from 98th F., to be ens., v. Young (13th Dec.); Colour-Serg. H. Cox to be ens., v. Holdsworth (14th Dec.)

3d Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. D. Stewart to be capt., v. Carnac dec. (31 April); Ens. P. Browne to be lieut., v. Stewart; W. G. Meacham to be ens., v. Browne (both 7th Dec.)

4th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. J. Hilton to be capt. by purch., v. Delisle who retires; Ens. J. A. Madigan to be lieut. by purch., v. Hilton; and J. L. McAndrew to be ens. by purch., v. Madigan (all 14th Dec.)

9th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. D. M. Bethune to be lieut., v. Cooke dec. (21st March); A. Bluntish to be ens., v. Bethune (7th Dec.)

13th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. the Hon. E. J. W. Forester to be lieut., v. Shakespeare dec. (9th April 38.)

18th Foot (in Ceylon). Cadet H. F. Vavasour to be ens. by purch., v. Hare prom. in 7th F. (7th Dec.)—Capt. J. J. Sargent, from 58th F., to be capt., v. Boddam who exch. (14th Dec.)

44th Foot (in Bengal). J. Moutat to be assist. surgeon, v. Ferguson app. to the staff (14th Dec.)

57th Foot (at Madras). Ens. E. A. T. Lynch to be lieut., v. Shadforth dec. (6th May 39); Ens. H. C. Cardew to be lieut. by purch., v. Lynch whose prom. by purch. has not taken place (14th Dec.)

59th Foot (in Ceylon). Ens. J. Nicholls, from Royal Newl. Vet. Comps., to be lieut., v. Lillie prom. in 7th F. (7th Dec.).—Lieut. J. B. Mann to be capt., v. Wynn dec. (2d June).—Capt. A. Boddam, from 18th F., to be capt., v. Sargent who exch. (14th Dec.). Ens. C. Drosing to be lieut., v. Mann (2d June).

62d Foot (at Madras). Lieut. T. D. Price to be capt., v. Gray dec.; Ens. A. M. Herbert to be lieut., v. Price; and Cadet G. E. Hillier to be ens., v. Herbert (all 14th Dec.).

63d Foot (at Madras). Lieut. E. S. T. Swyny to be adj., v. Jones retired (30th Nov.).

87th Foot (at Mauritius). Lieut. R. S. O'Brien to be adj., v. Middleton who resigns adjutancy only (30th Nov.).

Ceylon Rifle Regt. 2d Lieut. N. Fenwick to be 1st lieut., v. Heyliger dec. (1st Sept.).—Ens. J. R. G. Pattison, from 97th F., to be 2d lieut., v. Dorehill who exch. (7th Dec.).

Unattached. Lieut. Wm. White, from 3d F., to be capt. by purch. (14th Dec.).

Hospital Staff. Asst. Surg. J. Fergusson, from 44th F., to be assist. surg. to the forces, v. Huston prom. in 22d F. (14th Dec.).

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Nov. 27. *Pauline*, Sailant, from Mauritius 20th Aug.; at Rochelle.—*Jerabus*, Romyn, from Batavia 26th July; off Dartmouth (for Rotterdam).—*Solide*, Lonabit, from Pondicherry and Calcutta; at Bordeaux.—28. *Lady Clifford*, Grainger, from Bengal 18th June; off Cork.—29. *Alexander*, McLachlan, from China 28th June; at Deal.—*Narrwahl*, Brind, from South Seas; off Margate.—*Reuchuin*, Spence, from Batavia 6th July; at Plymouth.—*Bomanza*, Ponsoby, from China 30th June; off Cork.—Dec. 1. *Vanguard*, Stewart, from China 14th July; and *Robina*, Oakley, from Mauritius 10th Aug.; both at Deal.—*Superb*, Briscoe, from N.S. Wales 26th July; at Liverpool.—11. *N.S. Buffalo*, Wood, from N.S. Wales 13th May, New Zealand 16th June, and Rio de Janeiro 12th Sept.; at Plymouth.—3. *Rosebud*, Moncrieff, from Bengal 11th July; and *Glazette*, Hanlin, from Siam 22d June, and Singapore 31st July; both at Deal.—*Elizabeth*, Highat, from China 22d June, and Cape 2d Oct.; and *Petrel*, Turren, from Bombay 6th Aug.; both at Liverpool.—*Lucia*, Miller, from Batavia; off the Wight (for Rotterdam).—4. *Achilles*, Duncan, from Ceylon 23d Aug., Mauritius 5th Sept., and Cape 1st Oct.; and *John Deniston*, Barker, from Bombay 10th Aug.; both at Deal.—*Anna Maria*, Edwards, from China 12th July; at Bristol.—5. *Senator*, Grindlay, from Cape 7th Sept.; at St. Nazaire (for Nantes).—8. *Clatha*, Richards, from Bombay 22d July; in the Clyde.—*Ann Lockery*, Burt, from Bengal 17th July; off Liverpool.—11. *King William*, Thomas, from Bombay 23d July, and Cape 1st Oct.; off Penzance.—12. *Ariadne*, MacLeod, from Bengal 8th Aug.; off Portland.—13. *Chieftain*, Tarbett, from Singapore 23d July; off Penzance.—*General Van Derbosch*, from Batavia 6th Sept.; off Plymouth.—21. *Neptune*, Ferris, from Bengal 26th July; off Portsmouth.—1st, Ludlow, from Bengal 17th Aug.; *Lyander*, Currie, from Bengal 2d Sept.; and *Esther*, Pickering, from Bengal 18th Aug.; all at Liverpool.—*Red River*, Paterson, from China 27th July; off Torbay.—22. *Albertin*, Shuttleworth, from Bengal 7th Aug., and Cape 11th Oct.; and *Earl of Balcarra*, Vaux, from China 5th Aug., and Cape 19th Oct.; both at Deal.—*Waterloo*, Cow, from Bengal 23d June, Mauritius 6th Sept., and Cape 4th Oct.; and *Kinnear*, Mallard, from N.S. Wales 20th Aug.; both off Portsmouth.—*Tamerlane*, McKeuzie, from Bengal 17th Aug.; off the Start.—24. *Forth*, Baxter, from Bengal 17th July; off Falmouth (for Leith).—*Courier*, Smith, from Bengal 8th Aug.; at Deal.—*Lord Saumarez*, Simon, from Algoa Bay 1st Oct.; off Margate.—*General Claude*, Harkema, from Batavia 4th Sept.; and *Potomac*, White, from Batavia 9th Sept.; both at Cowes.—*Neerlanda Koning*, from Batavia 9th Sept.; off the Wight.—26. *Fergusson*, Robertson, from Batavia 11th Sept.; at Cowes.—*Dorothy Gales*, Moore, from Bengal 26th July; at Liverpool.—*City of London*, Martin, from Cape 7th Oct.; off Dover.—27. *Stroth Eden*, Cheape, from Madras 23d Sept., and Cape 23d Oct.; at Deal.

Departures.

Nov. 22. *Jurena*, Grandy, for Bombay (with Co's coals); from Lancelly and Waterford.—*Welcome*, Ritchie, for V.D. Land; from Greenock.—24. *Tweed*, Lawson, for Gottenburgh and Cape; from Gravesend.—*Gentoo*, Dadds, for Bengal; from Greenock.—Dec. 3. *William Mitchell*, Mitchell, for V.D. Land and N.S. Wales; from Leith.—5. *Planter*, Bensley, for South Australia; *Fertis*, Isenmonger, for Cape; *Elephanta*, Buchanan, for Cape; *Pegeche*, Stephenson, for Penang and Singapore; *Tobago*, Smith, for St. Helena; and *Ann and Mary*, Wilson, for N.S. Wales; all from Deal.—6. *Syrie*, Currie, for Bombay (with Co's coals); from Lancelly and Liverpool.—*Comptent*, Robinson, for Bombay; *Cestrian*, Armstrong, for Bombay; *Golden Flower*, Hubbard, for Bengal; and *John Dudge*, McGowan, for Singapore and Manila; all from Liverpool.—7. *Sooty*, Neathy, for N.S. Wales (with emigrants); from Plymouth.—*Lord Locher*, Yates, for Madras, Bengal, and China; from Deal.—8. *Thomas Worthington*, Wakeham, for Bombay (with Co's coals); from Lancelly and Torbay.—*Alpique*, Gill, for N.S. Wales (ballast); from Cork.—*Asia*, Paterson, for Cape; from North Shields.—*Euphrates*, Buckham, for Cape and Bombay; from Portsmouth.—*Mary and Jane*, Winter, for Cape; *Valentia*, Patrick, for Mauritius; and *Isabella*, Dimming, for Batavia; all from Deal.—9. *William Wise*, Ellis, for Launceston; from Plymouth.—11. *Buckinghamshire*, Moore, for South Australia; from Portsmouth.—12. *Argyle*, Gatebury, for N.S. Wales (with emigrants); from Plymouth.—13. *London*, Gibson, for Hobart Town; from Deal.—*Wilson*, Hamlin, for Bengal; *William Turner*, Roals, for Bengal; and *Edna Kincaid*, Brown, for Batavia, Singapore, and Manila; all from Liverpool.—14. *Margaret Connell*, Morris, for Bengal; from Greenock.—15. *Rhoda*, Nixon, for Launceston, from Deal.—16. *Marie* (steam), Black, for Bombay; from Deal.—*Seymour*, Wake, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—17. *Caroline*, Sullivan, for V.D. Land and N.S. Wales; from Liverpool.—*Mary*, Kelso, for Batavia and Manila; from Greenock.—18. *Brilliant*, Gilkeson, for N.S. Wales; from Deal.—*Elizabeth Moore*, Moffat, for V.D. Land and N.S. Wales; and *John Hutton*, Cunningham, for China; both from Liverpool.—*Monarch*, Booth, for Bombay; from Greenock.—21. *Challenger*, Winter, for Cape and South Australia; from Liverpool.—25. *Triumph*, Green, for Cape and Bombay; from Plymouth.—*Galatea*, Proudfoot, for Algoa Bay; *Lacetta*, Scott, for N.S. Wales; *Rosamund*, Fomrose, for Bengal; and *Mary Ann*, Marshall, for Hobart Town; all from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Atalanta steamer, from Bombay 6th Oct., for Suez: Mrs. Wilson and our children; Capt. Hart, 6th N.I.; Lieut. C. F. Powell, H.M. 22d Regt.; two native servants.

Per Hugh Lindsay steamer, from Bombay 1st Nov., for Red Sea: Mrs. Bell and four children; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Ferris; R. C. Chambers, Esq., C.S.; Walter Elliott, Esq., Madras C.S.; Maj. J. Farquharson, 9th N.I.; Mr. T. A. Anstruther; 3 servants.

Per Achilles, from Ceylon; Capt. Eason, H.M. 61st regt.; Lieut. Fenwick, do.; W. Blake, Esq., surgeon do.; Capt. Egerton, H.M. 90th regt.; Master J. G. Wenham—From the Mauritius: Madame Ludo and nephew; Mr. John Bell.

Per Justina, from Bengal; J. S. Judge, Esq., and Mrs. Judge.

Per Waterloo, from Bengal: Lieuts. Scobell and Gibson, H.M. 62d regt.—From the Mauritius: Mrs. Chapman; Mrs. Douglas; Mrs. Lloyd; Mr. Edward Chapman; Master and Miss Chapman; three Masters Lloyd.—From the Cape: Capt. Blaxland, H.C. service; Lieut. Timms, Madras artillery; Mrs. Timms. (Lieut. Col. Mackenzie, Bengal army, was landed at the Cape.)

Per Arcturion, from Bengal: Capt. C. B. Codrington, 16th Lancers; Lieuts. Carter and Stewart, H.M. 44th Foot; Mr. and Mrs. Deane.

Per H.M.S. Rattlesnake, from India: Capt. Boddam, H.M. 18th Foot; Mr. Hill.

Per H.M.S. Buffalo, from Sydney, New Zealand, &c.: Mrs. Kernop; Mrs. Tudor and family; Dr. King; Capt. McCallum; Capt. Lewis (having

under his care Master Wm. D'Oyley, who was wrecked in the *Charles Eaton*: Mr. Armstrong (having charge of the captain, mate, and boatswain of a slaver, to be sent to Sierra Leone for trial).

Per Superb, from N.S. Wales: Capt. Hindmarsh, late Governor of South Australia; Capt. Maughan; Mrs. Innes; Mr. and Mrs. Badley and two children; Misses Lunsdale, Henry, and Irvine; Mr. Glynn; Messrs. Angel, Murray, Flower, and Cloughton.

Per Bussarah Merchant, from Bengal: Wm. Crawford, Esq., C.S.; Capt. and Mrs. Thornhill and two children; Mrs. Saffrey; two European servants.

Per Albion, from Bengal: Lieut. and Mrs. Boyd and five children; Lieut. and Mrs. Williams and two ditto; Mrs. Mitchell; Mrs. Shuttleworth; Miss Smith; Lieut. Nelson; Mr. Wood; Mr. Alfred Burder; Mr. Lewin, third officer, and Mr. Drew, of the late ship *Duke of Northumberland*.—(Capt. George, 19th N.L., died at sea).

Per Earl of Balcarras, from China: Mr. William Stewart.—From the Cape: K.B. Hamilton, Esq.; Capt. Wood, late of the *Duke of Northumberland*.

Per Strath Elen, from Madras: Mrs. Luard and child; Mrs. Sotheby and two children; Dr. and Mrs. Steward and three children; Capt. L. J. Gascoigne, 30th N.L.; Capt. Mackenzie; Capt. Macquarie, 11th M. 55th regt.; Lieut. Torley and Esq. Cox, 11th M. 30th regt.; 36 troops 11th M. 4th and 54th regts.—From the Cape: Miss Lloyd and Miss Smith.—The following were landed at the Cape: Mr. and Mrs. Dumergue and two servants; C. H. Baynes, Esq., C.S.; Mr. Ward; Mr. Reynolds (firm of Griffiths and Co.).—Dr. Stapp died at sea.

Reported.

Per Miaera, from Madras, for Cape and London: Mrs. Arbuthnot; Mrs. Bradford; Mrs. Ormsby; Mrs. Purton; Mrs. Polwhele; Mrs. Forster; Mrs. Garnier; Mrs. Elder; Mrs. Vanderve; Mrs. Maclean; Mrs. Viney; J. A. Arbuthnot, Esq.; G. D. Drury, Esq.; Lieut. Col. Bradford; Lieut. Col. Hutchins, adj. gen. of army; Maj. Purton, engineers; Capt. Polwhele and H. S. Selton, artillery; Capt. Foster, Artillery; Lieut. Vanderve; and Macartney; Dr. Sutherland; Dr. Munro; Dr. Lewis; Lieut. McPherson; Ensigns Ross and Freese; — Sullivan, Esq.; 8 children; 6 servants.

Per Bombay, from Bengal: Mrs. Waugh; Mr. A. O. T. Oxborough.

Per Symmetra, from N.S. Wales: Mrs. Bushby and two children; Mr. Yaw; Mr. Cowan.

Per Anna Robertson, from China: Mrs. Hamilton and family; Mrs. Col. Cunningham.

Per John Fleming, from Bengal and Madras, for Cape and London: Mrs. Paske; Mrs. Derville; Mrs. Moore; Mrs. Pison; Mrs. Rawlins; Misses O'Neil and Gunthorpe; Colonels Herbert and Paske; Major Derville; Capt. Pison; Lieuts. J. D. Scott, Layard, Tap, O'Neil, Whitty, Close, and Potts; Mr. Vaux; Mr. Davis; Mr. and Mrs. Fogg and 2 children; Miss Fogg; 7 children; 9 servants.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Triumph, for Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. More; Mrs. Davies and family; Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey; Mr. Niblock; D'Sha Duna'ow, a native merchant.—For the Cape: Mr. and Mrs. Lambe; Mr. and Mrs. McCabe; Miss Hodges; Mr. Pinney; Mr. G. Ashley.

Per Severn, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Hosman; G. L. Taylor, Esq.; — Cunningham, Esq.; Capt. Reid; Miss Cunningham; Messrs. Rattray, Colville, Babington, Cotton, Katwell, Haig, Wright, Shakespeare, Becher, Impey, and Nickle.

Per Maria (steamer), for Bombay: Mr. Glass; Mr. Disbrough, I.N.

Per Rosalind, for Bengal: Mr. Downes.

Per Agrippina, for Ceylon: Capt. and Mrs. Steuart; Mr. Bulmer.

Per Royal Suez, for N.S. Wales: Mrs. Hutchins; Mrs. Isaacs; Mrs. Backhouse; Mrs. Brabazon; Capt. Chauvel; Capt. Collins; Dr. Hutchins; Dr. Johnson; Messrs. Bennett, Clark, Crawley, Brown, Blyth, McLean, Isaacs, three Johnsons, Brabazon, Gore, Bryan, Sherrard, Villiers, and Isbell.

Per Perfect, for N.S. Wales: Capt. and Mrs. Kennedy and son; Capt. and Mrs. T. Kennedy and daughter; Miss Moffat; Mrs. and Miss Hayley; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Otter; Mr. and Mrs. Reid; Messrs. MacIne, Haverfield, Webb, Stapleton, two Barclays, Dick, Scott, Elkins, Dundas, Mackay, Sampson, Henderson, Clarkin, and Reynolds.

Per Augustus Caesar, for N.S. Wales: Mrs. Gravenor and child; Mrs. George, three ladies, and two children; Mr. and Mrs. Alport and six children; Dr. Reid, surgeon; Mr. and Mrs. Logie; Mr. and Mrs. Hill; two Misses Reid; Messrs. Godwin, Earle, Williamson, Niblock, Smith, Pettel and two sons, and C. Forbes.

Per Juliet, for V.D. Land: Capt. Campbell; Mr. and Mrs. Solomons and child; Mr. and Mrs. Davis and family; Messrs. Lister, Brown, Williams, Dwyer, Rea, Turner, Lee, and Harger.

Per Barbaster, for South Australia and N.S. Wales: Mr. and Mrs. Vates and family; Mr. and Mrs. Nommus and family; Mr. and Mrs. Parkinson; Messrs. Parkinson, Michael, Smith, Williams, Gorton, Purvis, and Chirside.

Per Indemity, for N.S. Wales: Mrs. Harris and family; Messrs. A. and S. Lyons; Mr. Smith.

Per Duchess of Kent, for N. S. Wales: Mrs. Grose; Mr. and Mrs. Bayley; Misses Fox and Bayley; Mr. Curtis; Mr. Shum.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Comula*, McNeil, from Singapore to Liverpool, was totally wrecked near Dungarvon, 20th Nov. Crew and part of the cargo (in a damaged state) saved.

The *Maudslayi*, from Canton to New York, has been totally wrecked on Palao Dapoor, Eastern Seas, and almost all the cargo lost.

The *Antonio Pereira* opium clipper is supposed to be lost in the China Sea.

The *Alexander*, McLachlan, on her voyage from Canton, struck on a coral bank in lat. 22° N., long. 117° 52' E., remained there twenty-four hours, and threw overboard 100 chests, 48 half-chests, 105 quarter-chests, and 43 A chests, of tea.

The *Eliza Jane*, Walker, from Mauritius to Calcutta, was totally lost 13th July, having struck on a sunken reef off the Maldivé Islands.

The *Lucasius*, Lafourcade, from Bourbon to Cape and Bordeaux, was totally lost on Pointe Chief Moulins; one passenger drowned.

The *Emma*, Hudson, from Calcutta to London, put into Trincomalee 15th July leaky, and with part of the crew in a state of mutiny.

The ships *Cambridge* and *Lady East* have, it is understood, been taken up by the Bombay government for the conveyance of troops to Cutch and the Persian Gulf.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 27. In Regency-square, Brighton, the lady of John Brightman, Esq., of a daughter.

Dec. 1. At Edinburgh, the wife of Dr. Morice, Bengal army, of a son.

2. At Wimbleson, the lady of Major Oliphant, Madras engineers, of a son.

12. At Edinburgh, the lady of Major Grant, Bengal army, of a daughter.

— At Balgarvie, the lady of Maj. Gen. Webster, Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a son.

14. At Stansteadbury, Herts, the lady of W. F. Dick, Esq., Bengal civil service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 20. At Naples, Capt. Herbert Beaver, Madras army, son of the late Capt. Philip Beaver, R.N., to Anne Amelia, eldest daughter of the late W. H. Lonsdale, Esq.

22. In London, Wm. R. Barrett, Esq., of Belfast, to Mary, only daughter of William Winter,

Esq., and niece to Maj. Gen. Durant, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

27. In London, William Brodie, Esq., of Brodie, in the county of Nairn, to Elizabeth, third daughter, of Colonel Hugh Baillie, M.P.

— At Richmond, Surrey, Thomas Dowles, Esq., m.d., to Hester, daughter of J. G. Ravenshaw, Esq.

Dec. 1. At St. George's, Hanover Square, H. D. Drummond, Esq., to Sophia Jane, only surviving daughter of the late Charles Mackinnon, Esq., of Grosvenor-place.

11. At Richmond, Surrey, Edward Martin, Esq., 26th regt. Madras N.I., third son of Major John Martin, to Mary Anne, daughter of the late F. Aickin, Esq.

— At St. Mary's Walthamstow, Charles Giberne, Esq., 16th regt. Bengal N.I., to Lydia Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Wm. Wilson, of Over Worton, Oxon, and Vicar of Walthamstow, Essex.

13. At St. Mary's, Islington, J. H. Broome, Esq., formerly of the 10th Infantry, to Anne, daughter of the late J. Hammond, Esq., Hon. E. I. Company's service.

— At High Melton, James England, Esq., lieutenant of the 4th Foot, to Mary, third daughter, of R. F. Wils n, Esq., of High Melton, near Doncaster, Yorkshire.

20. Lieut. W. Jervis 42d regt. Bengal N.I., to Mary Amelia, second daughter of the late Capt. Dobbie, R.N.

— At Sutton St. Michael, Maj. Charles P. Kennedy, late political agent at Subathoo, in the Himalaya mountains, to Catherine, second daughter of the late Henry Unett, Esq., of Freen's Court, Herefordshire.

DEATHS.

Aug. 8. At sea, on board the *Abberton*, on the passage from India to the Cape, Capt. James George, 19th regt. N.I.

Oct. 12. At sea, on the passage to Sydney, Mr. Ellis, chief officer of the ship *Hushemy*.

Nov. 4. At sea, on board H.M.S. *Buffalo*, aged 25, W. F. Christie, Esq., late of the 80th regt. of Foot.

17. Oscar, youngest son of the late Mrs. Major Blewitt, who died on the 27th of June last.

21. At Ramgate, Mary Ann Heurletta, daughter of the late Capt. H. G. Nash, 62d Bengal N.I.

24. At Edinburgh, Dr. Andrew Murray, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Bengal establishment.

Dec. 3. At Bristol, aged 33, having lately returned from the East Indies, on a medical certificate, Joseph Lomax, Esq., lieutenant in H.M. 16th Foot, second son of Maj. Gen. Lomax.

15. At Exmouth, Augusta, wife of Major R. H. Gillum, of the Bombay army, in the 51st year of her age, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian patience and resignation.

15. In Harley-street, Bow-road, aged 23, Alexander, second son of Mr. Rothney, of Hon. E. I. Company's home service.

16. At Edinburgh, of typhus fever, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Maj. Yule, East India Company's service.

18. At Brighton, in her 47th year, Olivia Frances, wife of Mr. G. Bedford, and only daughter of the late Lieut. Col. E. Smith, Hon. E. I. Company's artillery, St. Helena.

19. At Bath, aged 84, Margaret, widow of the late Lieut. Gen. James Dunn, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

23. At his house, Lower Berkeley-street, Portman-square, Lieut. Gen. Charles Corner, Hon. E. I. Company's service, aged 82.

Latelly. Drowned, in Columbia River, while in command of one of the ships of the Hudson's Bay Company, David Home, Esq., formerly of the H.C. service.

— At sea, on board the *Strath Eden*, on the passage from India, F. B. Stapp, Esq., assist. surgeon Madras establishment.

— At the Isle of Man, Capt. W. Jones, late of H.M. 49th regt. of Foot.

— At Exeter, aged 52, Capt. Robert Kerr, late of the 4th Light Dragoons.

At his apartments, No. 1 Rue Tivoli, Boulogne-sur-Mer, Eliza, wife of Major Osborn, formerly of the 2d Madras infantry regt., only daughter and last surviving child of the late Sherard Todington, Esq.

THE LONDON MARKETS, December 25.

Sugar.—The transactions in West India Muscovados have been very limited. In Mauritius, the private transactions have been limited. The deliveries continue large: no auction is declared, and there has again been no arrival, but one or two cargoes of the new crop are supposed to be near at hand. Bengal has been in good demand, principally to supply the wants of the town grocers, and rather higher prices have been obtained for good and fine descriptions.

Coffee.—There has at length been an improved demand for British Plantation, and business to a fair extent has been transacted at prices 1s to 2s above those of this day week. East India has been taken more freely, 1,000 bags Ceylon have been offered at auction, all of which found buyers.

Cotton.—The transactions in East India were extensive yesterday, and prices 4d above those of that day week have been obtained; the demand has been principally for Surat.

Rice.—There has been less inquiry for Bengal, but the supply continues short.

Saltpetre.—A good demand has prevailed for rough by private contract, principally to supply the wants of the home buyers, and rather higher prices have been obtained.

Spices.—East-India Ginger sells more freely. Pepper is held firmly, and there has been a pretty good demand by private contract, principally for home consumption. In Cloves, Mace, and Cinnamon, the operations have been only to a limited extent.—For Cassia Lignea there are not many orders; prices, however, remain firm.

Tea.—There has been no improvement in the demand for Tea, buyers waiting for the public sales which take place in January; proprietors, however, refuse to sell under October prices; the few common Congous offering for sale are held for 1s 2d per lb.

Lac Dye.—The improvement which this article has lately experienced has been fully maintained; a good demand has prevailed by private contract, and rather higher prices have again been obtained.

Indigo.—The demand for East-India has for the present subsided, on account of the large quantity that is announced for the January sale, viz. 8,350 chests, a very large proportion of which consists of old goods. The transactions have been trifling, but no reduction on the rates previously established has been accepted, though there is more anxiety on the part of holders to realize.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb, 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 740½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, October 17, 1838.

	R.s. A.	R.s. A.		R.s. A.	R.s. A.
Anchors Co.'s R.s. cwt.	18 0	@ 20 0	Iron, Swedish, sq. Co.'s R.s. F.md.	5 2	@ 5 4
Bottles 100	11 8	— 12 0	— flat do.	5 4	— 5 6
Coals B. md.	0 6½	— 0 11	— English, sq. do.	3 6	— 3 8
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 .. F.md.	33 0	— 33 4	— flat do.	3 6	— 3 8
— Brasiers' do.	33 12	— 34 0	Bolt do.	3 6	— 3 8
— Ingot do.	32 0	— 32 4	Sheet do.	5 8	— 6 0
— Old Gross do.	31 12	— 32 0	Nails cwt.	9 10	— 15 0
— Bolt do.	none in market.		Hoops F.md.	5 6	— 5 14
— File do.	30 0	— 30 12	— Kedge cwt.	9 6	—
— Nails, assort. do.	36 0	— 35 0	Lead, Pig F.md.	9 6	—
— Peru Slab Ct. R.s. do.	—	—	— unstamped do.	15 D.	— 25 D.
— Russia Sa. R.s. do.	—	—	Millinery do.	3 8	— 4 8
Coppers do.	2 5	— 2 7	Shot, patent bag	7 0	—
Cottons, chintz pecs.	3 0	— 9 0	Spelter Ct. R.s. F. md.	30 D.	— 40 D.
— Mustins do.	1 0	— 2 14	Stationery do.	5 8	— 5 12
— Yarn 16 to 170 mos.	0 4	— 0 6	— Swedish do.	7 2	— 7 4
Cutlery, fine do.	15 D.	— 20 D.	Tin Plates Sa. R.s. boxes	17 0	— 17 8
Glass do.	20 to 30 D.	— to P.C.	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .yd.	} 5 to 10A.	
Ironmongery do.	30 D.	— 35 D.	— coarse and middling.		
Hosiery, cotton do.	14 D.	— 25 D.	— Flannel fine do.	1 0	— 1 7
Ditto, silk do.	25 D.	— 45 D.			

BOMBAY, November 1, 1838.

	R.s.	R.s.		R.s.	R.s.
Anchors cwt.	12	@	Iron, Swedish St. candy	60	@
Bottles, quart. doz.	1.10	—	— English do.	44	—
Coals ton	—	—	— Hoops cwt.	11	—
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 .. cwt.	63	—	— Nails do.	15	—
— Thick sheets or Brazer's. do.	63	—	— Sheet do.	11	—
— Plate bottoms do.	63	—	— Rod for bolts St. candy	45	—
— Tile do.	50	—	— do. for nails do.	40	—
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c.	—	—	Lead, Pig cwt.	16	—
— Longcloths, 38 to 40 yds.	7	— 12	— Sheet do.	15	—
— Muslins lb.	0.73	— 0.13½	Millinery do.	20 D.	—
— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60 lb.	0.13½	— 0.24	Shot, patent cwt.	16	—
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100 do.	15 D.	—	Spelter do.	11½	—
Cutlery, table P. C.	15 D.	—	Stationery do.	25A.	—
Earthenware P. C.	35 D.	—	Steel, Swedish tub	11½	—
Glass Ware P. C.	25 D.	—	Tin Plates box	10	—
Hardware P. C.	25 D.	—	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .yd.	4	— 5
Hosiery, half hose P. C.	—	—	— coarse do.	1½	— 2
			— Flannel, fine do.	1	—

CANTON, August 14, 1838.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds. piece	3	@ 6	Smalts pecul	45	@ 55½
— Longcloths do.	4	— 5	Steel, Swedish tub	3.7	—
— Muslins, 20 yds. do.	—	—	— Do. ex super yd.	1.10	— 1.35
— Cambrics, 48 yds. do.	5	— 9	— Camlets, at Whampoa pecs.	20	— 29
— Handkerchiefs do.	1½	— 2.10	— Do. at Lintin do.	26	— 27
— Yarn, Nos. 18 to 40 pecul	29	— 35	— Long Ells do.	9½	— 10
Iron, Bar do.	2½	—	— Tin, Straits pecul	18½	—
— Rod do.	3½	—	— Tin Plates box	8	— 9
Lead, Pig do.	5½	—			

SINGAPORE, September 20, 1838.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors pecul	7½	@ 9	Cotton Hkfs. limit. Battick, dble. George	4	@ 5½
Bottles 100	3½	— 3½	— do. do Pullicat doz.	1½	— 3
Copper Nails and Sheathing pecul	34	—	— Twist, Grey mule, 30 to 50 pecul	40	— 52
Cottons, Madapollams, 24 yds.	33.36	pecs. 2	— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers. do.	115	— 127
— Ditto do.	40.44	do. 2½	— Ditto, Turkey red, No. 30 to 50. do.	40 per cent. disc.	
— Longcloths 38 to 40 do.	35.36	do. 3½	Cutlery do.	—	—
— do. do. do.	40.43	do. 4½	Iron, Swedish pecul	4½	— 6
— do. do. do.	45.60	do. 5	— English do.	4	— 4½
Grey Shirting do. do. do.	35.36	do. 3½	— Nail, rod do.	4½	— 4½
Prints, 7-8, & 9-11, single colours do.	2	— 3½	Lead, Pig do.	6	— 6½
— — — — — ton colours do.	2½	— 3	— Sheet do.	7	— 8
— — — — — Turkey reds do.	6	— 8½	Spelter pecu	7	— 8
— — — — — fancies do.	3	— 5	— Steel tub	4½	— 5
Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 44 pecs.	14	— 2½	Woollens, Long Ells pcs.	6	— 8½
Jaconet, 20 42 45 do.	14	— 2	— Camlets do.	20	— 26
Lappets, 10 40 42 do.	14	— 1½	— Bombazetts do.	5	— 5½

Calcutta, Oct. 17, 1838.—Chintzes of all descriptions continue to be sold freely, but at rather low prices. Sales of Turkey Red Twilled Cloth, chiefly 6-4 wide, are sought after at improved prices. Ginghams and Zebra Dresses are little in demand, and show no change in prices.—Sales of Long Cloths, Cambrics, Jacanets, Muslins, and Lappets, continue to be effected to a fair extent, but we have to notice an improvement on the prices of Long Cloths, Muslins, and Lappets. The market for Mule Twist continues to improve both in demand and price. Coloured Yarns are in limited enquiry. Since the termination of the Holidays, Medium and Coarse Woollen Cloths have somewhat been enquired for by a demand for the Upper Provinces and the Burmese market, at an advance of about 5 to 10 per cent. on the prices of last month. The market for Copper is inactive, owing to the absence of demand from the Upper Provinces. The Iron Market has shown, within the last four or five days, some disposition to improve. The Steel Market is inactive. Stamped Pig Lead is advancing in price. Spelter, the stock heavy. Tin Plates very limited in sale.

Bombay, Nov. 1, 1838.—British Cotton Piece Goods and Woollens: the influence of the holidays appears not to have passed away, and some time must elapse before the causes of the present stagnation in trade (arising from the failure of the crops throughout India, our uncertain relations with Persia, and the hostile movements on our N.W. frontier) are removed, and business be resumed with any thing like spirit. For Woollens there is no demand whatever. Twist: we have not heard of a single sale since our last; imports in October 1,37,000 lbs. Copper continues to advance throughout all the assortments, particularly Sheathing, of which 200 cwt. has been sold at Rs. 68 per cwt., and 175 cwt. Tile at Rs. 50. Imports of all kinds in last month amount to 740 cwt., and the present state of the stock and imports warrants the expectation of our quotations being maintained. Iron continues to advance in price, in consequence of the exceeding lightness of stocks and imports; 50 tons of English Bar, and 70 do. of Hoan and sheet, have been sold at our quotations. Should importations continue on a moderate scale, an advance on these rates may be expected, but to no very great extent, as the consumption will be materially checked by the en-

hanced price, and the substitution of native iron, which, though of a very inferior quality, will be made to answer the purpose whenever it can be produced at a cheaper rate.

Singapore, Sept. 14, 1838.—Cotton Goods, Plain, Printed, and Coloured: no importations since our last, nor has there been much doing during the week, buyers holding off in expectation of heavy supplies by the *Sultan* and *Hamilton*, now overdue. The stocks of suitable goods, however, are at present heavy. Enquiries are made for inferior qualities of Cambrics, at about 1 to 14 dol. p r piece, and none in first hands. Maddapollans, the stock very small, and common qualities enquired for. Long-cloths, common qualities, a good deal inquired for, and few in first hands: stock of all descriptions small. Jacanets inquired for, but at low prices. Mulls, stock large. Prints, of suitable patterns and styles, still continue in demand. Handkerchiefs in good demand, but at rather low prices. Twist, Grey Mule, a large stock in second hands, and further large supplies daily expected, which will likely cause a still further decline in prices. Coloured Twist in good request, and stock small. Woollens: Bombazets and Fine Scarlet Spanish Stripes much wanted; other descriptions without enquiry.—Metals: English Flat Bar Iron, none in first hands. Nail-rod, of middling and large sizes, wanted. Swedish Flat Bar wanted. Lead, Pig and Sheet, wanted. Spelter, market supplied. Steel, well supplied, and only saleable at quotations. Copper Sheathing and Nails, none in first hands.—Cutlery and Hardware, common, saleable by auction, at about quotations; stock large. Earthenware in more enquiry.

Canton, Aug. 14, 1838.—There is very little doing in Woollen Goods: the quantity in importers' hands is not considerable.—Camlets, nothing doing.—Long Cloths: in consequence of the heavy supplies, the prices continue to go down. Sales have been made to a considerable extent at 4 to 4½ dol. for pretty good quality.—A further decline in Long Fells has been submitted to in some late sales of a few thousand pieces; the stock in first hands is very moderate.—Cotton Yarn remains very depressed, and the stock in first hands is large. A great distinction has lately been made with regard to quality.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Oct. 20, 1838.

Government Securities.

Stock Paper	Buy. Sell.	Sa. Its.	prem.	15	0	14	0
{ Transfer Loan of 1833-36 interest payable in England ..							
Second { From Nos. 1,151 to 15,200 according to Number ..							
Third or Bombay, 5 per cent.							
4 per cent.							

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem. ..	3,100	a	3,000
Union Bank, Pm. (Co. Rs. 1,000) { Old ..	210	a	200
{ New ..	155	a	145

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills, 3 months 8 per cent.
 Ditto on government and salary bills 4 do.
 Interest on loans on govt. paper 5 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight—to buy, 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 2d.; to sell, 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3d. per Sa. Rupee.

Madras, Sept. 19, 1838.

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—1 to 6 prem.
 Ditto ditto last five per cent.—½ prem.
 Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—1 disc.
 Ditto New four per cent.—1 disc.
 Tanjore Bonds—½ disc.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months—to buy, 2s. 1½d.; to sell, 1s. 11½d. per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, Nov. 1, 1838.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. per Rupee.
 On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 102 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees.
 On Madras, at 30 days' sight, par, Bombay Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23—Bombay Rs. per 100 Siccas.
 Ditto of 1825-26, 100 to 111; per ditto—scarce in the market.
 Ditto of 1829-30, 111½ per ditto—scarce.
 4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33.
 Ditto of 1835-36, (Company's Rs.) 97 do.
 5 per cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 117 Bom. Rs.—scarce.

Singapore, Sept. 14, 1838.

Exchanges.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 10 to 30 days' sight, 4s. 4d. per Sp. Dol.; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 4d. per do.; Ditto, with ditto, 3 mo. sight, 4s. 4d. per do.

Canton, Aug. 14, 1838.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 7d. per Sp. Dol.
 On Bengal.—Company's Bills, 30 days, 210 Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sp. Dols.—Private Bills, 30 days.—Co.'s Rs. per ditto, none.
 On Bombay, Private Bills, 30 days, 212 to 21 Co.'s Rs. per ditto—no transactions.
 Sycee Silver at Lintin, 6½ to 7 per cent. prem.

EAST-INDIA MAILS, 1839.

THE OVERLAND Mails for India, *viâ* Falmouth, will be made up at the Post-Office, according to the arrangement between her Majesty's Government and the East-India Company, on the following days :

Saturday, January 19th.	Saturday, August 3d.
..... February 16th.	..... 31st.
..... March 16th.	..... September 28th.
..... April 13th.	..... October 26th.
..... May 11th.	..... November 23d.
..... June 8th.	..... December 21st.
..... July 6th.	

Rates of Postage.

Letters for the East Indies, <i>viâ</i> the Mediterranean and Red Sea	single	s. d.
..... ditto..... ditto	double	2 6
and so on in proportion, provided such Letters are intended to be sent <i>viâ</i> Falmouth.		5 0
..... if specially marked <i>viâ</i> Marseilles, to be charged as under :		

Single, the British Rate	s. d.
..... the French Rate, if not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ of an ounce	0 10
and so on in proportion for every additional $\frac{1}{4}$ of an ounce	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ }
Making to Egypt	2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
And on each Single Letter to the East Indies, by the latter route, an addition of	1 0
In all	3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

No Inland Postage is to be charged for Letters to the East Indies, posted at any place in the United Kingdom.

N.B. The French Packets leave Marseilles on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month, and Letters intended to be forwarded by them should be posted in London six days previously to these respective dates; but parties must take care that such day of so posting them does not exceed seven days beyond that on which the Mail *viâ* Falmouth is despatched, otherwise they may not overtake it at Alexandria on its way to India.

The following are the Dates when the Homeward Mails by the Falmouth Packets from the Mediterranean will be due in London :

January 28th.	June 17th.	October 7th.
February 25th.	July 15th.	November 4th.
March 25th.	August 12th.	December 2d.
April 22d.	September 9th.	..... 30th.
May 20th.		

PRICES OF SHARES, December 27, 1838.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East and West-India (Stock)....	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	2,065,667	—	—	—
London (Stock)....	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. cent.	3,238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	168	5 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	Jan. July
Ditto Debentures	102	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	101	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian (Agricultural).....	46	—	10,000	100	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Bank (Australian).....	67	8 p. cent.	5,000	40	40	—
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	6s.	10,000	100	17	—

WOLFE, Brothers, 23, Change Alley.

(L)

1833, May 7	John Cotton, Esq.	without opposition.....	In the room of
— May 14	Col. P. Vans Agnew, C.B.	without opposition.....	James Stuart, Esq. deceased.
— July 23	W. B. Bayley, Esq.	without opposition.....	Lieutenant-Colonel Baillie, deceased.
1835, June 17	John Shepherd, Esq.	on first contest	George Smith, Esq. disqualified.
1836, July 18	Francis Warden, Esq.	W.O. after one contest.....	Right Hon. R. C. Fergusson, disqualified.
1838, Jan. 30	Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S.	without opposition.....	George Raikes, Esq. disqualified.
			John Morris, Esq. disqualified.

In all, twenty-nine, nineteen of whom are now in the direction, and four out by rotation. The remaining seven Directors, two of whom are out by rotation, are as follow, namely:—

William Astell, Esq.	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	elected 20 January 1800
C. Marjoribanks, Esq.	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	9 April 1807
William Wigram, Esq.	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	10 May 1809 }
who went out by rotation in April 1813, and was					
Hon. Hugh Lindsay	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	re-elected 10 April 1815 }
William Stanley Clarke, Esq.	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	elected 10 April 1814
John Thornhill, Esq.	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	9 March 1815
Sir Robert Campbell, Bart.	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	23 October 1815
	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	23 July 1817

The casualties which produced the vacancies 1818 to 1838 averaged about three in every two years; and three contests only occurred at the annual elections—the attempt of Dr. Gilchrist, on one occasion, to oppose the House List, not deserving the name of a contest. During the previous seventeen years (1801—1817), there were the same number of casualties in the Court of Directors (twenty-nine), averaging about seven in every four years.

Since the year 1800, the largest number of votes given at any annual election contest was 2,028, on the 12th April 1826, when Mr. Pattison stood at the head of the House List with 1,736 votes; and the largest number at a casual election was 1,934, on the 9th June 1820; the smallest number 1,379, on the 16th August 1820.

Only one contest has taken place since the Proprietors were, by Act of Parliament, enabled to vote by proxy, viz. on the 17th June 1835, when the total number of votes tendered was 1,917.

Between 1818 and 1838, nine candidates retired from the field, after a protracted canvass, some of them having proceeded to the ballot more than once.

London, 6th November 1838.

J. B.

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL.

<i>Indiana</i>	400 tons.	Gillett	Jan. 3, 1839.
<i>Thomas Lowry</i>	410	Bulley	Jan. 4.
<i>Justina</i>	500	Bentley	Jan. 6.

FOR BENGAL AND CHINA.

<i>Thames</i>	142½	—	Feb. 10.
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FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.

<i>Larkins</i>	700	Ingram	Feb. 15.
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FOR MADRAS, BENGAL, AND CHINA.

<i>Abercrombie Robinson</i>	1400	Scott	Jan. 19.
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FOR MADRAS, STRAITS, AND CHINA.

<i>Marquis Camden</i>	1400	Reade	Jan. 29.
<i>General Kyd</i>	1400	Jones	March 1.

FOR MADRAS.

<i>Claudine</i>	500	Brewer	Jan. 15.
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FOR CAPE AND MADRAS.

<i>Emma</i>	450	Mann	Jan. 4.
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FOR BOMBAY.

<i>William Harris</i>	342	Terrey	Jan. 4.
<i>John Denniston</i>	560	Barker	Jan. 15.
<i>Ida</i>	470	Hobbs	Jan. 25.

FOR BOMBAY AND CHINA.

<i>Thomas Coutts</i>	1365	Warner	Jan. 25.
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FOR CHINA.

<i>Isabella Anna</i>	168	Tucker	Jan. 3.
<i>Pekoe</i>	389	Gillies	Jan. 5.

FOR CEYLON.

<i>Tigris</i>	550	Symons	Jan. 15.
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FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

<i>Mellish</i>	424	Jones	Jan. 2.
<i>Ann</i>	650	Murray	Jan. 2.
<i>Tropic</i>	382	King	Jan. 10.
<i>Honduras</i>	380	Weller	Jan. 10.
<i>Eleanor</i>	400	Holderness	Jan. 15.

FOR CAPE AND NEW SOUTH WALES.

<i>Rozburgh Castle</i>	600	Cumberland	Jan. 7.
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FOR HOBART TOWN.

<i>Vibilia</i>	360	Terry	Jan. 4.
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FOR LAUNCESTON.

<i>Earl Stanhope</i>	350	Tilly	Jan. 6.
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FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

<i>Ganges</i>	430	MacConnell	Jan. 2.
<i>Hooghley</i>	500	Bayly	Jan. 15.
<i>City of Adelaide</i>	350	Chesser	Jan. 20.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

<i>Alfred</i>	295	Jameson	Jan. 6.
<i>Isabella</i>	200	Porter	Jan. 10.
<i>City of London</i>	280	Martin	Jan. 25.

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA.

The next mails for Egypt and India will be despatched from the General-Post-Office on Saturday, the 19th of January.

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. XIV.

THIS month's intelligence from the East is of considerable importance, and appeared, down to a late period of the month, on the whole, to be of a favourable character. The official confirmation of the intelligence noticed last month, of the relinquishment by the Shah of Persia of his enterprise against Herat; the fact that it was avowedly a concession to the wishes of Her Majesty's Government; the consent of the Shah to acquiesce in all the demands made to him through our agent, were subjects of pure congratulation. A serious obstacle to our operations in Cabul was removed, and it was considered not improbable that the Barukzye chiefs would offer no opposition to Shah Shooja and his allies. Private letters from natives represent almost all Afghanistan as favourably inclined towards the King of Cabul; and that Dost Mahomed Khan had ordered illuminations and other tokens of rejoicing for Shah Kamran's victory over the Persians! The retirement of the Persian army from Herat, though it would facilitate their execution, will not render less expedient the main objects of marching a British force beyond the Indus, as stated in the Governor-General's declaration; namely, to promote the general freedom of commerce, to establish the just influence of Britain amongst the nations of Central Asia, and to raise a lasting barrier on a most important frontier of India. The abandonment of his project by Mahomed Shah, though, as we have stated, avowedly in compliance with the demands of the British Government, was not adopted till every expedient had failed: it is, therefore, not likely to be renewed. It appears from native letters (though the circumstances are not noticed in Col. Stoddart's despatch) that another proposal for the surrender of the fortress, accompanied by splendid offers, had been made to and rejected by Prince Kamran; that this was followed by another unsuccessful assault, and a successful sally; that part of the Persian army, accompanied by the Russian envoy, decamped on the 8th September, and the Shah, with the remainder, retreated early on the 9th; that the Heratees pursued the retreating army, and plundered their camp.

This agreeable view of the state of affairs is, however, somewhat disturbed by the intelligence contained in private letters from Constantinople of the 7th January, which communicate news from Persia to so late a date as the 13th December, whence it appears that the Shah, on his return to his capital, retracted to Mr. Mc Neil the pledges he had given to Col. Stoddart, and evinced a determination to return to his former sentiments of hostility towards this country. Mr. Mc Neil has consequently been constrained once more to break off all intercourse with the Persian Government, and was proceeding to the Turkish frontier. The exact nature of this new difference is not stated; some of the letters attribute it to the Shah's personal dislike of Mr. Mc Neil; others, as usual, to Russian intrigue. It is not improbable that our ambassador may have felt it to be his duty to press some unpalatable concessions, beyond those required by Col. Stoddart. Nor is it improbable

that, when the Shah learns that the march of the Anglo-Indian army has not been checked by his retreat from Herat, he will yet subscribe to the terms which his folly has rendered it necessary that he should digest. The alarm among the British merchants in Persia is said to be great. It was reported that at Tabreez, as well as at Teheran, the sale of British merchandise had been prohibited by order of the Shah; but no official order of the kind had been published. Col. Sheil was left at Teheran, to protect the merchants.

Whilst affairs are in this state on our western frontier, on the east the usurper of the Burmese throne has cast off the mask sufficiently to justify the employment of that part of the army of the Indus which is now superfluous, in lowering his arrogance, and teaching him the duty of observing treaties. No provocation could be better timed; our army is on the war-establishment, equipped for foreign service, and in excellent spirit and condition. Should our arms be triumphant on the two most remote quarters of our empire, the immediate objects in view will not be the only advantages gained, for success will instil a silent lesson into the Nepaul Rajah, and confirm the wavering fidelity of other native princes.

Our Calcutta Correspondent anticipates that a clamour in England will be excited by a new Burmese war. We do not join in that anticipation. The experience we gained (at a prodigious expense) during the last war, will enable us to conduct the present in a far different manner; and no person can have watched the proceedings of Tharrawaddie without being convinced that he was waiting only for a convenient opportunity to commence hostilities, and that his insulting treatment of the British Resident has been prompted by a belief that that moment was arriving; that our armies would be employed as too great a distance to resist those of Burmah. As to the justification of such a war, on principles of public law, it cannot be supposed that this is wanting. The violation of a solemn treaty has ever been regarded as a legitimate ground for hostilities. But to those who are nice and captious upon this point, we recommend the excellent exposition of the rights and laws of nations given by Lord Wellesley, in one of his admirable papers, with reference to the case of Tippoo Sultan, and which applies with the utmost precision to the case of the Burmese sovereign, giving him the full benefit of assuming his legitimacy.

“From the application of the acknowledged principles of the law of nations to the facts of this case,” observes this sagacious statesman, “I formed my judgment of the rights of the Company, and of my own duties, with reference to the aggression of Tippoo. The course of reasoning which I pursued may be stated in the following manner: The rights of states, applicable to every case of contest with foreign powers, are created and limited by the necessity of preserving the public safety: this necessity is the foundation of the reciprocal claims of all nations to explanations of suspicious or ambiguous conduct, to reparation for injuries done, and to security against injuries intended. In any of these cases, when just satisfaction has been denied, or, from the evident nature of circumstances, cannot otherwise be obtained, it is the undoubted right of the injured party to resort to arms for the vindication of

the public safety ; and in such a conjuncture, the right of the state becomes the duty of the Government, unless some material consideration of the public interest should forbid the attempt."

We have mentioned the good spirit of the native troops ; and it is gratifying to observe, from various testimonies now before us, that the alacrity of the sepoys to engage in the expedition, and to cross the dreaded Indus, is striking and general. "Intelligence from all the stations in the Upper Provinces through which the regiments intended for service have marched," it is stated in the *Englishman*, "confirms the reports of the enthusiasm prevailing amongst the sepoys. They seem to have an idea that they are going against a formidable enemy, whom it would be an honour to thrash. This feeling is shared by the European troops, who are quite intoxicated with joy. Each corps, on leaving cantonments, shouted continuously for miles ; in fact, their delight set at defiance all the efforts of commanding officers, whose words of command were drowned in the deafening cheers of the men." Another paper says : "the accounts of the high spirits and alacrity which pervade the troops ordered on service, men as well as officers, Natives as well as Europeans, present a most gratifying omen of the event of the impending contest, let the enemies to be encountered be whom they may. There is scarcely an officer holding a post likely to prevent him from joining in the campaign, who has not urgently requested leave to resign it, however valuable, in order to return to his regimental duties ; and the sepoys on leave of absence at the different stations have actually beset all who could give them information, with inquiries whether their corps was ordered for field service, and on receiving an answer in the affirmative, they one and all abandoned the remainder of their leave, and set out to join immediately." The trifling dissatisfaction which occurred in the 28th regiment of N.I. (p. 122), and which appears to have been unduly magnified (p. 124), is scarcely to be deemed an exception to the general feeling.

With this animating picture before us, it is natural to read with pain the General Order (p. 134), on the subject of the retirement of the Lieut. Colonel of the 5th regiment N.I. The severe remarks of the Governor-general on this occasion can only be justified by satisfactory proof that the application for retirement proceeded from "a want of correct military feeling" in the officer in question. We find, however, in a Calcutta paper, circumstances stated, which, if true, extenuate, if not justify, the application.* We are the more induced to notice this matter from hearing that the effect of this order upon the subject of it has been most serious.

* The *Bengal Hurkaru*, of November 10, says : "In the case of Lieut. Col. Charter, we are well informed, his resignation neither created sensations of surprise or in the least of condemnation among his brother officers, who, in fact, are by far the best, and indeed only, competent judges in such cases. Lieut. Col. Charter has been long known to contemplate retiring, his constitution being much broken by the climate, and he being liable to frequent and severe attacks of gout and rheumatism ; and it is by no means surprising that these disorders, and his general state of ill-health becoming aggravated by the march, with which he kept up as long as he could, might lead him to consider giving up the march, to which he was compelled, as tantamount, as far as regarded the campaign, to giving up the service, and he thought it better to carry his long entertained intention of retiring into effect at once. Had, indeed, there been a dearth of Lieut. Colonels in the army, the case would have been different.

We may direct attention to the excellent, manly, and English-like address of Sir Henry Fane to the Army of the Indus, in p. 133.

The accounts of the extensive devastation occasioned by the inundations in various parts of Bengal (p. 101), will be read with sorrow. Though this diffusion of water over the surface of the land, after the long drought, may be necessary "to fit the parched and iron-bound earth, by a fresh deposit of alluvial soil, for the operations of husbandry," the individual suffering occasioned thereby has been extensive and severe. In some places (p. 108), it appears to have destroyed the crops, and thus an apprehension of scarcity is created by a cause which was expected to allay it. In another quarter (in the Nizam's territories), the want of moisture is so great (p. 128), that an extensive famine is dreaded.

The insurrection in Jhansi, mentioned in p. 105, appears from the latest accounts (p. 128) to be very serious; a battering-train, to reduce the fort, has been applied for, and a reinforcement of two thousand men.

The districts in Upper Assam, ceded to Poorunder Sing, have been resumed (p. 95), in consequence of that chief's misrule. This is a highly fertile part of Assam, and abounds in tea-tracts, which the chief neglected. We find by our Correspondent's letter (p. 121), that the tea-manufactory in Assam is going on with spirit; that fifty boxes will be sent home this season, and that the quality of the tea "will be highly prized in England."

Some intimations are given in the Bombay papers, (p. 110) of the possibility of a serious rupture with the Guicowar, who exhibits at this critical juncture a restiveness under treaties.

Discussions, involving questions of an ecclesiastical, if not of a theological, nature, appear to have occurred at Singapore (p. 113), on the subject of consecrating the new church there.

The persecution of Christians is carried on in Cochin China (p. 115) with great severity. The Roman Catholic missionaries have judiciously raised up an indigenous ministry in that country, and the rulers are apparently anxious to destroy the effects of this plan, the wisdom of which they saw too late.

From Australasia we have accounts of the results of the survey of the N. W. coast of New Holland, and of Lieut. Grey's expedition into the interior (p. 116); and of the discoveries respecting Lake Alexandrina and the Murray river (p. 130); both will be read with interest.

The accounts from the Cape continue to give distressing details of the sufferings of the emigrant farmers. An inroad made by the Amapondas into the Tambookie country, with the characteristic ferocity of these savages (p. 118), appears to have left nothing remaining but the name of the unhappy Tambookies.

Had Lieut. Col. Charter been conscious of any motive at all derogatory to the military character, it would have been very easy for him to have evaded his lordship's strictures, by obtaining a medical certificate; he took a more open line of proceeding, and at once put into execution a long-contemplated intention."

A REMEMBRANCE OF THE DEPARTED.

THE old familiar faces ! how they throng
 Into the glistening eye, what time we hold
 Delightful converse with the Sons of Song !
 Over Hesperia's fruitful fields of gold
 The Memory's sunshine sparkles—while arise
 The Fathers, Nurses, Friends of human kind,
 Reaping the precious learning of the wise,
 The everlasting harvest of the mind.

But not for you the tear of sorrow flows,
 Children of the warm, the balmy clime :
 Still round your brows the Muses' lustre glows ;
 And many a tender note of honey'd rhyme,
 Mild as Aurora's fan, on your repose
 Breathes its ambrosial sweetness ; and old Time
 Still binds your beamy foreheads with the rose,
 Fresh from the bowers of Fancy in her prime.

But *they* are gone into the world of light :
 No more to bless the traveller on his way ;
 No more to beam upon his gladdened sight,
 At sunny morn, or dewy close of day :
 No more beside him, in the hour of rest,
 Silent as drops of moonlight on the floor ;
 No more with pausing step, and rustling vest,
 And listening heart, to linger at his door !

Yes, they are gone into the world of light !
 But sometimes now their gentle forms he sees,
 Gliding across the shadowy room, and bright,
 Through the Elysian Garden's bowering trees,
 Stream the rich flushes of celestial fire :
 And many a robe of spotless white goes by,
 And many a tender hand upon the lyre
 Opens the misty eyes of Memory !

They all are gone into the world of light !
 Victorious Martyrs of an earlier day ;
 Who o'er the lurid tempest of the night,
 And o'er the dawning daylight, cold and gray,
 The Christian Spirit's hallowing beauty pour'd—
 Chaunting their triumph with a loud acclaim,
 Before the living Chariot of their Lord—
 Shouting their song—"Hosanna !" to his Name.

They all are gone into the world of light !
 With weeds their mouldering tombs are overgrown ;
 But the clear passage of their heaven-ward flight
 By many a ray of orient hue is known :
 Oft in life's wilderness, the pilgrim, bow'd
 Beneath the fiery tumult of the blast,
 Beholds, rejoicing, that resplendent Cloud
 Of Witnesses upon the storm roll past !

A Remembrance of the Departed.

Thrice blessed vision of delight ! more sweet
 Unto the Christian in his hour of fear,
 Than leaves or flowry verdure to the feet
 Of Attic nightingale, with wood-notes clear
 Waking the purple eyelids of the Spring ;
 Dearer than silvery tone or golden dream
 Of philosophic fancy, whose fair wing
 Rained its rich colours on the Academe.

Oft on the desert of the world descend
 Spirits of the Departed, to the eye
 By Faith unclouded ; and the Heavenly Friend
 Smiles calmly on us from the tranquil sky.
 No longer mourning with a sick despair,
 Fainting along the devious paths we stray,
 When Israel's Shepherd leads us by his care,
 And pours the cheering manna in the way.

Angel of Peace ! not when the crimson dawn
 Of life's enkindling day began to shine ;
 Not when the painted curtain was undrawn
 By the gay hand of Pleasure from her shrine :
 With all the bosom's costliest incense stored ;
 With all the treasures of enthusiast youth ;
 While, fondly, the enraptured soul adored
 Thy glittering eyes, O Moloch of Untruth !

Not then, with folly's sunshine blind, we see.
 Angel of heavenly Peace ! how fair thou art ;
 Not then, thy voice of innocence and glee
 Falls, with the dew of blessing, on the heart ;
 Not then, when our young spirit, like a nest
 Amid the glimmering foliage of a tree,
 Warm with the May-beams—by no care distressed,
 O'erflows with gushing springs of melody :

Not when, through princely Fortune's Gate of Pearl,
 Like summer streams, the radiant pageants flow ;
 Not when, in sunny field, our fingers hurl
 The eager arrow from the sounding bow :
 Not when, in raiment of the poet's loom,
 The joyous Hours about our footsteps wait ;
 Or breathe upon our cheek the breath of bloom ;
 Or bind their morning garland on our gate :

But when thick shadows all our prospect shroud,
 And the rich boughs of promise droop and die ;
 When tempests, flashing o'er a sea of cloud,
 Come riding on the whirlwind through the sky :
 Oh, then, most dear thine eyes of mercy beam,
 Benignant Angel, on our fading sight :
 Forgot the pictures of life's feverish dream—
 We think of those long gone into the World of Light !

THE MACKENZIE MANUSCRIPTS.

THE first report, by the Rev. William Taylor, of the progress made by him in examining, collating, and restoring the Mackenzie MSS., is published in the *Madras Journal of Literature and Science* for January last.

Mr. Taylor states that he has selected those books for earliest examination and restoration which were in the worst condition; so that the abstracts he subjoins are not made from the best works. Some papers and portions of papers, he says, are irrecoverably lost, either by the fading of ink or by insects; and parts of papers have been cut out, and in some cases, whole papers have been taken away; so that the collection is much injured. The parties in whose custody the collection was placed, ought, we think, to account for this spoliation. The MSS. which required restoration have been copied out in a bold large-sized hand, in the best record ink, on super-royal paper. The editor of the *Journal* states, that the first folio volume of restored MSS. "has been executed in a style and at a cost highly creditable to the judgment and disinterestedness of Mr. Taylor."

TAMIL MSS.

I. The *Congadésa Rajakal*, a palm-leaf MS. There are two copies of this MS., both imperfect; one more so than the other. They have likewise suffered from insects. Mr. Taylor considers it "one of the best and most valuable manuscripts in the collection. Though the title seems to confine the subject of the work to Congadésam (the modern Coimbatore country), yet it contains distinct chapters or sections on the Chola, Oyisála, and Vijayanágara kingdoms, the princes of which successively conquered the Conga country.

The first record of the country is coeval with the commencement of the Christian era, and brings down the rule of some chiefs till the close of the ninth century, when the country was conquered by Aditya Varma, a Chola prince. The Conga country then came under the rule of the Oyisálas, who gave way to the Rayers of Bisnagar: the dynasties of both are given. The remains of the Rayer power were transferred to Pennacondai. The work concludes with a narrative of some warlike operations in Mysore, and the siege and storm of Seringapatam, A.D. 1609-10, which came into the possession of the Raja Uliyar of Mysore.

The work is well supported by dates, in reference to inscriptions, and grants of lands are specified. It is noticed in Professor Wilson's *Descriptive Catalogue*, vol. i. p. 198.

II. The next is a book of MSS. on paper. The first contains an account of the universal deluge according to the Jainas of Chettupat, given by one Cavundésvarer. It is a mass of extravagant fictions and periods of time. It speaks of a period of great heat and of fire-rain previous to the deluge; then showers of cane-juice, of poison, &c., by which the earth was oppressed: then came showers of milk, nectar, and water, which restored it; men reinhabited the earth, and after 40,000 years, the Menus and Chackravertis were born, &c. The Tamil in this short paper is strangely mingled with Pracrit.

Another paper is an account of a raja of Chenji (Gingee), who persecuted the Jainas, Sal. 1400 (A.D. 1478-9). His name was Cavarai Vencatapati Nayak; he ruled over the Tiruvadi district, near Vridd'háchala. Being of a low caste, he demanded a wife of the brahmans, who replied, that if the Jainas would first give him a wife, they would follow the example. The Jainas, however, offered a cutting insult to the raja, who ordered their decapi-

tation. Some were slain, some emigrated, some adopted the Saiva religion, or pretended to do so, secretly practising their own rites.

A third paper is an account of the Sanc'hya and other doctrines; but it is so much injured as not to be legible, so as to admit of being restored.

The fourth contains an account of the manners and customs of the Jainas of Chettupat. It consists of two parts; one is written in the Grant'ha Sanscrit character, with a little Jaina-Tamil; the other is in Jaina-Tamil. The first includes the *Yelhi Dherma*, which contains ten rules of conduct; and the *Sraavana Dherma*, which comprises a description of eleven characters. The second includes the *Purva Carman*, containing sixteen kinds of ceremonies preceding birth; and the *Apara Carman*, which consists of the same number of ceremonies consequent on death.

The fifth paper is a representation of the Jainas of Chettupat, addressed to Col. Mackenzie, the object of which was to obtain some aid towards restoring their temple at Chitambúr. They allege that the Jaina system was established in the peninsula from very early times; that the Saiva and Vaishnava systems arose in opposition, and the brahmans of those sects, by their learning and magical arts, brought over the rulers to their faith; that the Jainas were persecuted, and their temples destroyed or injured; that some princes occasionally protected them, and endowed their places of worship, and especially Vicrama-chola, who made a free grant of land to Chitambúr, a record of which, on stone, they forwarded with the memorial. They mention other grants, which, however, were resumed by the Mohamedans, or rather by their brahman agents without their knowledge. When the British assumed the country, they redressed the wrongs of the Jainas, and showed equity to all; but the Jaina fanes, about 160 in number, were still neglected. At length, "as a child addresses its father," they took courage to point out to the British Government the invidious distinctions in favour of the Saivas and Vaishnavas, though they (the Jainas) were earliest established in Tondamandalam.

The sixth paper is an account of the Jaina fanes at Chitambúr. Some queries by Col. Mackenzie, to his agent Apávu, follow; part of which are answered in the preceding paper.

The next is an account of Damara-pákam, in Arcot, which states that, in the beginning of the Saliváhana era, Tondamandalam was governed by the Curumbars, who built forts: that Kulottunga-chola conquered it and gave it to his posterity; and that the fort was built by Vira-vasanta-rayer.

The ensuing is an account of Arzakiyachenan and Anjāta-candan, who ruled in the fort of Ayilam, in Arcot. These chiefs came from the north, when the surrounding country was waste, built forts, and extended their authority; they then began to oppress the common people. About three hundred years ago, "our forefathers," says the MS., "came from Sri-sailam, in the north, to this country, and by permission of Yonmunar, who built the fort of Vellore, they constructed a small fort, which was a check upon the chiefs; and they ~~formed~~ five villages into one district." In a time of invasion, they built a fort, and received from the nawab an allowance for their troops from the land; but this allowance was discontinued by the Company, and the fort alone remains. They now cultivate the ground, and pay tribute to the Company. The narrative appears to have been written down from the oral communications of some of the Vellala villagers.

The ninth paper is an account of Pundi, a Jaina fane to Arhat, in the Arnee district, a shrine of great importance. Its legend is as follows: Irumban and Pandan, Vedars, came thither to dig up an edible root, and happened to strike

with their implement on the breast of an ascetic, named Tellu-mani-nathar, who was doing penance in a white ant-hill. The Vedars shaded the spot with branches, and brought offerings of honey, flour, fruits, and roots to the ascetic. After a time, another muni, named Sameya-nathar, came, and was informed by the Vedars, that there was "a god like himself" there. The muni was introduced to the ascetic, and under his instructions a shrine to Arhat was founded. The Vedars went to the rayer (whose name is not mentioned), and dispossessed his sister of a spirit by the power of the muni. The rayer and his family proceeded to the muni's residence, and by his direction completed the shrine. The two Vedars received each a village, to which they gave their names.

The tenth paper is an account of a hillock of white pebbles at Callapiliyur, in Chettupat. The legend of this hillock states that two racshasas, named Vathen and Vil-Vathen, who lived here, feasted travellers in this manner: Vil-Vathen slew his brother, cooked him, and gave the flesh to a traveller; when the meal was finished, he called his brother, who came forth alive, rending the bowels of the guest, who was devoured by the racshasas. This experiment was attempted to be practised on Agastya, on his return from the wedding of Siva and Parvati, at Cailasa; but the muni uttered a *mantra* in Sanscrit, by force of which the body of the devoured Vathen dissolved and passed away. Agastya imprecated a woe on Vil-Vathen, who died, and the bones of the two racshasas, falling into fragments, became petrified, and made this hillock. It appears that these mounds of white stones are not uncommon in India, and there is a description of one at Bellary, which consists of scorix, apparently of volcanic origin, in this number of the *Madras Journal*.

The eleventh paper is an account of the temple of Tiruvapadi, and of the ancient fort of Adinarrayen Samb'huva Rayer, at Vayalur, in Chettupat: it contains nothing worth notice.

The subject of the twelfth is an inscription on a slab at the entrance of a Jaina temple at Turakal, in Vandivasi. The inscription, which is Tamil mingled with Pracrit, commemorates the grant of an almshouse to the priests of the temple. It has no date. A note by Apávu, Col. Mackenzie's agent, mentions that, in Turakal, there are two curious Jaina temples, with statues of fine execution, and inscriptions in Canarese, Tamil, and Sanscrit; and also an unfinished sculptured cave, like those at Māhavalipuram.

The next paper is an account of Aragiri Hill, near the village of Arungunram, in Arcot, which speaks of several temples and inscriptions of the year 1120 Sal. (A.D. 1198); some of them referring to events, and some of them recording grants. The Mohamedans broke up this temple, and used the materials in building Arcot.

The next paper is an account of the Vellore Mohamedan chiefs, composed by Velli Candaiyar. It relates the hostilities between two chiefs, named Sila-nayaken and Varadaiyar, in the time of Acbar Mahomed Ali, the youngest of the four sons of Gholam Ali Khan, ruler of Vellore.

The succeeding paper contains a legendary history of Tirupanang-kadu, in Tiruvalúr. At this place, Siva appeared to Agastya, when he went from the wedding of the deity on Cailasa to level the earth. At a subsequent period, three celebrated poets, named Sántarar, Appar, and Sumpantar, came to Tiruvalúr, and sang its praises, and the god appeared here to them likewise. After that, a Chola king, who had killed a brahman, expiated his offence by building a shrine at Tirupanang-kadu. Another king, named Tāmálaveru, added a porch

and mud fort. At a later period, some chiefs occupied and strengthened this fort, putting troops therein. In the time of Anaverdha Khan, nawab of Arcot, the fort was taken by the Mahrattas through treachery, who plundered the fane. In the great Mohamedan troubles, worship ceased. The brahmans did not succeed in obtaining the patronage of the Company.

The last paper gives an account of the tribe of Nahkars, a caste of mountebanks, in Tiruvalúr, who sprung up about the year 1214 Sal., and have not the appearance of Hindus. They acquired skill by the assistance of Dévi (Durga), and on one occasion performed their feats on a pole fixed on the top of the loftiest turrets of the temple at Trinomali. They then begged to be admitted into the other tribes of Hindus, but their request was refused; till at length the weavers consented to incorporate them into their caste.

III. Another MS. book contains five papers. The first gives an account of the war of Tondaman Chakraverti and Visvvasu-*raja*.

Adondai, son of Kulottunga Chola, having destroyed the Curumbars, ruled the Tondamandalam, of the power of which a splendid description is given. A king from the north, named Visvvasu, with a great army, came and conquered the country, Adondai flying and becoming a wanderer. Meeting with a temple, at Suriti-puri, with gold-coloured turrets, he entered and worshipped Isvara and Iswari. A divine assurance was received by him, that he should be provided with an army to recover his possessions; as a token of which, the figure of Nandi turned from, instead of to, the shrine. A battle took place, in which Adondai conquered, and slew Visvvasu-*raja*, who resumed his celestial form, declaring that he had been banished from Indra's presence to become a king on earth, and to have his form restored by the hand of a votary of Siva. He proclaims the title of Adondai, who made great additions to the temple.

The second paper contains the account of the origin of Arcot, given in our Journal for September last.

The third is a history of the Baudd'ha rajas who ruled in the fort of Arzipadai-tangi, and over one-third of the Dandacaranya. The last of their rulers was Yemasithalan. Two persons, named Acalangan and Nishcalangan, excited a persecution by privately writing in a Baudd'ha book that the Jaina system was the best. On being discovered, they flew, and being closely pursued, Nishcalangan sacrificed his life to save that of his coadjutor, charging him to spread their system. The Baudd'has fastened a piece of flesh to each of the Jaina fanes, with a contemptuous *sloca*. Acalangan, after his escape, retaliated by putting a vessel of ordure, and a similar *sloca*, in the Baudd'ha temples. To allay the discord, the raja convened an assembly of Baudd'ha and Jaina sages, to discuss their tenets, promising to embrace those of the victorious party, and to grind the other party to death in oil-mills. Acalangan had recourse to the goddess Svála-dévi, who by a device secured him the victory, and the king became a Jaina. A statement in this paper, that the Baudd'has had a fane at Conjeveram, is consistent with the vestiges found there, and elucidates a part of the Madura *Sthalla Purána*.

The fourth is an account of the destruction of eight thousand Jainas by the famous Sampantar Murti, at Punai-takai-matam. The persecution of the Jainas by Sampantar is an historical fact.

The last paper is a history of the first founder of the Chola kingdom, named Táyaman-nalli. It sets forth that, anciently, the Pandiya, Chola, and Tonda countries were one vast forest, called Dandaca, after a *rúchasa* who dwelt in it. Rama brought several people from the north; and one, named Táyaman-nalli, settled at Trichinopoly, then surrounded by a wilderness. His son was

called Ven-cholan, from having connected the Cauvery river with the Vennar; and his son, Cari-Canda Chola, from embanking the Cauvery.

IV. *Carnataka rājūkal Savistara Charitra*, or General History of the Peninsula, a palm-leaf MS., Mr. Taylor considers to be a work "of no ordinary interest or importance." It professes to include the history of Mohamedan as well as Hindu peninsular history, from the commencement of the Cali-yuga down to the 4908th year of that Yuga, which corresponds with Sal. 1729, or A.D. 1807-8. It was written by Narrayanen, of the Anantakon race of Gingee, at the request of Col. Wm. Macleod, Commissioner at Arcot, with the aid of learned Mohamedans.

The work begins with the creation, and details the fabulous cosmogony of the Hindus, the formation of the inferior deities, the *avatars* of Vishnu, the birth of Crishna, &c. It then takes up the royal line of Hastinapūtri, whose genealogy is traced from Soma; Vicramaditya conquered and ended that race. There are references to Salivahana and Bhoja-rajā, down to Cali-yuga 3700, about which time is fixed the Hegira. Hindu kings ruled 591 years after that period. The conquest of Delhi is placed in the reign of Prit'hu. A section is devoted to the affairs of Mohamedan countries adjoining, and the invasion of India from Persia. Another contains a sketch of Delhi history, and of Guzerattī affairs. An account of Timur (Tayamur), Humaioon, Akbar, and others of the Mogul race, is given. Other sections treat of the Mahrattas and the Tuluva country, and on the Hassan dynasty of the Deccan kingdom, which closely corresponds with Ferishta. The last section contains an account of the Carnataka country. It describes the boundaries, and states the names and capitals of the country; notices the Vaishnava faith, and the ascendancy of the Saiva there; and mentions sundry Tamil poets and Vaishnava teachers. The history of the country is then continued down to the arrival of the English at Chennapatnam (Madras). "From this time forwards," Mr. Taylor says, "there is a minute, and generally correct, detail of the proceedings of the English and French in connexion with the Nabob on the one part, and Chunda Saheb, &c. on the other part. The French capture of Ginjee is circumstantially stated. The whole of the connected and subsequent transactions are interwoven with details as to motives on the part of native princes, such as perhaps our English historians, who have gone over the same ground, may not have so fully known. Hyder Ali and Tippoo's proceedings are fully described, and the commanding interest of the narrative may be considered to close with the final capture of Seringapatam." This is the work described in Professor Wilson's *Catalogue* (i. 199) under the title of *Kernāta Rājūkal*, "An Account of the Sovereigns of the Carnatic."

TELUGU.

I. *Crishna-rayer Vijayam*, or the Triumph of Crishna-rayer, on palm-leaf. The object of this work, which is in Telugu verse, is to celebrate a victory obtained over the Mohamedans, and a treaty cemented by marriage with the Gajapati, or king of Orissa. The author's name is Vengaiyan, son of Calai.

After a mythological introduction, respecting the founding of Vidyanagarum, it is stated that Narasinga Rayer (the sixteenth prince of the Narapati kings of Vijayanagar, which state is generally asserted to have been founded in the commencement of the fourteenth century), declared to his minister Appaji his wish that his son, Crishna-rayer, should be crowned, which was done. This gave umbrage to the Nizam, the Gajapati princes, and the ruler of Vizianpuram. Crishna-rayer levied an army, and obtained conquests over his enemies, and gained a great victory on the Kistna over the Mohamedans of

Golconda. He then marched eastward against the Gajapati, overcoming various tribes who opposed him, and invested Ahmednuggur (Amidanagara). His minister represented that he had better make peace with the Orissa prince; Crishna-rayer rejected his advice; but the Gajapati's force being formidable, Appaji suggested that corruption should be tried. The Orissa prince, having intercepted some letters which showed that offers were made by his enemy of large rewards to his chiefs to deliver him up to Crishna-rayer, retreated. By the intervention of Appaji, a peace was cemented betwixt the princes by the marriage of Crishna-rayer to the daughter of the Gajapati.

Professor Wilson has noticed this work (i. 283), and has added some valuable historical remarks upon the chronology of the Vijayanagar princes.

II. A manuscript book containing a brief narrative concerning the Situpatis of Ramnad, a translation of which was given in Vol. II. of Mr. Taylor's *Oriental Historical MSS.*

III. Another manuscript book contains an account of Tirumala Nayadu and his descendants, the Carnátaca rulers of Madura, which is translated and printed in the same work.

Also an account of the rule of Cari Cála Cholan, the last of the Chola race. In a war with the Pandiya king, a fugitive female of the Chola royal race was delivered of a child, whom a brahman, in whose house she lodged in the wilderness, foretold would be a powerful prince. The boy was well instructed by the priest, and became strong in body. The Pandiya king, who then ruled in Cholamandalam, determined to place it under a viceroy, and sought a fit person for the office in the following manner. The Pandiyan put a golden pot containing water on the head of an elephant, and a wreath of flowers in its trunk, announcing that the person on whom the elephant should place the wreath and anoint by pouring on him the water, would be regarded as chosen, and to that person the king would give his own daughter in marriage. The elephant, being let loose, avoided all the people in the town, and going direct to the brahman's house, there selected the youth by depositing the wreath on his head, and pouring the water over him. He was installed at Combaconum, and had the name of Cari Cala Cholan given him, on account of the brahman having rubbed the sole of his foot with charcoal (*cari*) to diminish his strength, which was excessive. The young man learned from his mother that his father had been king of the Chola country; he thereupon determined to claim his right, and levied an army to make war on the Pandiya king. His army approached the Vagai river, upon which the Pandiyan brought gold and jewels to mollify the prince, whom he married to his daughter. The prince returned to Combaconum, where he ruled his people mildly, and was a firm votary of Siva. In order to discover irregularities, he went out during the night in disguise. On one of these occasions, he unconsciously killed a brahman, and to expiate his crime, he built many shrines to Siva. He, however, died childless, and there was no Chola king after him.

A third paper in the book is an account of the Yánádu-jati, or wild people of Sri-hári-cotta (about twenty miles N. of Pulicat), from an old man of that tribe, belonging to the mountaineers of Goomsoor. It states that an old man, named Raghava, brought sixty families from Páca-natti to Sri-hári-cotta, and formed Raghava-puram. The people spread through a few adjoining districts. A *rishi* from Benares, named Ambiké-svarer, who resided in Mad'hyaranya ('the Central Wilderness'), and paid daily homage to Siva, was visited by these wild people, who made him offerings, praying that he would charm away a terrible serpent which infested the country, and which he expelled. These

wild people are of four classes; Chenju Vandlu, Coya Vandlu, Yana Dulu, and Irala Vandlu. Most of them rob travellers. Many absurd stories are related of them in this paper. They are probably some of the aboriginal races of India.

MALAYALAM.

Kérala Ulpatti; an Account of the Kérala, or Malayálam country. Of this work, a translation of the first part (found amongst the Mackenzie MSS.) is published in Mr. Wilson's Catalogue (ii. 73), and he observes in the Introduction (i. xlvii.) that some account of it is given by Mr. Duncan, in the fifth volume of the *Researches*, and that it details the origin, history, and institutes of Malabar, "and seems to serve as a code of laws as well as a historical record; it is ascribed to the celebrated Sankara Acharya, but cannot be wholly his work, as it notices events long subsequent to any period that can be assigned for the date of his existence." It appears from Mr. Taylor's epitome, that the arrival of the Portuguese in Calicut is noticed, as well as the birth of Sankara Acharya himself. The work is considered to contain historical matter, though mingled with a mass of fables and puerilities. The copy referred to by Mr. Wilson is on palm-leaves; that noticed by Mr. Taylor is a manuscript, stated to be copied from one formerly in the possession of Dr. Leyden.

MAHRATTI.

A manuscript book, containing an account of kings of the four ages, and especially of the Mahratta kings of Sattara; written by Appaji of Mysore, A.D. 1806. The narrative is professed to be derived from Vitala Svami, an incarnation of the divine essence, near Sattara. Lists of different lines are given. The sultans of the Hastinapuri (Delhi) race are said to have protected the Maharashtrias, and given them lands south of the Nerbudda. A list of the Bhosala race is given, and the instructions of the great Bhosala are stated. A grant to the divan (or Peishwa) of land near Poona is mentioned. Subsequently, the divan, Baji-rao, did not send tribute to the Bhosala. Both parties appealed to the padshah, who directed that the tribute should be sent to him, not to the Bhosala. The divan, in a short time, desisted from sending tribute to the padshah, who sent troops to enforce it. Subsequently, the divan made war on the Bhosala, and augmenting his army by the plunder he obtained, the padshah commenced hostilities against the divan, who promised to remit tribute to him from the country south of the Nerbudda. Baji-rao now assumed authority as sanctioned by the padshah, and claimed the allegiance of the Guicowar, Scindiah, and the ruler of the Congama country. The two latter he conquered. In this manner the Mahratta history is conducted down to the reign of Nana Farnavez.

SANSKRIT.

Chatur Vimsati Puranam. This is an account of the Jaina system, and of the sovereigns who lived in the time of the Jineswars, which is carried up to the beginning of time; yet the whole turns on the alleged incarnation of Vrishab'hasvami, who was posterior to Gautama Buddha.

In Professor Wilson's *Catalogue*, this work is included in the Tamil MSS.; but Mr. Taylor states that it is a Prncrit work, of the kind sometimes denominated the Tamil Grantha.

THE DISTURBANCES IN CANARA, IN 1837.

WE have received a printed copy of a correspondence between Mr. F. C. Brown, of Tellicherry (now in England), and the Government of Madras, prefaced by a letter from that gentleman to the Court of Directors, relative to the disturbances which occurred in the province of Canara, in April 1837.* The object of the work is to bring before the public some very serious charges against the local Government, and certain of the official functionaries, at Madras, which may be comprized under the following general heads:—That an attempt was made to abandon Mangalore, the capital of Canara, by the servants of the Government, civil and military, on the 4th April 1837, in consequence of the assemblage of an “agrarian mob” of five hundred persons, but long before a single man of the “mob of rioters” had appeared: That this dereliction of duty, which only failed owing to the want of boats to carry away the families of the sepoys, produced disgust in the minds of the native troops—who almost broke out into open mutiny—as well as terror, panic, and total anarchy in the country, The inhabitants having fled in consequence of this “dissolution of government and utter want of protection to life and property:” That a false representation was made to the Governor in Council at Madras of the state of affairs in Mangalore: That, notwithstanding the facts had become known to the Governor in Council, a general order was published, which, as well as a proclamation of martial law in several of the Canara districts, contained an untrue statement of the facts relative to the insurrection and the defence of Mangalore: That the Governor in Council, on a supposed “extreme necessity,” which did not exist, delegated the power of carrying into immediate execution, without reference to Madras, the capital sentences passed upon the prisoners by the court-martial: That the functionaries, who were enjoined to assist in expediting the trial of the prisoners spared by martial law, were persons who had been present at, or parties to, the attempt to abandon Mangalore, and had been actively engaged in detecting and seizing all persons accused of participation in the disturbances: That the principal of these functionaries, to whom the Governor in Council delegated, individually, the power of pardoning any person whose evidence he might require, issued a proclamation, fixing prices upon the heads of two natives, described as the rebel leaders, both of whom were at the time, and had been for months previous, prisoners in gaols many hundreds of miles distant from the disturbances: That, at length, on the 31st May, Mr. Brown—feeling it impossible, with a knowledge of the facts, to remain longer silent under the reproaches of his conscience, and hearing of the number of persons who were being publicly executed, and of the greater number who were dying in gaol, without other human being to say one word in revelation of the real facts, and “being further privy to

* Letters to and from the Government of Madras, relative to the Disturbances in Canara, in April 1837, with some explanatory Notes: to which is prefixed a Letter to the Hon. the Court of Directors of the East-India Company. By F. C. BROWN, Esq., of Tellicherry. London, 1838. Published for the Author, by Smith, Elder, and Co.

the nameless horrors to which their homes and families were delivered up "—addressed the Governor in Council, supplicating for mercy to these ignorant and misguided creatures, who were from the beginning a mere mob, imploring that he would grant a brief space for investigation by unbiassed men of rank and character, whereas the Governor in Council, not till five months after the official report of the disturbances, appointed (in September 1837) a commission, consisting of a military and civil member, "to inquire into the causes of the insurrection," which commission has never yet produced any result: That, after the appointment of the commission, the town-crier of Mangalore went about the town with a proclamation, prohibiting the inhabitants from even speaking of the scenes and events they had witnessed or suffered from, under pain of being sent to gaol. These are the principal heads of the charges (divested of direct references to individuals) into which Mr. Brown considers that "a full, a strict, an impartial, and a public inquiry," is called for by "the demands of public justice, the cries of humanity, the honour of Great Britain, and the future preservation of India." He urges that the inquiry should take place under the immediate direction of the Home Government; that the real suppliants for hearing and redress are a million and a half of the Court's native subjects; that he is no "public informer," or volunteer accuser, but an English British subject, and a stranger to almost all the public functionaries implicated in his charges, possessed (by descent and inheritance) of considerable landed and immoveable property in Malabar, the security of which was endangered by the conduct of those functionaries, and the value of his property is seriously deteriorated by what did happen; that he is the only European British subject of the class above-mentioned residing in the two distant, extensive, and important provinces of Malabar and Canara, and has been for some years past included, without solicitation on his part, in the commission of the peace, both which characters render it incumbent upon him to communicate to the Government every occurrence calculated to give a shock to native opinion, on which rests the security of our rule. He further states that, in consequence of these transactions, he has been driven to seek to sever a family connexion with these provinces of nearly seventy years' duration, and to offer for sale the whole of his property on the coast, the fruit of forty years' toil and dear-bought experience, but without being able to find a purchaser.

The allegations are serious enough to justify the accusation, by an individual with less direct interest than Mr. Brown; but, it will be naturally asked, where is the evidence to support them? Not one particle of proof is to be found in the book before us, besides the author's own statements and assertions. When he addressed a representation on this subject to the local Government, and which was referred to the Canara Commissioners, those gentlemen requested Mr. Brown to communicate to them his "defined allegations" against the European civil and military officers *individually*, to whose conduct he had alluded *generally*; and "to state in detail the means of substantiation available, to enable the Commissioners to investi-

gate the matter." Mr. Brown, however, did no more in his reply (which disclaims any *individual* charge) than refer the commissioners, as he has done the Court of Directors, to the official records. "The evidence," he observes to the Court, "upon which rest by far the greater number of the facts and occurrences related, are indisputable official records and reports transmitted to the Governor in Council of Madras; and the proof of the remainder is of that direct, connected, and presumptively credible nature, as would secure its reception and immediate consideration in any ordinary case demanding inquiry."

Mr. Brown stands, therefore, *primâ facie*, in the position of a person who is cognizant of the misconduct of public officers, in a matter concerning the public weal, of which the Government has the power of obtaining evidence, though it has not thought proper to institute an investigation; it is, consequently, too much to expect that he should adduce at once that legal evidence in support of his allegations, which is in the custody of the Government. When, therefore, we say that Mr. Brown's charges consist of a tissue of unsupported assertions, we do not mean to impute to him the making of false charges, but merely to justify our refraining from their examination, having no evidence which enables us to test their validity. Mr. Brown has undertaken the serious responsibility, apparently at a severe sacrifice, of making these charges; he appeals to public records, minutes of consultations, and demi-official letters, as containing ample proof of them, and, though we should be the last to lend any countenance to wanton attacks upon public men, we think that, in so important a matter, an individual whose station and property afford a pledge of right intentions, and who comes boldly forward, under his own name, in an orderly manner, and accuses the functionaries of Government of dereliction of duty, is entitled to a hearing, and ought to have every facility afforded him for making good his case.

We are bound to confess that the absence of all detailed official accounts of the causes and circumstances of the insurrection in Canara, and the unsatisfactory nature of those which appeared in the Indian newspapers of the time, are not calculated to afford a very strong presumption against the justice of Mr. Brown's charges. The Asiatic Intelligence contained in vol. xxiv. of this Journal comprehends, we believe, the substance of the different reports which appeared in the Madras papers on the subject of this insurrection; and nothing can be less distinct and satisfactory as to the causes which led to it, the force of the insurgents, and especially as to the attack on Mangalore, which is wrapped in a strange mystery. Mr. Brown describes the insurgents as "a simple, quiet, peaceable, inoffensive race," who were "driven from their wilds and jungles" to commit riots by the oppressive effects of the Madras ryotwar revenue system—the commutation of the definite assessment *in produce and kind* upon their lands, which they had from time immemorial paid to their rajahs, into a fixed annual maximum assessment *in money*. "The Gowdas and natives of the new districts had gone on paying for three years, or as long as they could pay, this new fixed maximum money assessment demanded from them,

until, all their means of raising it from other sources being exhausted, they could pay it no longer. They represented their inability to the collector's sheristedar, on his jumma bundee arrival at Pootoor, in March; they said, money they had not, but there was their produce, let him take that, as their rajahs had always done (and let one single instance be proved of any native, in any part, refusing to pay his assessment in produce, as long as he has produce to pay). The sheristedar told them in reply, that he had nothing to do with their produce; that they must pay down in money, or, in default, their cattle and moveables should be attached and sold; and these failing, their lands, according to Regulation: proceeding, as some said, to execute the threat, others said, using it only to intimidate and silence the complainants. Whether this, or the reverse, be true, the assembled people, hearing or fearing the threat, exclaimed, 'What are we to do without our plough-cattle? how till our fields next rains? can we plough with nothing left but our hands and nails? Starve then, it is clear, we must next year; so we may as well be killed, and die at once.' Whereupon they seized their clubs and bill-hooks, seized the sheristedar and his fellow-servants at Pootoor; and having next succeeded in making the collector and a party of 150 sepoys retreat from thence in the middle of the night, they naturally deemed and reported themselves to be invincible." This he states to have been the origin of the insurrection. The numbers of the insurgents he estimates at not more than five hundred in the first instance, "armed, some few with matchlocks, the rest with sticks and bill-hooks." The attack on Mangalore, he asserts, was invited by the panic of the civil and military authorities, the insurgents having had, by their own confession, no intention of approaching the town till they heard that the Europeans and troops had deserted it.

These allegations are not at variance with the only accounts which have hitherto been permitted to see the light, respecting the causes and circumstances of the insurrection, and it is not unnatural to conclude, from the fact of the appointment of a commission of inquiry, that there was something to inquire into. If so, why was the commission suffered to fall into abeyance? To this question we are utterly unable to suggest an answer.

A few words as to the manner in which Mr. Brown has brought forward this matter. If it was his object, as we presume it to have been, that his allegations should be distinctly understood by the Government and the public, he has done much to mar that object by clothing them in such verbose and inflated language: his letters, from beginning to end, are a mass of tumid declamation, which has distended them to ten times their natural dimensions. In such a case as this, rhetorical exaggeration, and the miserable affectation of fine writing, detract from the effect of a statement of facts, which ought to be plain, clear, and specific, expressed in simple, perspicuous, and intelligible language, and raise a suspicion of artifice to colour and disguise a bad cause.

NATIVE SOCIETY IN INDIA.

NO. V.—THE DEAD ALIVE.

Those who observe attentively the habits and manners of the people of India frequently become acquainted with cases in which individuals, supposed or asserted to be dead, make their re-appearance amongst their friends and acquaintance, realizing incidents which, when feigned in European tales, are deemed romantic and improbable. In some instances, the whole affair is preconcerted, for the purpose of effecting some particular object; in others, it is the result of accident, and the difficulty of tracing parties who suddenly quit the place of their abode and travel into distant regions.

In no part of India is the country more wild, jungley, and adapted for the purpose of concealment, than that in the immediate neighbourhood of Calcutta, especially towards the sea. For the greater part of the distance between the Sand Heads and the City of Palaces, the shores of the Hooghly are the most desolate that can well be imagined, and were it not for the craft upon the river, it would be difficult to suppose that it led to the seat of government of a flourishing empire, and one of the largest commercial marts in the East. The inhabitants of these shores are a stunted race, striking the eye of the stranger, who expects every thing he sees in India to be upon a vast, magnificent scale, as diminutive. Though small and slightly made, they are, however, remarkably agile and active, making up for their want of physical strength and courage by great suppleness of limb, and no small portion of cunning. Those who gain a livelihood as boatmen, supply the ships at anchor with fruit and vegetables, and carry passengers to Calcutta, are somewhat accustomed to ill-treatment from the Europeans with whom they come in contact. It must be confessed that persons wholly unacquainted with native usages, ignorant of the language, and inclined to think contemptuously of a set of poverty-stricken, half-naked, and apparently pusillanimous creatures, of the lowest class, if not blessed with a large share of temper and discretion, will be likely to be tried beyond the point of forbearance, when once embarked, in a Calcutta *dinghee*, upon the wide waters of the Hooghly.

A passenger on board one of the ships in Diamond Harbour hired a boat of this kind to convey him up the river; he was a person belonging to the middle classes, coming out to India with a free mariner's indentures, not remarkable for much information, and of rather an overbearing character. Seated in the small vessel, with what he considered to be a parcel of chattering monkeys, his annoyances soon commenced. Nothing can be done in India without great clamour, contumaciousness, and apparent confusion; our friend, therefore, concluded that his life was imperilled by a set of fellows who did not know what they were about, and were quarrelling amongst themselves. When fairly afloat, he was still more aggrieved by the cool method in which they all settled down to occupations which threatened greatly to retard his progress; one or two commenced unbinding their turbans, which consisted of a long piece of very coarse cloth, and binding them up again; others produced their *hubble-bubbles*, and began to smoke, while the remainder engaged in the preparation for a meal. To his inquiry, why they did not continue their labours at the oar, he of course received no satisfactory reply; all jabbed together in an unknown tongue, and the more they attempted to explain the cause of a stoppage which he did not comprehend, the more was he exasperated. The reflection did not cross his mind that, as in all probability these boatmen, being well acquainted with

the river, had some good reason for their conduct, it would be better to allow them to have their own way, and punish them afterwards, if upon inquiry they should be convicted of misconduct, but, provoked beyond all bearing, he determined to compel them to obey his commands. Accordingly, being provided with a good stick, he laid about him so vigorously, that three of the boatmen threw themselves overboard, and were instantly lost to view. The drowning, for so it appeared, of these men, brought the passenger to his senses; his alarm became manifest, and the rest of the crew, weeping and wailing, exerted themselves to convey him to the place of destination. Immediately on their arrival, they gave him in charge of a police peon, the case was heard before a magistrate, and the stranger immediately committed to jail. A true bill was found against him by the grand jury, on the deposition of the survivors; and he awaited his trial in great dejection of mind.

The affair assumed a serious aspect; the lives of three men having been wantonly sacrificed to his ungovernable temper, and, though a Calcutta jury is remarkable for its clemency, it was supposed that the case would go hard with him. With few acquaintances and no friends in the city, he had little consolation to soothe him under his misfortunes, or to soften the prospect of the future. If he escaped with life, the utmost he could hope for was transportation for the remainder of his existence. The trial came on, the charge was clearly proved, and a verdict of *guilty* brought in without the slightest hesitation. The counsel for the prisoner, however, brought forward a point of law, which was to be argued before the judges, and sentence was therefore deferred. In the meantime, the unhappy convict was visited in the prison by a person who could speak very fluent English, and who gave him to understand that, upon the payment of a certain sum, he would be able to get him off by producing the identical parties supposed to have been long ago the food of fishes. The jeopardy of the prisoner was too great to allow him to hesitate; he instantly produced all the cash he could command, and accordingly the missing men presented themselves the following day, and their identity being satisfactorily proved, the person supposed to have caused their death was discharged. It appears that these fellows were expert divers, who, immediately upon jumping out of the boat, sunk; and coming up again at some distance, swam to the shore. Their comrades knew very well how to avail themselves of the circumstance, and acting in concert, the fugitives remained concealed until it was their interest to come forward. The affair was altogether exceedingly well managed on the part of the poor, ignorant, despised boatmen, who thus contrived to punish their oppressor, and to get handsomely paid for the injuries they had sustained. No conspiracy could be proved against them, since they declared they knew nothing of the proceeding, and had concealed themselves on account of the alarm they felt at being forced overboard; and though no credit was given to this declaration, it could not easily be gainsaid, while the party who negotiated the business took care to be out of the way. The stranger who had embroiled himself so unhappily upon his landing was too glad to escape from a very dangerous predicament to pursue the matter farther, and the affair, though it made some noise at the time, was soon forgotten.

Another conspiracy of the kind proved of a far more criminal and dangerous character. The event occurred in a large native city, and the parties were very respectable. A wealthy mahajun, or merchant, had a young and handsome wife, of whom he was known to be exceedingly jealous. They had no family, and in the event of his death, his property would go to a relative with whom he was at variance. This person, named Khan Beg, an idle, dissipated fellow,

glanced a longing eye upon the inheritance, and cast about for the means by which he might succeed to it. Reduced to poverty by his extravagance, he knew that it would be vain to ask assistance from a kinsman whom he had justly incensed by repeated transgressions; and finding a ready accomplice in a domestic in the merchant's establishment, he set a scheme on foot, which promised to be successful. It appeared that Ibrahim Beg, the husband, had, in a fit of jealousy, sold, discharged, and otherwise got rid of his wife's female attendants, and that she had nobody to wait upon her but a slave girl, so stupid, as to be incapable of being very observant respecting what was going on in the house. Hitherto, the husband had treated his wife with kindness, but being irritated by suspicions instilled into his mind in the most Iago-like manner by Emamee, the servant, he lifted his hand against her, and the poor girl, frightened and in pain, screamed dreadfully. The next morning she was not to be found, and information was given at the nearest thanna that the woman had been murdered. The officers of justice immediately came, and Emamee deposed to the quarrel, but said that his master had sent him away on a message after it had occurred, and that he knew nothing more of the matter. Search was made throughout the premises, and some of the earth in the court-yard appearing to have been removed, on looking farther, the body of a woman was discovered, but the head was nowhere to be found. Ibrahim Beg was of course apprehended, and carried to prison; it was in vain he protested his innocence, declaring that, immediately after the unfortunate quarrel with his wife, either exhausted by the violence of his emotions, or stupefied by some drug administered to him in his drink, he had fallen fast asleep, and remained unconscious of every thing that had occurred until a late hour in the morning. The absence of Emamee upon his master's business was satisfactorily proved by some of his confederates; he identified a bangle found upon the arm of the corpse as one belonging to his mistress, which he had got mended for her; while the slave-girl, who said that she had run away and hidden herself when her master beat his wife, and found the door of the apartment locked upon her when she desired to leave it, expressed her conviction that the body was that of Chumbelee, her mistress. Nothing, in fact, could be more conclusive; the head alone being wanted to complete the chain of evidence. Ibrahim Beg's jealousy of his wife was notorious, and her screams were heard by all the neighbours on the fatal evening. At trial, notwithstanding the opinion of the native law-officer, who stickled for the production of the head, the case was referred to the Nizamut Adawlut, and not a doubt entertained of the murder. Ibrahim Beg had some friends, and the greater number endeavoured, by every means in their power, to induce him to confess the crime with which he had been charged. Generally speaking, natives of India are very willing, after apprehension, and more especially after condemnation, to acknowledge their guilt, and to state all the circumstances connected with it. In many instances, the confession of the prisoner forms the principal evidence against him, and a relation of the whole particulars in a case of murder is seldom wanted for the satisfaction of the inquirers, who hear the whole account from the perpetrator himself. Ibrahim Beg, however, continued stoutly to deny all participation in his wife's disappearance, and as peremptorily to declare that the body produced was not that of Chumbelee. Unfortunately for him, he had kept her too strictly secluded for many persons to be able to question the identity, and his asseverations went for nothing. Time passed away; the evidence against the prisoner was deemed conclusive by the Superior Court, and a day was appointed for his execution. Khan Beg's spirits rose at the prospect

of immediate possession; already he gave himself the airs of a man of great wealth, and it was observed that Emamee had entirely deserted his old master, and become attached to his heir and successor: circumstances which raised some indignation against the faithless domestic, who had so long eaten the prisoner's salt, but did not create any suspicion of treasonable acts towards him. At length, the very day before that on which the sentence was to be carried into effect, a young English gentleman, the assistant to the judge and magistrate, received intimation that Chumbelee was in existence, and living not above twenty miles from the scene of her alleged murder. Though scarcely crediting the intelligence, yet a life being at stake, he determined to ascertain the fact in person, and having despatched horses and bearers to the place, rode over himself in the evening. The woman, it appeared, had been placed in the custody of a gang of fakeers, who had established themselves in a tomb; and as these fellows were expert in all sorts of devices, it would be necessary to take them by surprise. Accordingly, the village police were summoned cautiously, the tomb surrounded, and search being made, a female, who proved to be no other than Chumbelee, was found in a subterranean apartment. She was immediately placed in a *doolee* prepared for her, and conveyed to the city. Day had broken before she could arrive, the scaffold was erected, and every preliminary for the last melancholy ceremony completed. Crowds had assembled to witness the execution, and though in India time appears to be of no sort of value, since large multitudes will wait during almost any period with exemplary patience, the expectation was becoming anxious, when, instead of the prisoner, a suwar made his appearance, who acquainted the spectators with the turn affairs had taken. Meanwhile, Emamee and Khan Beg were apprehended; the former, on perceiving that the whole plan had failed, gave the necessary explanation. He stated, in the first instance, that an unfortunate propensity to gambling had put him into the power of Khan Beg, who assailed his integrity with temptations too strong to be resisted; that the affair had been projected for a long time, and was executed the moment a body could be procured which might pass for that of Chumbelee; that, at length, a not very disconsolate widower was found, who was very willing to part with the corpse of his wife for a consideration, but being afraid to produce the head, they cut it off, and contented themselves with the trunk; that Emamee inflamed the mind of his master by a fabricated account of his wife's misconduct, and when she had wept and moaned herself to sleep, and Ibrahim had become insensible from the effects of a drug, the slave-girl being locked up in the room in which she had hidden herself, he enveloped Chumbelee in a dark blanket, and giving her into the custody of the fakeers of the tomb, who were in waiting to receive her, proceeded to dispose of the corpse; that, in this undertaking, he was assisted by Khan Beg, and having managed every thing, as they thought, very dexterously, they repaired to the abode of the former, and he (Emamee) went to sleep; that, in the morning, he returned to the house of his master, pretending that he had executed a commission with which he had charged himself on the preceding night; that, soon afterwards, Chumbelee was missed, and Ibrahim, concluding that she had fled with a paramour, abandoned himself at first to grief and resentment; that he (Emamee) took care to report the circumstance, and the neighbours, recollecting the screams they had heard, were easily induced, by a few hints and surmises, to suspect foul play; the confederates, therefore, soon had the satisfaction of seeing Ibrahim in the gripe of the law. A trifling matter about a few rupees, it appears, ruined this hopeful scheme. Khan Beg refused to pay one of the subordinates employed in this

affair, who had contrived to get deeper into the secret than the principals were aware of, and this man it was who acquainted the young English civilian with the circumstance of Chumbelee's existence. Khan Beg and Emamee were tried for the abduction and conspiracy, and sentenced to work upon the roads for life.

Another case offers also a very striking illustration of native manners : the parties were in a more humble walk of life. Dhur, a respectable Hindu, living in a village on the Doab, had a daughter who, like other village girls, was in the habit of fetching water from the well for household purposes, and likewise of repairing to the pagoda with the daily offering of fruit, flowers, and grain. Attracting the attention of Kulian, a young neighbour, an acquaintance commenced between them. The distinctions of caste are not always considered by those who, in the spring of life, feel emotions of love towards persons apparently separated by an impassable gulf. The family of Dhur were opposed to the union of their daughter with her suitor, but frequent opportunities offered for continuing the intimacy which had taken place between them, the sisters being friends. At length, Mussumaut Nubia determined to leave the village with her lover, a more respectable connexion being out of the question. Collecting all her clothes, ornaments, and money, which were of considerable value, they departed in company. The father, distracted at the loss of his daughter, and suspecting she had eloped with the young man, who had disappeared at the same time, bent his steps to Cawnpore as soon as he could leave home, where he found Kulian, but could gain no intelligence concerning the companion of his flight. Suspecting that she had been murdered, he immediately caused the seducer to be apprehended. Kulian readily acknowledged that he had taken Nubia with him from the village; and, while under examination, he informed a friend that he had buried the greater portion of the cloths and ornaments which she carried away with her in a certain part of the house he then inhabited, pointing out the precise place, and requesting that they might be produced, and given up to her father. He preserved at that time a mysterious silence respecting the fate of the owner, and the property being found, a strong suspicion was entertained that a murder had been committed. Upon being brought to the thanna, and questioned farther, Kulian admitted that he had killed the girl, stating that he had thrown her body into a nullah, and offering to show the police officers the spot. Upon their arrival, they searched in vain for the usual indications; no remains of a body could be found, nor any signs of the perpetration of a murder. They then inquired why they had been brought upon so fruitless an errand; and Kulian replied that, being apprehensive of ill-usage at the thanna, he had pleaded guilty to the crime with which he had been charged. Notwithstanding all the attempts of the European authorities to prevent so barbarous a practice, native officials are very apt to resort to some species of torture for the purpose of extorting a confession, and frequently, when the confession has been voluntary, if subsequently found to be unsupported by very strong testimony, the party repenting of having thus prejudiced his case has declared that he was obliged, by blows and ill-treatment, to criminate himself falsely. Upon farther inquiry, Kulian told a very improbable story. He said he had left his companion alive and well in the neighbourhood of the camp at Cawnpore, but knew not what had become of her afterwards. A strong case of suspicion having been made out, he was brought to trial, and upon that occasion every circumstance now related was fully established; the police officers positively declaring that neither threats nor violence had been employed to induce him to make the confession. Kulian

readily admitted that he had eloped with the missing person, and also acknowledged that he had confessed the murder imputed to him, but declared that he had been beaten and menaced by the police officers, and had therefore made the confession through fear. He avowed his perfect ignorance of Nubia's fate, saying that the refusal of her parents to consent to the union having induced her to quit her home for the purpose of accompanying him to Cawnpore; when they reached the neighbourhood of the cantonments, they were afraid of being seen together, and it was therefore determined that he should go into the city and procure a house, leaving her by the side of a well until his return; that, upon this occasion, Nubia gave the bundle containing her clothes and ornaments into his keeping, thinking that he was better able to take care of them; that they parted at an early hour in the morning, and upon his return, at midday, she had left the well; that he had not succeeded in finding a house, and he consequently remained on the spot looking for his late companion, but he waited in vain; that, being still in hopes they should meet, and pursue the plan they had formed, he hid her clothes and ornaments under ground, making no open inquiries concerning her, lest they should lead to the discovery of their project. Nobody, of course, believed a single word of the latter portion of this story. The not making so singular a circumstance as the sudden disappearance of a person travelling to a strange place in his company known, was very suspicious; the fact of his possessing the property of Nubia, and not giving it up until it was likely to be found and produced in evidence against him, told greatly against him, and there were other inconsistencies in the narrative which induced a very general belief in his guilt. The prisoner was sentenced to receive thirty lashes, and to confinement in the jail for fourteen years, the proof being considered insufficient to warrant capital punishment, though no one doubted he deserved it.

About three years after this sentence had been passed, one of Kulian's brothers, named Medaree, came forward with a young woman whom he alleged to be Mussammaut Nubia, the daughter of Dhur, for whose suspected murder her unfortunate lover had suffered stripes and imprisonment. The young woman herself made oath that she was the person who had accompanied Kulian in his disastrous journey to Cawnpore. The father and mother were summoned, but they denied her identity with their lost child. In consequence of their refusal to acknowledge her, and a suspicion that Medaree had induced the young woman to take a false oath for the purpose of procuring his brother's release, they were both arraigned upon a charge of perjury. When brought before the Court, Dhur, his wife, and an intimate friend of the family, who had been acquainted with Nubia from infancy, positively denied that the person representing herself to be the long-missing daughter was the individual in question. On the other hand, four witnesses were found who had known Nubia from her childhood, and who as positively testified to her identity. The family disgrace, and the loss of caste which she had incurred, created a supposition on the mind of the Court, that Hindus of respectability might be unwilling to admit that a person, known to have misconducted herself during a series of years, really belonged to them. The girl's story was not very favourable as it regarded the mode of life she had voluntarily pursued. She stated that, being tired of waiting at the well after Kulian had exceeded the period of his promised absence, she set forward in search of him, and while thus fruitlessly employed, met with a soldier belonging to one of the regiments stationed in the cantonments, and after considerable persuasion, was induced to put herself under his protection, and accompany him to his place of abode;

that the regiment being shortly afterwards ordered away, she had quitted Cawnpore, and had only lately returned, when, meeting with Kulian's brother, she had come forward in his justification. No evidence was adduced in support of this statement, and the whole question rested entirely upon the probability of the parents denying their daughter, in consequence of motives which, under the circumstances, were very likely to influence them. The Court also perceived a resemblance between the mother and the alleged daughter, and the testimony in favour of the person calling herself Nubia being in reality the individual whose identity she claimed, appearing to preponderate, she and Medaree were acquitted. The sentence regarding Kulian now required revision; he was only amenable to punishment for the abduction of an unmarried female, and for carrying off property of considerable value; but as he had voluntarily returned the greater portion, and moreover had suffered nearly four years' imprisonment, the penalty sustained was deemed quite adequate to the offence, and he was discharged.

This latter event took place as far back as the year 1809; but those who recollect all the circumstances connected with this very curious case, are of opinion that, notwithstanding the apparent hardship, Kulian deserved the punishment which he received. According to their view, it seems probable that, having got possession of her property, he purposely deserted the girl, who was thus in some measure forced upon the protection of a stranger, making no inquiry concerning her until his own life was in jeopardy on account of the suspicious circumstances attending her disappearance. None who were acquainted with the peculiarities of the Hindu character felt surprise at the utter disownment and abandonment by the parents of their outcast child. Though, generally speaking, so far from there being any want of parental affection, it is carried to excess amongst the natives of India of all classes and castes; their notions on many points connected with family ties are so singular, that they often act in the strangest, and apparently the most inconsistent manner towards relatives, for whom in reality they entertain a strong affection. The dread of dishonour in the highest classes leads to many domestic tragedies; the story of Virginius and his daughter might be paralleled; in family records, dreadful catastrophes often resulting even from some fantastic cause, the disgrace to be incurred being in many cases merely nominal. In lower life, other considerations prevail, and stories are told so strange and horrible, concerning the conduct of parents to their children, and *vice versâ*, that were they not authenticated in the strongest manner, they could not be credited. A young man, a Bheel, having been sentenced to suffer death for a very atrocious murder, was hanged accordingly. Soon after the execution, a fee was demanded on the part of the person who performed the ceremony, and upon inquiry being made respecting his claim, it came out that it was the father of the unfortunate malefactor who had discharged the office of hangman on the occasion. Upon the European authorities expressing their surprise and horror that such a thing could have occurred, the part taken by the parent was excused upon the plea of poverty, and the absolute certainty of the death of the condemned person. It was the son's fate to die; his father was in distressed circumstances; and therefore, in losing the assistance which he might have expected from the young man's labour, it was expedient that he should derive all the advantage accruing from the mode of his death.*

The long journeys frequently undertaken by natives of India, and their pro-

* This circumstance occurred in Candeish, and is related upon the authority of the political resident at the time, who is now in England.

tracted absences from home, often occasion reports of their death, which in some instances are acted upon in a very tragical manner. A family of high caste, but inferior circumstances, were settled upon the remnants of their family estate, in a village near the city of Etawah; two brothers alone remained, and the younger, finding it difficult to support the establishment upon the limited means which were left, determined to seek his fortune in a distant country. Accordingly, he took leave of his friends, committing his young wife, to whom he had been married about a year, to the guardianship of his elder brother: the whole family inhabiting one house, a case of frequent occurrence in the patriarchal mode of living still followed in India. For the first and second years, remittances came from Buljeet Singh, together with letters, which gave, however, a very vague account of his situation and prospects; and during the three following years, no intelligence whatever was received from him. At length, news was brought of his death, the information being well authenticated. A brother-townsmen, who had served with him in the Mahratta army, witnessed the catastrophe, which occurred in fording a river. Several horse-men, and Buljeet Singh amongst the rest, were carried away by the force of the current, and drowned. The friend and comrade, Chait Ram, charged himself with the property of the deceased, which he brought with him and delivered up to the family. He had, however, been a long time in the execution of this trust, waiting for a convenient opportunity to return; and from his account, Buljeet Singh had been dead more than a year previous to the announcement to the family of the event. Affairs had not gone on very prosperously with Hurruk Singh, the elder brother; and, upon this intelligence, he considered it to be advisable that his sister-in-law should perform the rite of suttee. Though the expense of her keep, in the degraded condition of a widow, would not amount to much, there were other considerations which rendered her death desirable. Examples were not wanting in the village, of widows who either married again, or lived openly in a disreputable manner, while one or two had gone off with Mohamedans. To avoid this disgrace, and to obtain the credit which the occurrence of a suttee in a family never fails to confer, it was resolved that Koochilee should ascend the funeral pile, and burn herself with the turban belonging to her deceased husband. Though living happily with Buljeet Singh, and retaining a strong recollection of his kindness, long absence had so far reconciled the widow to her loss, that she felt no violent grief at the tidings of his death, and was not at all desirous to sacrifice her own life to secure his entrance into paradise. She was, however, in the hands of people determined to carry their point. The moment that Hurruk Singh gave out that his sister-in-law had resolved upon self-immolation, the house was surrounded by brahmins, and every art resorted to in order to excite the poor victim to go through the act with propriety. Stunned by the apparent hopelessness of her situation, Koochilee sunk into a state of torpor, and was, therefore, unable to offer the feeble opposition in her power. Had she been aware of the fact, there were Mohamedan police-officers in the village who might have interfered; but, living a life of great seclusion, she was ignorant of the protection afforded by the British Government to persons placed in her situation, and nothing occurred to induce a supposition that the intended sacrifice was not voluntary on her part. During the whole of the day subsequent to Chait Ram's arrival, who had entered the village on the previous evening, Koochilee was overpowered by caresses, decked out in all her ornaments, and, taking occasionally small doses of opium, the only sustenance (if such it might be called) which passed her lips, towards sunset she seemed to be in a fit state to undergo the fatal cere-

mony. The whole village was, of course, in a state of excitation ; such a thing had not occurred for a long time in the small community, and the spectacle formed a sort of gala, very acceptable to persons whose religious feelings were strongly in favour of a deed supposed to be so honourable to the gods. As the time approached, Koochilee felt more and more unwilling to submit to a cruel death, but she could offer no resistance, and, at the proper period, she was dragged rather than led forth, submitting, yet with reluctance, to her fate. The village was situated near the banks of the Jumna, directly in the road from a ferry, and the suttee was, according to custom, to take place on the river's brink. The preparations, in consequence of the access of property conveyed by Chait Ram, were made with some degree of magnificence ; the pile was high, well constructed, and furnished with a sufficient quantity of fuel. Koochilee caught a glimpse of it, but was unable to raise her eyes again from the ground ; however, she was either under too much awe, or too completely stupified, to make any attempt to escape, and, therefore, the ceremony was not hurried for the purpose of concealing her desire to avoid the horrid sacrifice to which she was condemned. It is usual to ask questions of a suttee, who, during the period from the time of the resolve to the moment of cremation, is supposed to answer like an oracle ; but it is only enthusiasts, who go to death with a sort of triumph, that can indulge in these prophetic sentences. Koochilee replied incoherently, or not at all, and it was thought advisable to leave her to herself. She had walked three times round the pile, her ornaments were taken off and distributed amongst her relatives, and the flowers with which she was garlanded eagerly appropriated by the surrounding spectators ; and, seized suddenly by four brahmins, she was forcibly placed upon the pile. The mussauls, or torches, were all ready, when, bounding up with a piercing shriek, she stood (to the horror and consternation of her family, who had expected she would have resigned herself quietly to the last) on the brink of the pile, exclaiming, " He is not dead—it is my husband coming to release me ! " All eyes were turned in the direction to which, in her distraction, she had pointed ; and upon the road appeared a Mahratta horseman, who had leaped out of the ferry-boat upon his charger, and was now advancing at full gallop. A part of the pile had already kindled, but the greater number of the persons employed to ignite it had dropped their torches at the positive intimation given by the suttee, and now awaited the stranger's approach. It was, indeed, no other than Buljeet Singh, and though his wife certainly had not seen him, and had uttered her exclamation in the wild frenzy of despair, the belief in a miraculous inspiration was universal. Just as the flame burst forth, but before it could reach the intended victim, Koochilee was released ; her husband had flung himself from his horse, and received her in his arms, delighted by the proof she had given of her attachment. He had been fortunate in his last campaign, after having most unexpectedly been saved from impending death ; cast on shore at a very considerable distance from the ford he had attempted to cross, he was for some time disabled by exhaustion and an injury he had received, and finding an opportunity of entering a lucrative service, he made no attempt to regain his former companions. Succeeding beyond his expectations in the employment in which he was engaged, he found himself in a situation to return home, and most opportunely arrived in time to save his persecuted wife from a dreadful fate. The brahmins were feasted on the occasion, and all the sweetmeats in the village purchased and distributed amongst the poor ; it was, in fact, an evening of great rejoicing, and to none more than the rescued martyr, whose sufferings were rewarded by the reputation which she had gained.

The return of the dead, or the party supposed to be dead, to their heirs and successors, is not always, however, very welcome, and especially when pains have been taken to prevent the possibility of so untoward an event. Khyrun Khan was a youth of very considerable property, whose wealth had attracted the longing eyes of his nearest kinsman. After brooding for a time over the means by which he might possess himself of an inheritance to which he was the legal successor, in the event of the boy's death, Moomtaz Ali determined to make away with him. The youth was fond of fishing, and often went out in a boat by himself, which he could very well manage, and his kinsman considered whether he might not contrive to drown him. Upon farther reflection, the project was thought too hazardous, the river being well frequented; he, therefore, on the evening on which he resolved to perpetrate the crime, contented himself with unloosing the boat, and allowing it to float down the current, throwing into the water at the same time a turban and shawl which belonged to his intended victim. Having laid his plan, Moomtaz Ali decoyed his young relative into a jungle, upon the pretext of shooting peacocks with bows and arrows, the birds in the neighbourhood of the place where they lived being sacred. Arriving at a spot which he had closely reconnoitred on a previous occasion, he seized suddenly upon the boy, and threw him down a well which he had previously ascertained to be fifty-four feet deep, with more than twelve feet of water at the bottom. On the completion of this crime, the murderer hurried from the spot, being anxious to get home before his absence should be remarked. Some hours elapsed before Khyrun was missed; at length, one of the servants, recollecting that he had not seen him since the morning, inquired of his fellows whether they knew what their young master had done with himself. No one could give a satisfactory answer, and going in the first instance to the river, the absence of the boat caused great alarm. On farther search, the turban and shawl were found, and it was supposed that the body had floated away, or been devoured by the alligators that haunted the stream. No suspicions fell upon Moomtaz Ali, who never had been in the habit of accompanying his young kinsman upon the river, and who was not supposed to entertain any evil design against him. The death of Khyrun being to all appearance fully established, his relative took possession of his property, and revelled for a time in the enjoyment of a prize gained at the expense of an atrocious crime. Khyrun Khan, however, when precipitated into the well, had seized upon a projecting stone, and finding a rest for one of his feet, contrived to keep himself about midway down without falling into the water. It chanced that some travelling fakeers, to whom the well was known, passed the next morning through the jungle, and going to it for the purpose of drawing water, they found the youth, and dragged him out before he was perfectly exhausted. Upon his recovery, the boy, who was only twelve years old, felt disinclined to return home; he did not like the idea of facing his kinsman after the late murderous attack, being apprehensive that he would make another and a more fatal attempt upon his life. He had gold ornaments about his person, with which he rewarded the fakeers, and he resolved to accompany them in their travels, and seek out some of his maternal relatives, from whom he might expect to receive protection. The fakeers, who were bent upon a mission of some importance to themselves, readily entered into their new companion's views, and supplying him with the proper garments in exchange for his own, they all departed together in company. Some months elapsed before the fakeers, having completed their pilgrimage, were able to devote themselves to the interests of their *protégé*. They then carried him along with them to the city in

which the family of his deceased mother (for he was an orphan) resided, and going at once to the house, made the case known. Great was the surprise at this discovery; the uncles and grandfather of the youth had been duly made acquainted with his death, but his story produced implicit belief, corroborated as it was by the testimony of the fakeers, and by the clothes and ornaments which they still preserved. After some consultation, the uncles came to the resolution of proceeding at once to the residence of Moomtaz Ali, and obliging him to surrender his ill-gotten wealth. The fakeers were, of course, engaged in attendance, and the whole party arrived without accident at the place at which the property was situated. Moomtaz Ali, though rather astonished at a visit from persons who he little expected to see, since they had not questioned the account given of their nephew's death, received the party very courteously. Greatly, however, to his consternation, they brought a youth forward, grown it is true in stature, but instantly recognized by himself and the surrounding domestics, whom he still retained, as the veritable Khyrun. The whole story now got abroad, and measures were taken for the apprehension of the criminal. Khyrun, accompanied by the fakeers, pointed out all the circumstances attendant upon the attempt to murder him, and his almost miraculous rescue. In a part of the jungle the bows and arrows were found which had been taken out for the purpose of shooting peacocks; and, upon examining the well, the ledges of stone were seen which had so providentially arrested the fall. Moomtaz Ali did not survive the disgrace and terror of a discovery fraught with ruin; he took poison, and died before the affair could be brought before a public tribunal.

RUPOGRAPHY.

Mr. James Prinsep, the secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, by whose extraordinary ingenuity, industry, and zeal, so much has lately been accomplished in Indian archæology, has employed a new method of block-printing, for the purpose of exhibiting fac-similes of coins. Taking the hint from the practice of Musulmans of rank—who apply their seals, in lieu of signatures, to written documents, not as we do, by an impression on wax, but by smearing the surface of the seal with ink and printing in the manner of a type, so as to leave on the paper white letters on a black field—he determined to try the experiment of taking from Mohammedan coins (which are almost invariably confined to letter mottos) a counterpart of the die in sealing-wax or type-metal, and using them for ink impressions along with the ordinary letter-type: the absence of elegance being more than compensated by the scrupulous fidelity of the representation. His success was encouraging, and he has now prepared for the press a vast number of coins from various collections in this novel and simple manner. Specimens of a few are given in the Society's Journal; they are sufficiently clear and distinct to serve the purposes required. Mr. Prinsep has given to this new invention the name of *Rupography* from, *ῥύπος*, 'sealing-wax.'

THE SIAH-PÔSHÍS OF KAFFIRISTAN.

IN Mr. Elphinstone's Account of Cabool, and in Captain Burnes' Travels into Bokhara, some imperfect descriptions are given of a race in Kaffiristan, called *Siah-pôshís*, or 'black-vested,' from their wearing black goat-skin dresses. Their physiological traits distinguish them strongly from the races of the country, and lend some countenance to a very current tradition, mentioned both by Baber and Abul Fazil, that they are the descendants of Greeks. They inhabit a hill-country, and it is, perhaps, a much safer hypothesis to consider them as the aborigines, who have been driven to their present abode by the invaders of the plains, and to refer their physical peculiarities (fair complexion and blue eyes) to the elevation of their country.

Professor Wilson, in his very curious *Notes on the Indica of Ctesias*, has discovered in the name of these people an explanation of one of the miraculous circumstances mentioned by that very credulous author, who speaks of *Kalystrii*, as *Kunokephali*, or a dog-headed people, who have large teeth and sharp claws, and are said to inhabit the mountains that extend (eastward) to the Indus. *Kalystrii*, which the Greek author gives as the native word, is referred by Col. Vans Kennedy to the Sanscrit *Kāla-vāstri*, which signifies 'having black raiment,' and Mr. Wilson happily identifies the *Kalystrii* with the "black-vestured" *Siah-pôshís*, whom he represents (from information obtained by Messrs Moorcroft and Trebeck) as a tribe of the people called by the Hindu geographers, both in past times and at the present day, *Dáradas* or *Durds*, the *Daradræ* of Ptolemy, and the *Dardai* of Strabo. *Dárada* is from *dri*, 'to tear to pieces,' whence the teeth and claws of this people!

In the Journal of the Asiatic Society for April last is a paper by Captain Burnes on the *Siah-pôsh* Kaffirs, derived, during his recent visit to Cabool, from individuals of the race, and from persons who have travelled in the country, with specimens of their language. The additional particulars herein contained of their persons and manners we subjoin :

"The extreme interest which attaches to the history and condition of the Kaffirs, who occupy the mountainous regions of northern Afghanistan, has excited much curiosity, which it is my endeavour to gratify, having just met several Kaffirs in Cabúl, who had been captured at an advanced age, and were still familiar with the language and manners of their countrymen. I have also of late seen people, both Hindu and Muhammadan, who had visited the habitations of the Kaffirs, and have thus had the opportunity presented of hearing what these people thought of themselves and how they were viewed by foreigners. The account of the Kaffirs, given by Mr. Elphinstone, renders it unnecessary to repeat the many details which will be found in his work; my object being to improve our present knowledge, and clear up, if possible, some of the existing obscurity.

"In speaking of their nation, the Kaffirs designate themselves, as the Muhammadans do, 'Kaffirs,' with which they do not couple any opprobrious meaning, though it implies 'infidel.' They consider themselves descended of one *Komkshai*, and their Muhammadan neighbours either corrupt the word, or assign them a lineage from *Koreish*, one of the noblest of the tribes of Arabia, to the language of which country they further state that of the Kaffirs to be allied. They have no distinction of black and white Kaffirs that I could hear of; and one of the Kaffir informants assured me, that his tribe looked upon all as brothers, who wore ringlets and drank wine! They have, however, no

definite idea of the surrounding countries, Bajour and Kuner to the south being the limits of their geographical knowledge. They have no books, nor is reading or writing known in the nation, so that they have no recorded traditions. Their country has many table-lands, some of which extend for fifteen or twenty miles, and on these there are always villages; Wygul and Camdesh are on one of these plateaus, and eastward of the latter lies the country of the Muhammadans. The winter is severe, but in summer grapes ripen in great abundance.

"The words of a young Kaffir, about eighteen years of age, now in Cabúl, will afford the best explanation of many of their customs. His name as a Kaffir was Deenbur, as a Muhammadan it has been changed to Furcedoom. He fell into the hands of the Muhammadans eighteen months since, by losing his road when passing from his native village of Wygul to Gimeer, to visit a relative. He is a remarkably handsome young man, tall, with regular Grecian features, blue eyes, and fair complexion, and is now a slave of the ameer. Two other Kaffir boys, eight and nine years old, who came along with him, had ruddy complexions, hazel eyes, and auburn hair. They also had less beauty, and high cheek-bones, but they were still handsome, and extremely intelligent. Their Kaffir names were Tœngeer and Choudur, and that of their mothers Rajmal and Braopagly. None of these Kaffirs, nor two others which I saw, had any resemblance to the Afghans or even Cashmerians. They looked a distinct race, as the most superficial observer would have remarked on seeing them. Deenbur said that there was no chief of the Kaffirs, but that great men were called *salmunash*. They do not appear to carry on any combined operations against their neighbours, but they retaliate, when an invasion of their frontier takes place, and are very inveterate against the Muhammadans, and give no quarter to captives. They possess great agility and activity, qualities which their enemies accord to them. Muhammadans seldom venture to enter their country as travellers, but Hindus go as merchants and beggars (*fakirs*), and are not ill-used. I met a Muhammadan who had passed into Budukhsan, and was not molested. In killing their food, the Kaffirs have no ceremonies; they sacrifice cows and goats to Doghan, the Supreme Being, particularly at a great festival, which occurs in the beginning of April, and lasts for ten days. They have idols, and know the Hindu god Maha'deo by name, but they all eat beef, and have either lost their Hindu belief, or never had any thing in common with it. They neither burn nor bury their dead, but place the body in a box arrayed in a fine dress, which consists of goat-skins or Cashgar woollens; they then remove it to the summit of a hill near the village, where it is placed, but never interred. Kaffir females till the ground; and in eating the men sit apart from the women. They have no tables, the dish containing the meal is placed on a tripod made of iron rods, of which Deenbur and his companions made a model for me with twigs. They assemble round this, and eat sitting on stools or chairs without backs. They are very fond of honey, wine, and vinegar, all of which they have in abundance. They have no domestic fowls, nor is there a horse in their country. Wheat and barley are their grains; there is no juwaree. They are very fond of music and dancing; but, as in eating, the men separate from the women, and the dance of the one sex differs from that of the other. Both were exhibited to me; that of the men consists of three hops on one foot, and then a stamp; the women place their hands on their shoulders, and leap with both feet, going round in a circle. They have a two-stringed instrument, and a kind of drum for music.

"Deenbur described the mode of life among the Kaffirs to be social, since they frequently assemble at each others' houses, or under the trees which embosom them, and have drinking parties. In winter they sit round a fire, and talk of their exploits. They drink from silver cups, trophies of their spoil in war. The wine, which is both light and dark, will keep for years, and is made by expressing the juice under the feet into a large earthen jar, described to be of delicate workmanship. Old and young of both sexes drink wine, and grape-juice is given to children at the breast. A Kaffir slave girl, who became a mother shortly after her arrival in Cabúl, demanded wine or vinegar after the birth of her child; the latter was given to her, she caused five or six walnuts to be burned and put in it, drinking it off, and refusing all the luxuries of Cabúl. The costume of the nation is better shown in the sketch (accompanying the paper) than by description; a successful warrior adds to it a waistband ornamented with a small belt for every Muhammadan he has killed. The daughter of such a one, also, has the privilege of wearing certain ornaments entwined in her hair, made of sea-shells or cowries, which no one can usurp without signal punishment. A Hindu, who was present at a Kaffir marriage, informed me that the bridegroom had his food given to him behind his back, because he had not killed a Muhammadan. Enmities frequently arise among them, but the most deadly feud may be extinguished by one of the parties kissing the nipple of his antagonist's left breast, as being typical of drinking the milk of friendship. The other party then returns the compliment by kissing the suitor on the head, when they become friends till death. The Kaffirs do not sell their children to Muhammadans; though a man in distress may sometimes dispose of his servant, or steal a neighbour's child and sell it.

"I asked my oldest Kaffir informant if he regretted the loss of his country; and he, at once, replied, that their Kaffir customs were best, but here, he preferred those of Muhammad. He had, however, imbibed a taste for Islam, and observed, that here there was religion, and there none. He told me a singular fact, of a Kaffir relative of his own, named Shubood, who had been captured, and, becoming a moollah, travelled, under the name of Korosh, into India, returning, about three years ago, to Kaffiristan, when he made known many things to the Kaffirs which they had never before heard of: after a short stay, he wished to quit the country, but he was not permitted. The names of places which Deenbur remembered were Wygul, Gimeer, Cheemec, Kaygul, Minchgul, Ameeshdesh, Jamuj, Nishuigram, Richgul Deree, Kuttar, Camdesh, Douggul, Pendesh, Villegul, and Savendesh. It is, however, believed that all the inhabitants of Durai Noor, and other defiles of Hindu Koosh north of Cabúl and Julalabad, are converted Kaffirs, which their appearance and mixed language seem to bear out.

"The language of Kaffiristan is altogether unintelligible to Hindus and their Uzbek and Afghan neighbours; some of its sounds, soft labials, are scarcely to be pronounced by a European.

"I have stated the account which the Kaffirs give of themselves. I received the following additional particulars from a Muhammadan, who had visited four villages named Kuttar, Gimeer, Deoos, and Sas, all of which are beyond the frontier hamlet of Koolman, which is inhabited by Neemchu Mussulmans, and lies north of Julalabad. He described the Kaffirs as a very merry race, without care, and hoped he would not be considered disrespectful, when he stated that he had never seen people more resembling Europeans in their intelligence, habits, and appearance, as well as in their hilarious tone and familiarity,

over their wine. They have all tight clothes, sit on leathern stools, and are exceedingly hospitable. They always give wine to a stranger, and it is often put in pitchers, like water, at public places, which any one may drink. To ensure a supply of it, they have also very strict regulations preventing the grapes being cut before a certain day. My informant considered the country of the Kaffirs quite pervious to a traveller if he got a Kaffir to be his security. They have no ferocity of disposition, however barbarous some of their customs appear; and, besides the mode of ensuring pardon already described, he stated that if a Kaffir has killed ten men of a tribe, he can secure forgiveness by throwing his knife before his enemies, trampling on it, and kneeling.

“Besides my Muhammadan informant, I met a Hindu at Peshawur, who had penetrated into the higher Kaffir country, about twenty-five miles from Chughansurall, where he resided for eleven days: some of his observations are curious. He was protected by a Kaffir, and experienced no difficulties; but he would not have been permitted to go among the more distant Kaffirs: had he attempted it, he either would have been killed, or compelled to marry, and live for good among them. He was not, however, convinced of the journey being impracticable. He was kindly treated as far as he went, and admitted to their houses. He saw them dancing; and describes the race to be of exquisite beauty, with arched eyebrows, and fine complexion! These Kaffirs allow a lock of hair to grow on the right side of the head; and the Hindu declares they were of his own creed, as they knew Siva. They had bows and arrows for defence; they pulled the strings of the former with their toes, and their arrows had heads like drooping lilies. Their country had many flowers and much shade. Many coins are found in it resembling those to be procured about Bajour, and some of which have Grecian inscriptions. The worthy Hindu insisted upon its being a fact, that the Kaffirs sold their daughters to the Muhammadans according to their size, Rs. 20 per span being a fair valuation! There is certainly no difficulty in procuring Kaffir slaves, and the high prices which are readily given may have induced these poor people, who closely adjoin the Muhammadan countries, to enter upon this unnatural traffic.

“But by far the most singular of all the visitors to the Kaffir country, of whom I have heard, was an individual, who went into it from Cabúl, about the year 1829. He arrived from Candahar, and gave himself out to be a Gubr, or fire-worshipper, and an ‘Ibrahime’ (follower of Abraham) from Persia, who had come to examine the Kaffir country, where he expected to find traces of his ancestors. He alighted in Cabúl with the Armenians, called himself Shuhryar, which is a name current among the Parsees of these days. His hosts used every argument to dissuade his going on such a dangerous journey; but he proceeded to Julalabad and Lughman, where he left his pony and property, and entered the Kaffir country, as a mendicant, by way of Nujjil, and was absent for some months. On his return, after quitting Kaffiristan, he was barbarously murdered by the neighbouring Hazáras of the Ali Purust tribe; whose malik, Oosman, was so incensed at his countrymen’s conduct, that he exacted a fine of Rs. 2,000 as the price of his blood. All these facts were communicated to me by the Armenians in Cabúl; but whether poor Shuhryar was a Bombay Parsee or a Persian Gubr, I could not discover, though I am disposed to believe him the latter, as he carried along with him a *rukum* or document from the shah of Persia. The death of this successful sojourner among the Kaffir tribes is a subject for deep regret, but it holds out a hope that some one may still follow the adventurous example of this disciple of Zoroaster, and yet visit the Kaffirs in their native glens. I know not what

could have given rise to an identification of the Kaffir race with that of ancient Persia, but the mode of disposing of their dead on hills, without interment; but there are certainly traditions all over Afghanistan regarding the Gubrs, or fire-worshippers; and one of their principal cities, called Gurdez, in Zúnnut, south of Cabúl, yet exists, which even in Baber's time was a place of considerable strength.

"The country of the Kaffirs has also been entered by many wandering jewellers, who pass through it, which brings me to make mention of its adjoining districts, and their peculiarities. One of these individuals had visited Cashgar beyond Deer, and proceeded thence to the town of Shah Kuttore, under Chitral, and on to Budukhshan, habited as a fakir. He always received bread when he asked for it, but could not have, with safety, made himself known. The account of this man's journey is curious, as well as what he saw during it. Near a *zyarut*, or place of pilgrimage, at Bajour, there is an inscription, which, from the specimen shown to me, I take to be old Sanskrit. About two miles beyond there is another inscription; between the village of Deer and Arabkhan, there is a third, towards Cashgar, where the road is cut through the hill for some yards, the fame of the artificer being commemorated. Katágiram is an ancient place, a day's march from Deer. Two days' journey from Bajour, there is a small idol, cut in black stone, and attached to the rock. It is in a sitting posture, about 2½ feet high, and is said to have a helmet on the head similar to what is seen on the coins from Bajour. It may be a Hindu figure, for that tribe hold it sacred; but idols are to be dug up throughout all this country, and a small one, eight or nine inches high, was brought to me from Swat, which represented a pot-bellied figure, cut in stone, half-seated, with crossed arms, and a hand placed on its head. Such idols are also found at the *tope* in the plain of Peshawur, and, whether they represent Bacchus, or some less celebrated hero, antiquaries must determine. But to continue the jeweller's rambles. At Cashgar he purchased rock crystal (*beloor*) from the shepherds, who, simple men that they are, believe it to be the frozen ice of an hundred years! *In situ*, a maund of it costs Rs. 20; and he doubled his outlay, on returning, by making it into seals and armlets. It is exported to China as buttons for the caps of the mandarins. From Cashgar the onward journey was made for lapis lazuli and rubies, which he found in Budukhshan. Leaving Cashgar, he crossed the river that passes Chitral, and which is here called the water of Kuner; in three days he came to a hill called Koh-i-núgsan, or the 'Hill of Injury,' down which he slid upon the frozen snow, in a leathern shirt, and came to a bridge; but this is not on the high road. I was so much pleased with the novel account of his journey, that I prevailed on the man to repeat it, and attend to such instructions as I should give him regarding copies of the inscriptions, &c., but he has not yet joined me."

MRS. POSTANS' "CUTCH."*

THIS work, the fair author tells us, is the result of notes taken during a residence of some years in Cutch, during which she enjoyed unusual opportunities of becoming acquainted with the general and domestic manners of the population in its various castes. Mrs. Postans is, we believe, the wife of Lieut. W. Postans, attached to the Cutch residency, who is the author of some interesting archæological communications to the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

These "Random Sketches," although they make few additions to our previous knowledge of Cutch, include some agreeable descriptions of the country and the people.

The present Rao of Cutch, Daisuljee, is about twenty-four years of age. His father was the infamous Bharmuljee, of whose enormities Dr. Burnes has given a disgusting relation. His manners are urbane, and like those of Europe; his disposition kind and amiable. In person he is stout, and rather short, with peculiarly fine eyes, and an agreeable expression of countenance, though his face is disfigured by the small-pox. Having succeeded to the *guddee*, on the deposition of his father, whilst a minor, the nobles of the country confided his education to the British Government, by whom Capt. Crofton, of the 6th Royals, was selected as his instructor. The young rao, consequently, obtained a far better tuition than Asiatic princes usually receive; he is tolerably well-informed, and converses fluently in English. His education was, however, incomplete, owing to his too early elevation to the throne. His religion is supposed to be the Brahmanical, but motives of policy require that he should conciliate both his Mahomedan and Hindu subjects, who are nearly equal in number, by conforming in public to both their forms of worship! From Mrs. Postans' description, it would appear that his highness has still many of the frivolous tastes of Asiatic princes: "During his hours of relaxation from the cares of business, the rao is frequently attended by a Negro giant, a sort of royal jester, who throws himself into all sorts of contortions, and displays an agility in the performance of his antics, which excites the risible faculties of his highness to their greatest extent, keeping him in a convulsion of laughter at the monster's efforts." The portrait of the rao, if the drawing be correct, represents him as a dwarfish personage, of most ungraceful deportment.

Much advantage is derived from descriptions of Asiatic countries by feminine pens, owing to their admission behind the *purdah*—in other words, their delineations of the harem, for the want of which, the pictures of Eastern society drawn by male writers are imperfect. Mrs. Postans paid a visit to the Cutch harem, and this is the report she makes of it:

His Highness the Rao of Cutch has five wives, who reside in a wing of the palace, separated from the main building by several court-yards and passages.

* Cutch; or Random Sketches, taken during a Residence in one of the Northern Provinces of Western India; interspersed with Legends and Traditions. By Mrs. POSTANS. London, 1839. Smith, Elder, and Co.

The avenue immediately leading to the women's apartments is guarded at its entrance by a pair of most hideous eunuchs, who sit cross-legged, in a sort of basket chair, placed on each side of the portal. These sooty guardians of female virtue are armed to the teeth, and in addition to that, have a huge blunderbuss lying by each seat. Having passed these retainers of marital tyranny, we enter the large court, filled, on the occasion of my visit to the ladies, by about three hundred women of the city, of various castes and degrees, who had come to gratify two of the strongest desires of the female mind, curiosity and gossip. After passing up an avenue, formed by a double file of these dark beauties—

“ Maidens, in whose orient eyes
More than summer sunshine lies,”—

and being greeted by whisperings, gigglings, and other demonstrations of amusement, at what they thought remarkable in my dress and manner, I entered the sitting apartment of the ranees, which was a stone verandah, level with and open to the court, having sleeping-rooms, and other private apartments, leading from doors to the back.

The rao's mother, who resides with her husband, the ex-rao, in a separate palace, came to her son's harem on the occasion of my visit, and received me with great ease, partaking of the graces of European etiquette. Taking my hand, she expressed her pleasure at seeing me, and then placing me in a chair next her own, conversed agreeably on a variety of subjects, in excellent Hindustanee. She is a very lovely woman, and does not appear older than about five-and-thirty; she has a very fair complexion, fine figure, and lustrous black eyes; not possessing the languid sleepy softness, which generally characterizes the native eye, but large, bright, and expressive. She is the daughter of a chief of Soodahs, a tribe who inhabit the great desert of the Thurr, and are remarkable for the surpassing beauty of their women. The fathers of these belles calculate their amount of property according to their “heads of daughters,” being happy to dispose of them as brides to the highest bidder. And to judge of all, by this specimen in the person of the lovely queen-mother, “if lusty love would go in quest of beauty,” few of the daughters of the land could, I think, compete with the passing fairness of the Soodah maidens.

The ranees,

“ Rich in the gem's of India's gaudy zone,”

was superbly attired according to the fashions of Mandavie, which have been before described; but the materials of her dress were unusually costly and well chosen. Her petticoat was of a rich Tyrian purple satin, embossed with a border, and scattered bunches of flowers; each flower being formed of various gems, and the leaves and stems richly embroidered in gold and coloured silks. Her bodice was of the same material as the petticoat, having the form of the bosom marked by circular rows of seed pearl. Her slippers were of embroidered gold, open at the heels, and curved up towards the instep in front; from her graceful head flowed a Kinkaub scarf, woven from gold thread of the finest texture and most dazzling brightness. Her soft, glossy hair, parted in the Greek style, was confined by a golden fillet, and a profusion of pearl ornaments; and on her brow, imbedded in the delicate flesh, and apparently unsecured by any other means, rested a beautiful star of diamonds and pearls.

The lovely ranees were absolutely laden with jewels: a description of her

nose-ring, ear-rings, toe-rings, finger-rings, armlets, bracelets, anklets, and necklaces, would alone occupy a volume.

The young ranees, the present rao's wives, were seated together on a mat, in a remote corner of the verandah, decked in all their finery; but the poor girls, abashed and timid, sat huddled together, afraid to be seen; yet every moment whispering to each other, with a half-suppressed giggle; now and then stealing a glance at me through their long eye-lashes, but turning their eyes away the instant the gesture was observed, and hiding their pretty faces in the laps of their companions. By degrees, however, they gained courage; gave me their trinkets to admire; asked me a variety of trifling questions; insisted on handling all the ornaments I wore, and would, I believe, have fairly undressed me, had I not avoided any farther familiarity, by re-commencing a conversation with the fascinating queen-mother.

The jewels of the young ranees were similar to those already described; but one of the fair dames seemed peculiarly enchanted with the beauty of a ring she wore on her first finger. It was, indeed, of huge dimensions; in the centre was a mirror, about the size of a half-crown piece, and this was encircled with rubies, pearls, and diamonds. The fair wearers of all this barbaric wealth must have been sorely wearied ere the day was done, had not female vanity aided them to support its burthen; their ear-rings alone were of solid gold, and not less than eight inches each in diameter, and embossed with gems of a large size.

The ranees have no family; they are all very young, and seem perfectly happy together, and contented with their lot.

After spending some time with the ranees, who expressed great anxiety to hear of other English ladies who had visited them at various times, I made a movement for taking leave; when two slave girls entered, bearing trays, on which were little baskets formed of leaves, and containing betel-nuts, pān-supairee, cinnamon, and other spices, with rose-water, attar, and sandal-wood oil, in minute opal vases. The rao's mother then presented me with betel-nut, which in Eastern etiquette is understood to convey a permission to depart; and having (as a mark of friendship) sprinkled me, by means of a little golden ladle, with the various unguents, accompanied by a profuse shower of rose-water, scattered through the rose of a richly-gemmed golaubdani, the ranees all politely and kindly entreated me to repeat my visit. Afterwards, each took my hand and raised it smilingly and gracefully to her forehead. I then left them, and was ushered back through the wondering crowd to the outer gate of the palace.

The bulk of the work is made up of light dissertations upon the literature, religion, customs, &c. of the country. These dissertations are superficial, and like the "Legends and Traditions," were probably intended to amuse rather than inform. Mrs. Postans will, no doubt, excite the wonderment of her English readers by her assertion, that "Cutch is governed on *precisely the same feudal system* as existed in England during the reign of the Norman conqueror." Colonel Tod has, indeed, pointed out a few accidental traits of resemblance between some of the martial institutions of the Rajpoots and Jharejahs and the feudal customs of Europe, but even he has not ventured to identify them.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE HINDUS.*

THE NYAYA SYSTEM.†

THE preceding remarks will perhaps have sufficiently shown, that the Vedānta, Sāṅkhya, and Patañjali systems are unquestionably spiritual; but the *Nyaya* is so undisguisedly and decidedly material as to render it by no means improbable that it contributed essentially in occasioning the defection of the Buddhists from the religion of the Hindus; for the Nyayakas admit not a God, nor a creator or cause of this universe, which they, therefore, consider to be self-existent and eternal. Vatsayani, in consequence, expressly declares, in his Commentary, that existence cannot be produced from non-existence,‡ or from that which has been previously destroyed; because, without the seed, no plant can be produced, nor, if the seed be crushed, can a plant proceed from it; but otherwise the plant springs from the seed in due season. All things, therefore, exist without beginning or end, for the changes which take place in them proceed merely from alteration of form, and not from their being produced from nothing. The seed, indeed, disappears, but it is changed into a plant; and, as this is effected by its own energy, there is no occasion that the power of producing the plant should be communicated to the seed by another cause. There is, consequently, no necessity that there should be a deity, for the purpose of creating that which already existed, and which possessed the power of reproducing itself; nor that there should be such an all-seeing, all-intelligent, and all-knowing being as is described in the *Vedas*, since apprehension, intelligence, and knowledge are the inherent properties of each individual soul. It cannot, also, be proved by perception, inference, or tradition, that there is a God; and did one exist, and were he the cause of the being and actions of men, they could no longer be considered as responsible for their actions, or liable to incur the consequences that result from them. But it is evident that birth, transmigration, and final liberation from birth, depend entirely upon the actions of men; for no sufficient reason can be assigned for the production of the body, except that men might by means of it enjoy pleasure, or suffer pain, according to the merits or demerits of their acts.§

The Nyayakas, however, believe that the soul is individuated, immaterial,

* Concluded from p. 30.

† The remarks on this system are derived principally from the Commentary on the *Sūtras* of Gautama, written by Vatsayani. But, besides the *Tarka Bhasha Prakasha*, I have read Shiromani's Commentary on those *Sūtras*, and Bhavanandi's and Godadhara's Commentaries upon that work.

‡ The following short passage, in President Edwards' "Inquiry into the Freedom of the Will," expresses so forcibly the opinion of the philosophers of India on this point, that I am induced to transcribe it: "Thus many things are necessary in their own nature. So, the eternal existence of being, generally considered, is necessary in itself; because it would be, in itself, the greatest absurdity to deny the existence of being in general, or to say there was absolute and universal nothing; and is, as it were, the sum of all contradictions." Part I. sect. iii. For it is the conviction of this absurdity that has led the Vedāntikas to believe that, as matter cannot be produced, nothing but God exists; the Sāṅkhyas to suppose their *purusha* and *prakṛiti*, and the other schools to maintain that the universe is self-existent and eternal.

§ See in particular the first part of the fourth chapter of Vatsayani's Commentary, near the commencement. I cannot quote more particularly, as I have not a copy of Gautama's *Sūtras*, and they are not, as usual, numbered in the manuscript of the Commentary of which I have made use.

and eternal ; but it is too evident that, according to their opinion, the state of the soul after final separation from the body consists in annihilation. For they controvert the doctrine of *moksha*, or final beatitude ; and in opposition to it, Vatsayani thus argues : Some place beatitude in a state of eternal felicity ; but this cannot be proved by perception, inference, or tradition. To enjoy felicity, also, there must be self-consciousness ; but this is uneternal, it being dependent upon the body ; and yet the felicity is said to be eternal ; and thus beatitude is made to consist of two contraries, which is absurd. Felicity, at the same time, is an affection of the soul ; and the being subject to it, therefore, is incompatible with entire emancipation from emotion and passion. Vatsayani farther asks—after having described the ills of this life—how, therefore, can a man of understanding fail to desire liberation from mortal existence, and to attain a state in which pleasure, and pain, and consciousness cease ? And, in another place, he says : As the devotee by intense abstracted meditation acquires a state of insensibility, unconsciousness, and freedom from all emotion ; so is the state of *apavarga*, in which the bonds of birth and death are broken asunder, and pain terminates.* As, also, the Nyayakas do not admit that beatitude consists in identification with a supreme God, or with a supreme soul,† and as they do not explain in what manner and in what place the soul exists on its being finally liberated from the body, it must be concluded that, according to their opinion, it exists no where, and that it is, in fact, annihilated.

But these speculative opinions have not prevented the rules of argumentation, the invention of which is ascribed to Gautama, from being adopted by the other schools of Indian philosophy, and from being generally studied in India. For the real object of the Nyaya system, according to Vatsayani, is the ascertainment by examination, discussion, and proof of the real nature of things, in order that it may be known what objects ought to be desired, and what objects ought to be avoided. He adds, but this of course applies to the Nyayakas only, in order that false knowledge may be removed, and that true knowledge acquired by which the final liberation of the soul from mortal existence can alone be effected. In this system, therefore, nothing is to be admitted until it has been examined and proved ; and in it, consequently, the four indispensable requisites are—the prover, the means of proof, the subject to be proved, and the knowledge resulting from the proof.

The means of proof, which are also considered to be the only sources from which knowledge‡ is derived, are four, viz. perception, inference, analogy, and language.

* The two passages, of which the substance is given above, will be found at the commencement of Vatsayani's Commentary. I may observe that this Commentary is written in so diffuse a style, as not to admit of extracts being made from it.

‡ The Nyayakas carefully avoid making use of the terms *moksha* and *kaivalyam*, to denote the final state of the soul, and employ in their place the term *nishreyasa* and *apavarga*, in general the last.

† See note annexed, F.

‡ It requires to be observed that, in the Sanscrit language, the term *knowledge* signifies not only knowledge resulting from thought and study, but also whatever is conceived by the mind ; and it is, therefore, necessarily used in both these senses in these remarks. Locke, however, divides knowledge into that which is intuitive, rational, and sensitive ; but his definition of it, as being “ the perception of the connexion and agreement, or disconnexion and repugnancy, of any of our ideas,” would be unintelligible to the philosophers of India, as they know nothing about ideas, and consider that sensitive knowledge is derived by the mind immediately from the senses.

PERCEPTION.—The knowledge derived from objects present to the senses, if it be neither deceptive nor fallacious, and if the objects have been observed with attention, is perception. From this definition, it will be observed that the philosophers of India are perfectly aware that the impression made by a sensible object does not always truly correspond with the object perceived; but, instead of ascribing this difference to any uncertainty in the senses, they explain it by showing that it proceeds entirely from the state of the organ, or from the nature or position of the object; as, for instance, a white object appears yellow to a person affected with bile; distance gives a different appearance to an object from what it presents on being approached; and tenuity prevents it from being at first determined whether it is smoke or dust that is seen. With respect, however, to the five senses, and the manner in which they are affected by external objects, the opinion of the Nyayakas on this point offers no peculiarity which requires remark; but they are, at the same time, of opinion, that, as the organs of sense are unconscious, they could not of themselves acquire knowledge, and that they are, therefore, merely instruments by which it is conveyed to a conscious principle; that, also, as each sense can excite but one sensation, as the eye is the medium of vision but not of smell, and as there is a variety of sensations existing at the same moment, no knowledge could be derived from the senses, unless there was an internal organ, by which their various impressions could be received and communicated in one collected form to the soul. That organ is the mind, which is immaterial and eternal. It is not a faculty of the soul, but a distinct substance, although it is intimately connected with the soul. Perception, therefore, is, according to the Nyayakas, an impression made by an external object on the correspondent organ of sense, and transmitted by it direct to the mind; which, if no impediments render the impression fallacious, acquires an immediate and correct knowledge of the object perceived. If, however, impediments occur, these must be removed, and the mind will then obtain a true notion of the object. No perception, also, can take place unless the attention of the mind is directed to the particular object; and thus many objects and even emotions of the mind pass unperceived, as the mind was otherwise occupied at the time when they might have been perceived.

ANALOGY is the knowledge derived from the observation of similarity between two objects; as a person acquainted with a domestic cow, on seeing a wild cow in the forest, concludes that it is a cow; and, in the same manner, a physician, on finding that one plant has been medicinal, supposes that a similar plant may possess the same properties.

LANGUAGE produces knowledge by information being communicated by one person to another, in significant, appropriate, and well-connected words. But words have no meaning of themselves, but depend for their meaning upon the signification which is given to them by the different people to whose language they belong.

INFERENCE is the most important of the four subjects into which this system is divided, as it comprises the rules of argumentation; and these are founded entirely upon the properties and relations of objects, which are in consequence discussed at great length in Nyayaka works. Inference is defined to be the inferring the thing signified from the sign. It is of three kinds:—1. Inferring the effect from the cause—as, There are clouds, there will be rain. 2. Inferring the cause from the effect—as, The river is swollen, there has been rain. 3. Inferring from generality or sameness of appearance—that is, that from the appearance of a moveable object in one place, it is inferred that it may be seen in

another—as, from the motion of the sun it is inferred that, although seen in one place, it may be seen in another—or that a thing once seen will be the same when seen again—as from smoke being seen, it is inferred that there must be fire.*

THE SUBJECTS TO BE PROVED are reduced by Gautama to these twelve—soul, body, the senses, the objects of the senses respectively, *i.e.* sight, taste, touch, smell, and hearing, understanding, mind, exertion, sin, the state of the soul after separation from the body, the fruits of action, pain or the ills of life, and *apavargā*, or the final liberation of the soul from mortal existence.† But it is difficult to understand what Gautama intended by proof, as these subjects either do not require proof, or do not admit of being proved. For, even admitting inference to be a medium of proof, it is evident that the nature of the soul and its final state cannot be proved by any of the three kinds of inference above-mentioned. Because the utmost that can be inferred from the properties ascribed to the soul by the Nyayakas—such as desire and aversion, pain and pleasure, reasoning and knowledge—is, that the soul is a distinct substance from the body; but it cannot be hence inferred that the soul can exist without the body, or that it can transmigrate from one body into another, or that it is eternal.

It is singular that memory should not have been included among the subjects to be proved, for it is considered to be not merely the recollection of things formerly perceived or known; but to depend for its efficacy upon another principle, named *samskara*, which excites the reminiscence of what the soul knew in a former life. It is to this reminiscence that not only the Nyayakas, but the other schools, ascribe the capability of acquiring knowledge; which is in reality nothing more than the recalling to recollection, on the requisite signs for exciting the memory being presented to the mind, circumstances with which the soul had been previously acquainted. But the Nyayakas employ it in particular to prove the eternity of the soul, as their reasoning on this point is founded upon these two propositions—that a quality cannot exist unless it belongs to a substance—and that the conceiving of a quality to exist is sufficient to prove that there is some substance to which it belongs. But knowledge is a quality, and there is no other substance to which it can belong than the soul. If, therefore, knowledge be merely reminiscence, it must follow that the substance, the soul, had equally as the quality a former existence. If, also, the soul was not eternal and transmigratory, and if it did not remember the knowledge which it had acquired in a former life, man must remain inactive; for in such case he could not know what to seek and what to avoid, and he could consequently have no motive for action; but, on the contrary, the babe on being born immediately seeks the breast of its mother to find there the nourishment to which it had been accustomed in its former life. Were it not,

* In Nyayaka works, there is much discussion to explain the nature of perception, inference, and language, and to evince that they are, with analogy, of which little is said, the proper and only means of proof. But, as the reasoning on these points is prolix and intricate, it is not adapted for such general remarks as the present.

† I should perhaps mention, that the Nyaya system is divided into these sixteen *vyuhas* or forms—proof, the subject to be proved, doubt, motive, comparison, demonstration, the five members, *i.e.* the argument of Gautama, which will be immediately explained, argumentation, certainty, *sophisma consequentis*, *petitio principii*, *ignoratio elenchi*, *non causa pro causa*, *fallacia in dictione*, self-refutation, and establishment of the question. But this arrangement is so confused and unsatisfactory, that I have been obliged to adopt another, in order to give a correct idea of the real nature of this system.

likewise, that the soul is affected by the objects by which it had been formerly pleased or pained, it could not be moved by desire or passion; since without reminiscence the soul could not know what objects would produce pleasure or what objects would occasion displeasure. Should it, however, be said that desire and passion naturally result from the very constitution of the body, as the lotos and other flowers open and close their blossoms; it is replied, that the comparison is inapplicable, as no similarity exists between a conscious and an unconscious object. For flowers are unconscious, and the opening and closing of their blossoms is an involuntary act, occasioned by heat and rain and the influence of the five elements; but the soul is conscious, and its emotions, therefore, proceed not from mechanical causes, but originate in itself, of its own volition.

I am at a loss, however, to comprehend what the Nyayakas mean by the *understanding (buddhi)*; for they consider it to be distinct from the soul, and yet to be neither a substance nor a quality. It is, also, described as being uneternal, and as being the faculty which, by the operation of thinking, exerts that discrimination and judgment from which knowledge results; but the manner in which the understanding obtains the thoughts which it thus discriminates and judges, and in which it communicates the result to the soul, is left unexplained. Nor could it admit of explanation; for, if the understanding be in any respect the medium through which the soul acquires knowledge, and if it be uneternal, it must necessarily follow that the argument derived from reminiscence to prove the soul's eternity is rendered completely invalid. Because the holding both opinions places the Nyayakas in this dilemma—if the soul, on transmigrating into a new body, retains its former knowledge, there is no occasion for such a faculty as the understanding for enabling it to learn what it already knew; but if there be such a faculty, originating in each body on its being born, and the soul cannot know without its assistance, it must follow that the soul possesses no pre-existent knowledge, and that consequently it was not pre-existent.

But knowledge may be either true or false; and therefore the reality of an object perceived, or the truth of a proposition stated, ought not to be admitted until it has been examined and proved. If an appearance like smoke presents itself, it is not to be immediately concluded that it is smoke, and that there is consequently fire at the place where it is seen, for the appearance may proceed from the exhalation of a pond, or other collection of water. This precaution is equally requisite before assent is given to a proposition, as many circumstances may render it fallacious; the object, therefore, must be approached and examined, and the truth of the proposition must be ascertained by argumentation. No argumentation, however, can be considered to be correct unless it conforms to the following rules:

1. There must be the enunciation of a proposition, in which there is no repugnancy between the subject and the predicate—as, sound is eternal.
2. A reason for affirming the proposition derived from a subject agreeing in property with the predicate—as, that which is unproduced is eternal.
3. An illustration from an object possessing the property specified in the reason and predicate—as, the soul is unproduced and eternal.
4. The application of the reason to the subject of the proposition—as, sound is unproduced.
5. The conclusion, showing that the predicate was properly applied to the subject of the proposition.

This argument, therefore, assumes the following form :

Sound is eternal ;

For that which is unproduced is eternal ;

As the soul ;

But sound is unproduced ;

Therefore sound is eternal ;

or the opposite of this proposition may be maintained in the same manner—as, sound is uneternal ; for that which was produced is uneternal ; as a cauldron ; but sound was produced ; therefore sound is uneternal.

I need scarcely observe, that this argument is reducible to the following regular syllogism : all things which are unproduced are eternal ; but sound is unproduced, therefore sound is eternal. But it seems, at the same time, evident that the argument of Gautama and the syllogism of Aristotle are too essentially different, in both form and substance, to admit of its being supposed that the one was derived from the other. For the validity of the syllogism depends upon this axiom, that *if two terms agree with one and the same third, they agree with each other* ; but the nature and properties of the term which should be employed as the middle term, have not been explained by Aristotle. Gautama, on the contrary, founds the conclusiveness of his argument on such a property being assigned as a reason for affirming the proposition as will prove the predicate, and on the applicability of the reason being shown by adducing in its support the instance of some object which possesses the property specified in the reason and predicate. In this case, therefore, it is not sufficient to lay it down as a rule, that if A can be attributed to every B, and B to every G, then A is attributable to every G, and to frame syllogisms with the letters of the alphabet : for the argument of Gautama cannot be formed unless a distinct notion of the properties of the subjects by which the question is to be proved has been first conceived. When, however, this argument is duly considered, it will perhaps be admitted that it exhibits a more natural mode of reasoning than is compatible with the compressed limits of the syllogism, and that its conclusion is as convincing as that of the syllogism.

Conducting argumentation in a proper and categorical manner, is named *tarka*, from which word the Nyayakas are also called *Tarkikas*, or arguers. It is defined to be the obtaining the certain knowledge of an unknown, or rather a disputed, subject by just argumentation. But Gautama has also specified three improper and sophistical modes of arguing, to which the disputant may have recourse when he finds himself unable to support his own argument or to refute that of his opponent. For it is not sufficient that the question proposed should be proved or refuted ; but it is required that the person opposing it should affirm and support a contrary proposition.* One, therefore, of the sophistical modes of arguing is *katha*, which consists in evading the question by advancing inapplicable and contradictory propositions, or by arguing on points not in dispute ; thus not attempting to establish either one's own argument or to refute that of the opponent. The second is *non causa pro causa* ; and the third is perversion of words, *fallacia in dictione*. To these improper modes of argumentation is added *jati*, or the arguing of one of the disputants in such a manner as to refute himself.

But, although the Nyayakas thus consider that examination, discussion, and

* The two preceding arguments will illustrate this manner of disputing—the proposer maintaining the eternity of sound, and his opponent its uneternity.

proof are indispensable for the ascertainment of truth, they yet declare that the whole scope and intention of their system is to effect the removal of false knowledge by the acquisition by means of abstracted meditation of that true knowledge, the acquirement of which causes to cease egoism and consequent exertion, and the pains of mortal existence which result from them, and enables the soul to obtain final liberation from the body. It may, indeed, be understood that there should be, according to the Vedānta, Sāṅkhya, and Pāṇjāla systems, a true knowledge, consisting in the ascertainment of the real nature of the soul, and in thus qualifying it to become again identified with its real essence; but, as the Nyāyikas do not admit a God, a supreme soul, or a beatitude consisting in consciousness of divine felicity, it is evident that there is a manifest incongruity in their supposing that the cessation of the ills of this life can be produced by ascetic practices and abstracted meditation. For, according to their opinion, the soul is self-existent and eternal, and consequently, as it cannot be supposed that it would of itself choose to form an union with the body, and thus to subject itself to those pains and miseries of this life which are so fully described by Nyāyika writers, and as there is no supreme being to control its action, it can only be concluded, that the same cause, whatever it was, which occasioned it to enter the body, must operate to prevent its quitting it—and that, if the one was not at the option of the soul, no act of the soul can effect its final separation from the body. But this obvious reasoning seems not to have occurred to the Nyāyikas, or rather this inconsistency in their system is a strong proof that no system can be formed without its being materially influenced by the popular and religious opinions which prevailed among the people among whom its founder and his followers were born and lived.

It will be observed, that the *Nyāya* is not a complete system, and that there are several subjects not treated of in it, which should have been explained in order to facilitate the use of the rules of argumentation contained in it. For the reasoning of the Nyāyikas, as I have before remarked, is founded upon the properties and relation of things, but it does not appear that any mention of these subjects occurs in the *Sūtras* of Gautama. This deficiency, however, has been long supplied by borrowing from the *Vaiśeṣika* all that it contains respecting them, and the two systems have thus long been reduced into one system, which partakes of logic, physics, and metaphysics. The consequence has been, that the *Vaiśeṣika* is scarcely known in India at the present day, and that much which belonged to Kanada has been long attributed to Gautama, as it has thus become incorporated into the Nyāya system. In the preceding remarks, therefore, I have preferred taking as my guide the Commentary of Vatsyāni, because he has confined it to the exposition of Gautama's *Sūtras*, and not introduced into it various subjects not contained in them, which are treated of in other Nyāyika works.

THE VAISHESHA SYSTEM.*

In this system there is no discussion of speculative points, as it is restricted to the exposition of the nature of things. But neither a God nor a first cause is admitted in it; nor is a future state of the soul mentioned, although it is held to be eternal; and it must, therefore, be concluded that the *Vaiśeṣikas* consider it to exist only in conjunction with the body. They thus suppose that

* The remarks on this system are derived from the *Siddhanta Muktavali*, a Commentary on the *Sūtras* of Kanada, written by Viśwanātha Pañchanana.

the universe is self-existent and eternal; but they are at the same time of opinion, that it is only the soul, the mind, time, space, and the five primary atoms from which the five elements originate, which are not subject to dissolution, and therefore, strictly speaking, eternal. For, in all substances composed of an aggregation of atoms, those atoms are liable to separation and to combination into new forms; and consequently such substances are not eternal as far as regards any one particular form. The earth, for instance, is supposed by the Vaisheshikas to be both eternal and uneternal—the latter as regards its present form, as this may be dissolved; but eternal with respect to the primary atom from which it has originated.

Things and the manner in which they exist are divided into these seven categories—substance, quality, action (motion), sameness, difference, connexion, and privation.*

Substance is divided into nine kinds—earth, water, fire, air, ether, time, space, soul, and mind.

Qualities are divided into twenty-four kinds—form, taste, smell, touch, number, measure, junction, separation, divisibility, proximity, remoteness (these two last are applicable to time and space), weight, fluidity, viscosity, sound (under which is included hearing), understanding, pleasure, pain, desire, aversion, exertion, virtue, vice, and reminiscence.

But as these terms do not require explanation, it is unnecessary that I should here particularize the subtle definitions and divisions of these various categories, substances, and qualities, and the abstruse reasoning that is adduced in support of them, which are contained at great length in Nyayaka and Vaiseshika works. I need, therefore, merely observe, that the Vaisheshikas suppose that all things originate from the combination of atoms, and that it is from their aggregation and their union, in different proportions, with the five elementary atoms, time, space, the soul, and the mind, that substance, invested with quality, has assumed the multitudinous forms which are comprised in this universe; and that their appearance, disappearance, and mutation, proceed solely from the dissolution of those atoms and their subsequent combination into new forms. Those changes, however, are obviously the effects of causes, and it seems, therefore, singular that, although the Vaisheshikas, as well as the Nyayakas, have entered into much discussion respecting such causes, it should never have occurred to either of them that there must be a first cause.

But as far as regards man, it is to the soul that the Vaisheshikas ascribe all knowledge and power. For they consider it to be immaterial and eternal; the recipient of knowledge, pleasure, pain, and the like emotions; the ruler of the body, and the sole cause of action; and the animator of the successive bodies into which it transmigrates. Its existence and unity are proved by its being evident that the senses could be of no use, if they were not the means by which the knowledge of external objects is conveyed to the soul; and that were it not one single principle, it could not derive knowledge from various sources, nor could an individual be enabled to say—I desired knowledge, I knew, I know, and I well know. That the soul, also, is distinct from the

* The Vaisheshikas, like the other schools, maintain that *ex nihilo nil fit*, and according to them, therefore, *non-existence*, here translated 'privation,' merely denotes the absence of a particular form—as a cow is not a horse, thread when woven into cloth is no longer thread, a pot when broken is no longer a pot, and a hare never had nor can have horns, nor fire coldness.

body is inferable from its not being composed of parts, and therefore not subject to either production or decay. Its immateriality, likewise its transmigration into successive bodies, and its eternity, are proved by its retaining, on entering a new body, the impressions of what it knew in a former one, and by pleasure and pain being the consequences of the merits or demerits of the acts performed by each individual soul in a former life.

The mind is described by the Vaisheshikas in the same manner as by the Nyayakas, but the former consider it to be so far material as to be of the size of a minute and imperceptible atom. For it is supposed that, were it entirely immaterial, it could not be so connected with the organs of sense as to admit of its receiving from them the knowledge of external objects.

Time and space are considered to be *entia rationis*, as it is said that their specific cause is the understanding. They are indivisible, although they seem to be divided, in consequence of the terms day, month, year, and east, west, north, and south, which are applied to them. It would thus appear that time and space, which are held to be eternal, are at the same time supposed to be caused by a principle which is uneternal: but the latter is predicated merely *quoad hominem*, for time and space are inseparable from the existence of things, but the conceiving a notion of them belongs to the understanding of each uneternal individual.

The understanding, it will be observed, is considered to be a quality; but it is not said of what substance, although it is held that quality cannot exist unless it is connected with a substance; nor is the manner in which the understanding communicates with the soul explained. It is of two descriptions—memory and intellection. The former does not require remark, as the Vaisheshikas and Nyayakas agree in supposing that it originates in reminiscence. Intellection is said to collect and form the thoughts which the understanding considers and discriminates, and to derive them from perception, inference, analogy, and language.

On these subjects there is no material difference between the opinion entertained by the Vaisheshikas and Nyayakas; except that, with respect to inference, the former deny that it consists in inferring the thing signified from the sign. But it is difficult to comprehend the distinction here drawn; for it is admitted that smoke and fire, for instance, must have been first seen, before any inference with respect to the existence of fire could be made on seeing smoke; and that it is the smoke which leads to the inference that there must be fire at the spot where the smoke is seen. The Vaisheshikas, however, contend that the inference is not made directly by the mind on seeing the smoke; but that there is first the recollection of smoke being inseparably connected with fire, next the considering of this inseparable connexion by the understanding and the application of it to the smoke seen—and then from this process result the inference and consequent knowledge, that there is fire where the smoke is.

I have noticed this difference of opinion, because it shows that the origin of the Vaisheshika system must have been posterior to that of the Nyaya; and it seems, therefore, by no means improbable that Kanada merely invented the former in order to supply the deficiencies which Gautama had left in the latter. There appears, indeed, to be no other difference between the two systems, than that Kanada has reduced the properties and relations of things, which were merely assumed and not explained by Gautama, to certain classes, and supported this distribution by the requisite definition and reasoning.* This is

Had, also, this distribution been invented previous to the time of Gautama, there seems

particularly shown by Kanada's having adopted, without any material alteration, the four sources from which Gautama held that knowledge was derived; and by his having, although he did not admit that argumentation was necessary for the ascertainment of truth, described the impediments which prevent a correct inference from being made on all occasions, in nearly the same manner in which Gautama had pointed out the causes which rendered an argument invalid. For, in this case, Kanada supposes, that in drawing an inference, the same reasoning as would be adduced in disputation passes in the understanding of the individual, with respect to whether the object considered does or does not possess the properties from which a true conclusion might be drawn from it, with respect to the existence of the subject with which such properties should be inseparably connected—as, for instance, whether smoke was a property so inseparably connected with fire as to render it a true inference to conclude from it that there must be fire where there is smoke.*

THE MIMANSA SYSTEM.

With respect to this system, Mr. Colebrooke has observed: "It is not directly a system of philosophy; nor chiefly so. But in course of delivering canons of scriptural interpretation, it incidentally touches upon philosophical topics." And farther, "In Jaimini's doctrine there is nothing whatever at variance with scripture." But, as I have neither perused any work on this system, nor met with any mention of its principles in the Commentaries on the other systems, I merely advert to it in order to render these remarks complete. For it will appear from the account given of it by Mr. Colebrooke, that the *Mimansa* can contain no philosophical opinions which would require notice; as it is entirely occupied with the interpretation of the *Vedas* and with discussions respecting the advantage to be derived from the due performance of the rites and ceremonies of the Hindu religion.†

Such is the general character of the six *Darshanas* of India, and it will be hence apparent that the *Mimansa*, *Vedanta*, *Sankhya*, and *Patanjala* cannot be considered to be, strictly speaking, philosophical systems; because they are merely expositions of the religious opinions of the Hindus, and even the account which they contain of the origin and nature of things is only an amplification of what is recorded in the *Vedas* and *Upanishads*, and more fully in the *Purans*. This remark applies even to the systems of Gautama and Kanada; for, with exception of the rules of argumentation, there is no reason to suppose that their speculations extended the knowledge which pre-

seems to be little doubt that he would have adopted it, in the same manner as the Nyayakas have since incorporated it into the Nyaya system.

* The following is the common example given of Gautama's argument:

The mountain is on fire;
For where there is smoke, there is fire;
As in a culinary fire-place;
But the mountain smokes;
Therefore it is on fire.

It will, therefore, be obvious that this reasoning, and the circumstances which oppose it, might just as well pass in the understanding of the individual who observed the smoke, as in a regular disputation.

† I once attempted to read Shabari's voluminous Commentary on this system, not being able to procure a more compendious work; but I found the subject so uninteresting as to prevent my persevering in its perusal.

vously existed in India ; nor was their rejection of a God and a first cause in the least calculated to promote improvement in the manner in which learning was cultivated by the Brahmans. It seems, therefore, that the works which have been written on the six *Darshanas* of India resemble the folios which are filled with the scholastic philosophy of Europe ; and that in India, as well as in Europe, the writers of them, having been restricted to a certain number of topics, which admitted not of enlargement or of any fundamental difference of opinion respecting them, have expended much acumen and genius on subtle distinctions, metaphysical abstractions, and abstruse reasoning on points scarcely intelligible. Hence the study of Indian philosophy, as it must be named for want of a more appropriate term, can neither increase or improve knowledge ; but to those who direct their attention to a consideration of the powers and operations of the human mind, researches into the manner in which speculations of the abstrusest nature were conducted by the learned men of India before the time when Plato and Aristotle flourished, cannot be devoid of all interest.

As far, however, as I am aware, there are no data by which the antiquity and relative priority of those six systems can be determined with any certainty. But the doctrine of the *Mimansa* and *Vedanta* is contained in the *Vedas* and *Upanishads*, which books also sanction the ascetic practices prescribed in the *Patanjala* ; and it seems, therefore, not unlikely that these systems, in their original form,* are nearly as ancient as those works. The *Sankhya* is mentioned in the *Ullara Khand* of the *Padma Puran*, and also in the *Mahabharat*,† and the systems of Gautama and Kanada are likewise mentioned in the same *Khand* of that *Puran*. But the antiquity of the *Purans*, and consequently of the *Mahabharat*, is a contested point, into a discussion of which this is not the place to enter. The singular care, however, with which manuscripts are preserved in the East, free from omission and interpolation, seems to be so well established a fact, as to remove all doubts respecting the genuineness of a work of even the remotest date ; and it might be hence reasonably concluded, that, although those systems may have originated more than 2,500 years ago, the principles established by their founders have been preserved in their original form until the present day.

Bombay, 10th April, 1837.

VANS KENNEDY.

NOTES.

F.

Mr. Colebrooke, however, has stated, in p. 26 of volume i. of the *Society's Transactions*, that “ the professed design of all the schools, theistical, atheistical, and mythological, as of other Indian systems of philosophy, is to teach the means by which eternal beatitude may be attained after death, if not before it.” “ Even in the aphorisms of the *Nyaya*, the same is proposed, as the reward of a thorough

* I have before observed, that the rules of argumentation invented by Gautama have been adopted by the other schools ; but the systems which previously existed could no doubt have been taught without the assistance of that mode of reasoning.

† In that portion of the *Shanti Parva* entitled *Moksha Dharma*, in which Bhishma, while lying after having been mortally wounded on the bed of arrows, relates to Yudishtira the tradition of a conversation that once took place between Vasishtha and Janaka, king of Mit'hila. This conversation is of considerable length, as in it Vasishtha not only explains to the king the principles of the Sankhya system, but also refutes them.

acquaintance with that philosophical arrangement." And in page 97: "But the supreme soul (*paramatma*) is one: the seat of eternal knowledge; demonstrated as the maker of all things." For the last statement, however, Mr. Colebrooke quotes merely the *Padārtha Dipika*, an elementary work of no authority. But it seems evident that, in making these remarks, Mr. Colebrooke did not advert to the real meaning of the term *apavarga*, when employed by the Nyayakas, for it does not then bear the same signification as when it is used by the Vedāntikas. In the latter case, it no doubt denotes a state of eternal beatitude; but in the former, it will be found that the description given of *apavarga* by Vatsayani is the only correct one, according to the real opinion of the Nyayakas. Nor have I met with in any Nyayaka work the slightest admission or intimation that there is a supreme soul.

Mr. Ward, in the fourth volume of his History, &c. of the Hindus, has given, what he calls, translations of two Sanscrit works, the one on the *Nyaya* and the other on the *Vaisheshika*; but as I have not either of those works, I cannot speak from a collation of them of the exact degree of correspondence which the translation bears to the original. I may, however, observe that the exposition of the Nyaya system, as far as it regards the arrangement and subjects treated of, seems to be, in general, correct; but the arguments contained in it cannot have been correctly translated, as they are not unfrequently inconsistent in themselves, which could only have proceeded from the text not having been understood. The unauthorized introduction, also, into the translation, of God, the creator of the universe, has, by introducing into it a cause not admitted by the Nyayakas, given a very erroneous view of this system. But, although Mr. Ward has likewise mentioned, in more than one place, meditation on God, contrary to the opinions which they entertain, he yet appears to have adhered to the original work, and to have in consequence refrained from stating that eternal beatitude resulted from such meditation.

The same remarks apply to Mr. Ward's exposition of the Vaisheshika system; but, as I have now before me Vishevanatha's commentary on the *Sutras* of Kanada, I may add, that the short extract from it, which Mr. Ward has given in English, shows the very great inaccuracy which prevails in his translations. For instance, in p. 228 of the fourth volume of his work, he says: "The wisdom of God comprehends and makes known all things;" and in p. 234: "Absorption includes everlasting, unmixed, unbounded happiness;" although no such statements are contained in the original. And in page 231, it is said: "The Supreme Being knows every thing in consequence of his omniscience; pious ascetics know the secrets of things by communications from the deity;" but in the original, Commentary as it is, it is simply said: "Ascetics obtain knowledge by intuition." By using, also, the term *matter*, without explanation or qualification, and by always employing *spirit* for *soul*, Mr. Ward has added much erroneousness to the inaccuracy of his translations; and these, therefore, I am obliged to observe, should never be referred to by any person who wishes to acquire a correct knowledge of the philosophical systems of the Hindus.

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA.

As a conclusion of the sketches, given in our last two numbers, of the countries which are to become the theatre of military operations and new political arrangements on the western frontiers of the Anglo-Indian empire, we promised to say a few words regarding its defence. It is not our design to add to the number of dissertations on the subject in a military point of view, which, though many of them have proceeded from able pens, have left the question as to the practicability of an invasion of India in as much doubt and obscurity as ever; our present object is to treat the matter so as to suggest to the English reader what we venture to call the true elements of the question. Professional writers are apt to leave out of their scope considerations of a moral character, and to discuss the point on technical and statistical grounds; and unprofessional travellers, whose attention is specially directed to physical impediments or facilities, fall into a similar error; that is, both overlook, in some degree at least, the peculiar political circumstances of the country to be defended.

What is the empire of British India? The term presents a false image to the mind, for the dominion which we possess over the vast territories so denominated, bears no analogy, either in its origin or present character, to any other empire in the world, past or existing. The titles by which states claim to hold dependent territories are commonly too vague and imperfect to render our tenure of India questionable on that score: they are generally no better than the title which our Earl Warenne produced for his estate. Indeed, there are few such titles, perhaps, which rest on so good a foundation as that which can be shown for the greater part of our territorial acquisitions in the East. But what substantial hold of India do we possess? It is a vast country, separated from England by an interval of more than the earth's diameter; the inhabitants, numbering nearly a hundred millions, have no community of sentiment whatever with us in respect to any of those great principles which constitute the only durable bonds of societies—in religion, manners, and institutions absolutely hostile. It is governed by functionaries who, for various reasons, form an isolated class, who look upon the country as a place of banishment, and are precluded by the difference of manners, where disinclination is absent, from associating with the people. The Government is sustained by an army of natives, who can be relied upon no longer than they consider themselves in a better condition than a change would place them in. The great mass of the inhabitants consist of persons who, from their circumstances, cannot be much deteriorated by any political alteration; and it is pretty well known, that no principle of attachment, analogous to what we term patriotism, exists amongst the people of India, if we could expect to derive any advantage from a sentiment which would be abhorrent to the state of subjection in which we keep them.

No person can fairly quarrel with this definition of "the empire of British India;" and if it be a true one, the question of its defence must

be debated upon very different principles from those which are commonly adopted. The question seems to resolve itself into another—whether India be well or ill governed; whether it be the desire of the people of that country in the aggregate that we should continue to rule them, or whether it be their interest to prefer some other master. In this view of the subject, it seems almost idle to discuss the physical features of the countries on our frontiers, and the political power of the states whose hostility may be feared. The strongest fortresses, natural and artificial, could not preserve such an empire as ours in India if its population were our enemies; and, on the other hand, what could the most powerful state effect against our dominion there, if the Hindu people are our friends? Examples reinforce this argument; for in no case has India been permanently occupied but by the displacing of a bad by a better government there.

The real defence of India must, therefore, be found in India itself. We are utterly powerless but for the affection and attachment of the people. In every other dependency of the British empire, we should have resources which might neutralize, for a time at least, the antipathy of our subjects: British troops, British settlers, latent attachments growing out of old political associations, or connected with religion or institutions. In India, not only would all these resources fail us, but their contraries would be our bane. The army of India would be arrayed against us; there are no settlers in the interior, who might create little oases of loyalty; dissimilarity and repugnancy of religion and institutions would inflame and exasperate animosity arising from other causes, and our being Christians would heighten the bitterness of alienation.

Could we entertain any serious apprehension that the representations of those who tell us that the natives of India regard the British rule with dislike, were well-founded—that they rightly interpreted the feelings of the great body of the people—great would be our alarm. But whilst we believe that discontent may exist amongst some classes in British India, and they the richer and educated classes, we are convinced that the great bulk of the people are as much attached to our rule as they can be, consistently with their natural apathy upon the subject, and that they are not likely to be influenced by the same feelings which prevail amongst some of the higher classes of natives, whose aversion towards our government probably arises mainly from its regard for, and protection of, the inferior classes, and its too little consideration for the privileges arrogated by the native aristocracy of India.

That this is a true picture of our administration, and that India is considered by the people of other countries to be well governed, is proved by the desire frequently evinced by the *people* of neighbouring states to be placed under our sway, in order that they enjoy may the like benefits. By none has this sentiment been more decidedly manifested than by those who have the best opportunities of perceiving the real state of facts—the inhabitants of territories immediately bordering on ours: though it has been echoed even in Persia and in Transoxiana.

But whilst we may look upon the affection and attachment of the people of India as the bulwark of our empire, it should be our policy still to secure outworks; and they may be gained by a system of conciliation mixed with firmness towards the states which surround our territories—a system which should be as free from a desire of encroachment, and greediness of acquisition, on the one hand, as from a childish dread of extending our territories, and a horror of what is called intervention, on the other. When Lord Clive declared, after the battle of Plassy, that “we have arrived at a time when we must determine whether we shall take all to ourselves, and become nabobs in fact, if not in name,” he proclaimed the inherent principle of a dominion like ours, which must, from the nature of it and of those in contact with it, extend itself so that, if it lasts, it will reach in time from the frontiers of Persia to those of China, if not beyond them. The march of our forces into Afghanistan is in obedience to this inevitable law of our political existence in India; and if the measure be attended with success, our western outworks will be pushed beyond the Punjab, which is too insecure a barrier. Forty years ago, when our Eastern possessions, though large, were far less than at present, and when our western frontier had not approached the Five Rivers, the exposed state of our western frontier attracted the attention of the Marquess Wellesley, who perceived that it might be menaced from the more remote north-western countries of Asia, and that “the ambition of Russia, or even the violence and rapacity of the Afghan tribes, or of other Asiatic nations inhabiting the northern and western countries of Asia, might pursue projects of invasion in that quarter which might occasion considerable embarrassment to the British power in India.”* This conviction led to those arrangements with the Nawab Vizier, which terminated in the treaty of Lucknow, the result of which, Lord Wellesley considered, “certainly afforded a great accession of security against the dangers which menaced the stability of our empire on that side of India.” In process of time, the petty states which intervened between the Sutlej and the British frontier, whose disorganized condition suggested that measure of precaution, have become incorporated or connected with our possessions; then it became a matter of policy to secure the ruler of the Punjab in our interests, and new reasons sufficiently obvious render it expedient to establish our outer lines beyond the Indus.

Many persons, well acquainted with the true policy of our Indian Government, have regretted the error which they ascribe to it, of arresting the progress of Lord Lake’s conquests, and not making the Indus, instead of the Sutlej, our N.W. boundary, which would have enabled us to command its navigation, and given us a short and secure line of military operations. There can be little doubt that the tide of success which then attended our arms would have carried them thither with few obstacles; we should then have been able to manage the politics of Afghanistan with more ease and security than now, with a variety of conflicting interests between our frontier and that river.

* Despatches, vol. iii. p. 209.

The *military* defence of India, we repeat, is a question into which we have no intention to enter: our readers will find it ably discussed, with perhaps too visible a leaning to the practicability of invasion, and the weakness of our Indian army, in some "Considerations on the Invasion of India and Defence of the N.W. Frontier," in our Journal for September 1837.* We may add, however, that the army of British India, European and native, including irregulars, probably exceeds 250,000 men, and that there is no limit to an increase of its numbers but the expense. Sir Samford Whittingham, in some "Observations on the Military Force of Bengal, as compared with its probable Employment," transferred to our Journal for February last† from the *East-India U. S. Journal* of Calcutta, whilst he urges the extension of our conquests at the earliest possible opportunity, and foretels the approaching necessity of making Cabul the base of our operations against the designs of more remote powers, insists upon the inadequacy of our military force for such operations, either offensive or defensive. Our establishment has, indeed, been since augmented; but it may be doubted whether it is yet sufficiently large. Sir Samford describes the double route which a Russian invading force would take, from the Caspian up the Oxus, and through the Hindu Koosh upon Cabul, and from Teheran upon Herat. A British army in Cabul, he observes, would have the advantage of acting with concentrated strength against the divided force of the enemy. "Our army concentrated in the neighbourhood of Cabul, the passes of the Hindu Koosh strongly fortified, the fortifications of Herat improved, and that important frontier fortress garrisoned by a division of our troops, the initiation of the campaign would be in our hands, and the enemy be assuredly weakened in detail."

We subjoin, as a conclusion, a statement of the distances from Loodceana to Cabul, from a work published at Calcutta :

	<i>By Lahore.</i>	Miles.	<i>By Shikarpoor.</i>	Miles.	Water.
Same distance to go by Am- ritsur to.....	Ferozepoor	70	Ferozepoor	70	440
	Lahore	45	Shikarpoor by Indus		
	Jellapoor (Jelum) ...	85	Kandahar	378	
	Attock	130	Guznee	160	
	Peshawur	40	Cabul	70	
	Cabul	150			
			Land	678	
			Add water ...	410	
		520		1,118	

From Kurnaul by another Route.

Hissar ...	...	...	90
Butneer ...	...	...	102
Bhawulpoor ...	...	...	136
Onah ...	...	...	50
Doulutpoor ...	...	...	60
Mitten Kot (cross Indus) ...	...	...	22
Shikarpoor ...	...	...	118
			578

COLONEL MITCHELL ON MILITARY TACTICS.*

(From a Correspondent.)

THIS work, notwithstanding the interest of the subject and the skill with which it is treated, has not obtained even from military men all the attention its importance deserves, and may be considered almost entirely unknown to the public in general, who are probably deterred by its professional title from examining a question on which, nevertheless, depends the secure possession of every blessing they enjoy. Some curiosity may, however, be excited when we state that one of the author's objects is to demonstrate the utter worthlessness of modern military tactics, which, he contends, are formidable only to the imagination, and far from being an improvement on former systems, neutralize the soldier's strength and courage, and send him to the field almost without the means of molesting, or defending himself from, any resolute adversaries whose energies are not cramped by similar fetters. These assertions are, indeed, diametrically opposed to the prevalent ideas respecting the perfection of modern armies; but when we state that they are supported by evidence and reasoning which must command the respect at least of every liberal opponent, we need make no further apology for placing before our readers the means of coming to a decision on the subject.

The value of the present system of tactics will best appear from a comparison with those which have preceded it. The Greeks (under which denomination we here include the Macedonians also) were not only the original founders of military science, but carried it to within a short distance of the highest degree of perfection which it attained in ancient time. The phalanx, which constituted the main strength of their armies, was a compact body, varying in depth from eight to sixteen ranks; the men were well protected by ample shields, cuirasses, and helmets, and armed with long spears, several rows of which projected beyond the foremost rank, and so long as the mass retained its form unbroken, were equally formidable in attack and defence. Still the phalanx presents many obvious defects. Its solidity was carried to an extreme, and could only serve to place the rear ranks out of the enemy's reach. It is, indeed, supposed that they pressed forward their comrades in attack, and assisted them in supporting a charge; but as the men were never less than a foot and a half, and in advancing were as much as three feet, apart, it is not easy to understand how they could have pressed upon each other at all. Again; the unwieldiness of the phalanx rendered it incapable of retaining its regularity, except on level ground; in other situations, it easily fell into disorder, and became open to attack on various points. When once broken, it was difficult for the scattered fragments of so large a body to recover their proper position, and, what was still worse, the very arms, which had rendered the united mass so formidable, were but ill-suited to close combat. It was these defects in the constitution of the phalanx that occasioned its eventual overthrow by the Romans. The legion, being subdivided into several small corps, equally fitted to act together or separately, was much more manageable, and could form line or column, and execute every other evolution, much more rapidly. If repulsed, it had plenty of time to rally before it could be overtaken by the tardy pursuit of the phalanx, which, on the other hand, it could assail on every side. It was thus ever ready to take advantage of any irregularity in the enemy's ranks, and if it once broke through a gap in the bristling hedge of

* *Thoughts on Tactics and Military Organization.* By Lieut. Col. MITCHELL, H.P. London, 1838.

spears, its soldiers found nothing in the hands of the Greeks capable of matching their own swords.

The irruption of the northern barbarians into the Roman empire was not less destructive to the science of war than to the arts of peace. The heavy-armed horsemen of the Middle Ages seem to have had no idea of concert or co-operation, but rushed pell-mell into the field, and fought, either every man for himself, or at best only surrounded by a small knot of companions. They were brave enough, no doubt, as men of strong bodies and well-braced nerves, and used to pure air and athletic exercises, usually are; but encumbered as they were from head to foot with heavy armour, they would not have appeared very formidable to any but the naked rabble who then usurped the title of foot-soldiers, and went to battle for no other ostensible purpose than to flesh the steel and heighten the glory of their betters.

On the revival of military science, in the fifteenth century, infantry again began to be considered the strength of armies: They then consisted chiefly of deep and solid masses of spearmen, organized on principles not unlike those of the ancient phalanx, and possessing most of both the excellences and defects of that body. An improvement similar to that resulting from the substitution of the legion for the phalanx took place in the seventeenth century, when Gustavus Adolphus broke up the unwieldy formations of the age, and replaced them by sligher brigades, which retained sufficient solidity without placing whole ranks aloof from the sphere of action. Up to this period, troops were furnished with weapons suited to close combat—"push of pike" generally decided the fate of a battle, and valour, strength, and skill were deemed valuable elements in a soldier's character. The revolution in military operations produced by the invention of gunpowder was much less sudden than is commonly supposed. The musket long continued to be a clumsy piece of ordnance, fired by means of a lighted match, and so heavy as to require a fourchette, or prop, to support it. Much time was lost after every discharge, during which the soldier remained totally defenceless. Although very useful auxiliaries, therefore, musketeers could not be trusted to the protection of their own weapons; even so late as the thirty years' war, they formed but a small part of an army, and in the field were stationed on the front or flank of the different divisions of spearmen, behind whom they were accustomed to retire, before hand-to-hand fighting commenced. All this was changed before the close of the seventeenth century; the progress of manufactures had then rendered fire-arms tolerably effective; it was discovered that spearmen could be assailed from a distance at which skill, bravery, and their hitherto formidable weapons were alike unavailing; close combats gradually ceased; the pike, that ancient queen of arms, was deposed, and the whole of the infantry were armed with the musket, to the end of which a slight triangular bit of steel was appended, as a provision against the possible necessity of making or repelling a hand-to-hand attack. Such was the state of things, when Leopold of Anhalt Dessau, "one of the ablest officers who had served under Prince Eugene, during the war of the Spanish succession," being placed at the head of the Prussian army, devised the present system of tactics: "A direct and clear-headed soldier, he had observed that every thing was effected by firing; that close combats never took place; and that those who held out longest, showed most resolution, and overwhelmed their adversaries with the greatest number of musket-balls, were pretty sure to remain masters of the field." He strove, therefore, to secure combined action, for the purpose of obtaining a rapid and simultaneous fire of musketry, and of augmenting the number of shots that

could be fired in a minute; and, keeping these objects in view, he finally succeeded, by dint of flogging and drilling, in forming an army, which "surpassed in strictness of discipline, uniformity of dress, accuracy" (and, we believe we may add, rapidity) "of movement, every thing of the kind which the world had before witnessed."

The foregoing sketch, meagre as it is, may yet serve to illustrate the chief peculiarities of the armies of the various periods alluded to. In the management of large bodies of men, it may be observed that, notwithstanding the wide difference in matters of detail, the great principles of the Roman legion and of Gustavus Adolphus, were much the same as those now followed: activity and celerity in the performance of complicated evolutions are still preferred to the solidity arising from dense formations, the advantages of which were always problematical, and have been put utterly to flight before the increased power of artillery. One advantage the present system possesses over all that preceded it, in the combined action of musketry, which was never before so effective; though even on this score there is small ground for boasting, since not more than one shot in a hundred is calculated to take effect. But against this single excellence of modern tactics, let their thousand defects be weighed. In days of yore, troops were furnished with useful weapons, and taught how to manage them; their fierce array of spears might daunt the courage of the boldest assailant; their charge, nothing but firmness like their own could resist; even when routed, the individual soldier, grasping his trusty sword, felt that there was yet good hope of safety in his stout heart and strong arm. Compare this with the equipment of the modern soldier. He has a musket, which he knows so little how to use, that he misses ninety-nine out of every hundred shots; and which, however deadly, can afford him no protection except during the couple of minutes spent by an active adversary in traversing the three hundred yards over which a musket ranges. When this ground is passed, what has he to oppose to a resolute and well-armed foe? "His bayonet," perchance the reader will reply. We entreat that reader's attention to the following observations of Col. Mitchell:

Let any one hold up at arm's length a musket and bayonet, feel its weight and handiness, and look at its form. He will first see the thick, clumsy butt, bending downwards; then the straight line of the barrel, with its heavy lock; next, the arm of the bayonet, standing off at a right angle; and, lastly, the shaking blade itself, again slanting away to the right: the entire of the rickety, zigzag instrument, measuring from butt to point six feet two inches, projecting, at the position of the charge, about three feet from the soldier's person, and weighing twelve pounds. And this is the sort of thing with which soldiers, totally untrained to its use as an arm of personal combat, are expected to oppose the sword, the handiest and most efficient weapon ever put into the destroying hand of man, the very wave of which acts as an electrifying power on the spirits of the brave! The bayonet may, in truth, be termed the grand mystifier of modern tactics. We here appeal publicly to the most experienced officers of the army—to those who really fought, and many really did, in Egypt, the Peninsula, and at Waterloo—and ask, whether any one of them ever beheld a bayonet contest? Did they ever, in field or breach, on plain or rampart, behold men thrust and counter-thrust at each other with their bayonets? That in some scrambling attack of works, or some hasty flight out of works or villages, a soldier may, perhaps, have been killed or wounded with a bayonet, is possible; but to suppose that soldiers ever rushed into close combat, armed only with bayonets, is an absurdity; it never happened, and never can happen.

Musket-balls have brought thousands and thousands of men to the ground, because hundreds of thousands of shots are fired on every occasion; round and grape have also

helped to irrigate the thirsty earth with the blood of her children; the sabres of the cavalry have occasionally dealt efficient blows, and the spears of the lancers may, at times, have overtaken some wretched fugitive who had not sufficient courage to face so paltry a weapon; but the bayonet shines in virgin brightness, hailed as the victor of every field, and yet undimmed by the blood of fighting men. It is the arm, *par excellence*, of an age that wins battles by the force of intellect, by the pressure of a fore-finger, and by the bloodless display of this Mesmerian arm, before which the heads of the mighty are bowed to the dust, and the backs of the fierce turned to hasty and ignominious flight.—pp. 42-44.

The reader has doubtless perused many a spirit-stirring narrative of the exploits achieved by means of the bayonet; of gallant charges made, of assaults of cavalry resisted, of strong entrenchments stormed; yet here we are assured, and the truth of the assertion is not to be disputed, that bayonets were never known to cross; and that, by a successful charge, is meant one party running away before the other comes up to it: whenever the party attacked have failed to take to their heels at the proper moment, the party attacking has invariably stopped short, and begun to fire. It is equally certain that resistance has never been successfully made to cavalry, except when the latter retired without coming within reach of the bayonets. In proof of this, it is sufficient to reflect that, although a horse rushing upon a line of bayonets might possibly be impaled by one of those instruments, his impetus would nevertheless throw him forward upon the foremost rank of his opponents, some of whom would be overwhelmed by his weight, and the whole would be thrown into confusion, of which the fresh assailants would not fail to take decisive advantage. Col. Mitchell has further shown, by numerous examples, that whenever, during the last war, cavalry deviated from their ordinary practice, and not content with *approaching* the enemy, firing their pistols in exchange for a volley of musketry, and then wheeling round and retiring, resolutely and steadily continued their advance, they found no difficulty in galloping through the defenceless mass, whether drawn up in line, square, or column. As to storming entrenchments, deserving that name, and bravely defended, we recommend every one who deems such a feat practicable by troops armed and accoutred in the modern style, to peruse the following remarks:

There is another very important question resulting from this insufficiency of modern tactics; it is this:—Can modern infantry assail well-constructed and well-defended entrenchments with any prospect of success, unless artillery has first cleared the way, by injuring the works, and driving the defenders from their posts? We suspect not. The defenders may, no doubt, betake themselves to flight, as they very often do; and works may be so badly constructed as to afford little protection; or they may admit of being passed over at a run; in all of which cases, success will be easily enough attained; but fairly-constructed and fairly-defended works and redoubts are obstacles certain to arrest the best of modern infantry, however boldly the reverse may be asserted. Where greatly superior numbers can rush on to the attack, sheltered from the fire by broken or undulating ground, success will, no doubt, be greatly facilitated. But lines thrown up by officers of ordinary ability are, in general, so placed as to have clear fronts, to the extent, at least, of musket-range; or they have flanking posts, capable of commanding such broken ground; and where this is ably done, there will be few chances of success left to the assailants. At three hundred yards, the assailants come within range of musketry. Where you have a good barrier between you and the enemy, and can safely give him at least a partial fire at that distance, it may be as well to do so. This fire will not be very effective, but the few shots that tell help to irritate, and always cause some trifling confusion in the advancing mass. As the columns approach, the defenders, confident in their good breast-works, fire

with comparative coolness, and with far greater accuracy than could be expected from men exposed in the open field. The assailants cannot run on, but must march slowly, for the purpose of preserving something like order; the defenders have ample time to ply their muskets, therefore; entire columns present objects not easily missed; and men begin to fall in the front rank, and on the flanks also, as soon as the fire from the salient faces of the works takes effect. The irritated and impatient multitude hurry on, lose the last remnant of order, and reach the ditch a shapeless mass, in which grenadiers, light infantry, and battalion men, are all mixed together in helpless confusion.

We shall suppose that there are no *trous-de-loups*, that there is no abattis, and that the ditch is gained without such obstacles having been encountered; how is it to be passed? Armed with his heavy musket, rendered doubly unhandy by the bayonet which is now affixed to it—and which in this leaping, climbing, scrambling business, is as dangerous to friends as harmless to foes—what can the soldier effect? He is within a few feet of the muzzles of hostile muskets, that are pouring out a fire destructive from its nearness; unused to gymnastic exercises, and accoutred as he is—though he has thrown away his stiff dog-collar stock—he cannot clear the most ordinary palisades; and to stay and cut them down, close under the fire of the enemy, when the bravest and best of the officers and men are falling fast around, seems pretty well next to an impossibility.

But let us suppose that courage and energy have overcome the obstacle; still there is the rampart to be ascended. The general impulse has, of course, been broken by the ditch; the mass are in utter confusion; so that, with every exertion, the officers can only give a partial impulse on different points. Some men, more active than the rest, ascend the rampart; but they effect this by twos, threes, and tens only, and, unable to rush upon the foe and clear the way for those that follow, they are forced, if they are to do any thing, to halt on the conquered ground, and to begin firing, certain to be shot or taken as they cross the parapet. A few men scrambling up a hostile rampart in this manner, may possibly frighten away the timid, particularly by night, when darkness magnifies the foe; but with modern arms, they can never fight away the bold. "Not fight them away!" exclaims the tactician; "have we not bayonets?—charge! charge! of course." Poor and puerile affectation, hardly deserving to be answered! The bayonet never yet effected any thing, and, while the world stands, never will effect any thing, against a fighting foe, who has even the wish to remain uninjured; nor will soldiers, except in a desperate case of self-defence—when men, as in the act of drowning, catch at straws—attempt to use a weapon which their plain good sense tells them to be more cumbersome than useful; they will never rush upon an enemy with their hands manacled to such a weapon. The moment the soldier's natural instinct gets the better of his tactical training—which it does the moment that confusion takes place—self-preservation prompts him to kill or destroy the enemy at a distance, and he begins to fire accordingly. With shield poised high, with sword or battle-axe in hand, a man may give the reins to courage, and rush bravely upon the foe; the very waving of such arms elevates the spirit of the brave; but with a musket and bayonet, the best must stand still, in order to prime and load. The modern soldier may be killed while moving on, but he can only kill an enemy while he is himself stationary; his arms and mode of fighting are totally unsuited, therefore, to active attacks on works.

But we can cover the advance of our columns by a fire of musketry. Though not often, this is sometimes practicable, and must, therefore, be examined. In front of the advancing columns, no fire can be kept up, unless, perhaps, by a few covered and concealed men, as the skirmishers would only impede the march of the main bodies, without protecting them from the fire of the works. The detached men must, therefore, be placed on the flanks of the columns, and opposite to other parts of the works from the exact points attacked; they will be exposed to the fire from those points, and will, most assuredly, return that fire, in order to protect themselves, instead of obliquing their fire, for the purpose of protecting their friends and com-

rades in the advancing columns: the love of our neighbour is not yet so strongly planted in the human breast, as to eradicate all thoughts of self-preservation. Some of the regulations talk, indeed, of "keeping up a formidable cross-fire;" and such things look well enough at a field-day or review; but the first shot fired in stern hostility instantly reduces all such puerilities to utter and absolute nothingness.— pp. 50-54.

The probable result of a hand-to-hand conflict between two bodies of men armed only with muskets and bayonets, were such an event within the bounds of possibility, would form a curious subject for speculation. The consequences would not probably be very bloody, judging from the small impression made by those arms even on a flying or a surprised foe. In ancient warfare, the combatants were brought within each other's reach, so that the conquerors were often able to destroy or capture the greater part of their opponents, and victory was attended with substantial advantages. In the Peninsular war, on the contrary, our countrymen drove the French from the field, in order that they might soon afterwards take up a new position, stand for a time to shoot and be shot at, and when tired of an erect posture, once more take to their heels, to repeat the self-same game on some future occasion.

Perhaps, however, the worse than uselessness of the bayonet was never better exemplified than in the surprise of a body of Americans at Stoney Creek, by two British regiments. "The attack was made by night; the sentinels were cut down before they could give the alarm, and so well was every part of the onset conducted, that the enemy were literally found fast asleep in their tents and bivouacs; the victory was actually gained before a single man had been lost." But our men, having no arms that they could apply to any other useful purpose, began of necessity to fire, and thus gave the Americans time to prepare for a resistance which cost the victors nearly as great a loss as they inflicted on the vanquished. A similar affair took place in Arayo de Molino, where seven thousand British completely surprised three thousand French, yet were unable to prevent one-half of them from escaping.

Happy has it been for modern European soldiers that they have hitherto had to contend either with troops fettered by the same tactical restrictions, or who, if better armed and individually better trained, were destitute of discipline, and incapable of combined action. Yet even from such contemptible adversaries as the latter, have the tried soldiers of Britain sustained severe reverses.

At Prestonpans, two thousand Highlanders, armed only with broadswords and targets, overthrew at the very first onset nearly three thousand British infantry, and completed their defeat in less than twenty minutes. The same was the case at Falkirk; and even at Culloden, every point of the line which the Highlanders reached in their charge was completely overthrown. As we may be told that the infantry of 1745 was not equal to that of the present day, and as some of the persons making such an objection could probably not point out the difference, we shall ourselves show in what it consisted. The infantry, in 1745, could neither move nor form with the rapidity of modern infantry; they used wooden ramrods, that, during a quick and protracted fire, were liable to break; and they fought three deep, as all continental armies fight to this day. But in every other respect, they were trained on the same principles and fought exactly in the same manner as we do now; nor did the defeats above stated result from the wooden ramrods, or from any tardiness of movement, for the king's troops were drawn up and formed when assailed by the Highlanders, and a charge could leave no time for more than one or two volleys. Though lowlanders, we are proud of having worn the tartan, and we love the mountaineers; but we cannot for them any superiority of personal courage over the English; "no men of

women born" can make such a claim; nor are they generally considered equal to the Southerns in point of strength; and, as science was entirely out of the question in these front-to-front onsets, their victories can only be ascribed to a superior and more energetic mode of fighting, and to the skilful use of more efficient weapons.

That the king's troops were ultimately victorious at Culloden, proves nothing in favour of their tactics; for not only were they vastly superior in numbers, but they were aided by a succession of faults on the part of the Highlanders, that sets all speculation utterly at defiance. The rebels had made a long and fatiguing night-march towards Nairne, and back again; they had been without food on the previous day, and were without provisions on the morning of the battle; they had neither cavalry nor artillery worth noticing; and though their retreat was perfectly open, though there were strong positions all around, and reinforcements on the march to join them, they yet drew up on the open heath of Culloden, to fight an enemy nearly double their number (nine to five), and well provided both with cavalry and artillery. Where is the general, who, with the best-drilled soldiers to back the pride of modern science, would, on level ground, have ventured to engage the overwhelming superiority of regular troops these poor mountaineers so fearlessly encountered, and whom their good claymores would, perhaps, have overcome, had the commanders been at all worthy of the men? But, as if the faults that led to the battle had not, of themselves, been sufficient to ensure defeat, the battle itself completed the measure of all imaginable follies. The clans, instead of making immediate use of their own formidable and only mode of fighting, remained for upwards of an hour perfectly inactive, under the heavy and discouraging fire of the king's artillery; and when, after sustaining an immense loss, they did advance, the charge was but partially made even by the first line, the second and third taking no share whatever in the action, and leaving their comrades who had been successful entirely unsupported. The prince, too, with the feebleness of spirit that distinguished him, and which was so ill-suited to his enterprise, remained perfectly inactive, forgetting that the second line is no place for him who would win a crown at sword's point. Had he known how to do justice to the qualities of his followers, and had he, as in duty bound, led the charge sword-in-hand, not a man of his army would have remained behind; and, independently of the chances of victory such conduct would have given him, the battle, if lost, would have been lost with honour, and the loss such a contest must have inflicted on the king's troops would, at least, have put all serious pursuit out of the question.—pp. 33-35.

To the instances above quoted, one of a later date must be added; because it is only by being made to pay for the impressive lessons of experience, that vanity allows us to profit by them. After the first expedition to the Persian Gulf, five hundred sepoy, trained and instructed in the European manner, and commanded by English officers, were left behind in order to check the marauding propensities of some of the native tribes. This detachment was attacked by a party of Arabs, who, sword in hand, rushed upon them in the real Turkish and Highland style, and cut them down almost to a man. We appeal to the officers of the 65th regiment, who were subsequently sent to avenge this insult, whether that gallant corps ever witnessed a more precarious contest than the one in which they were engaged with the tribe of Ben-Ali? Let them say what the result would have been, if the Arabs, who were far inferior in numbers to the total of the British force, had, instead of opening out from the fire of the 65th regiment, borne straight down upon them, or had been so judiciously led as to arrive unawares on the British line, in the manner in which they came upon the piquets the night after the landing?—p. 41.

And where would be the independence of England, had Napoleon's cuirassiers at Waterloo shaken off their superstitious reverence for the bayonet, and vigorously charged our helpless squares of infantry, instead of idly capering around them? or where will be our Indian empire, if the Affghans should follow, as is not impossible, the example of the Arabs, and put to the test the superiority of iron spikes over spears and broad-swords?

We believe we need add no more to prove the worthlessness of modern weapons, and to show that our soldiers are sent to battle like sheep to the slaughter, without the means of defending their own lives, far less of asserting the rights of their fellow-citizens. Hitherto they have owed their safety to the quality of their opponents, or to the imaginary terrors that surround them; but their escape will be slight matter for congratulation if it lull us into fancied security, and prevent our taking better precautions for the future.

It must, indeed, be confessed that it is far easier to point out the manifold defects of the musket and bayonet, than to devise any faultless substitute for them. Ever since the general use of fire-arms rendered the spear inadequate of itself for defence, one great problem in military science has been, the discovery of some means of combining its action with that of the musket. For this object, the generals of the thirty years' war were accustomed to intermix musketeers with spearmen, but they seem to have failed in making the two arms properly support each other. Marshal Saxe and Bulow proposed encumbering the foot soldier with both lance and rifle—an arrangement which would probably have prevented his using either with effect. Our author recommends that the infantry should be again divided into spearmen and fusileers, the former to carry, in addition to the lance, a good cut-and-thrust sword, and an oval shield, of moderate size, and all the troops of both descriptions to wear light helmets and short full-skirted and single-breasted surtouts. Of this equipment we heartily approve; but though it ill-becomes men of peace to throw out an idea on military affairs, and though we most unwillingly differ from a writer of Col. Mitchell's acuteness and professional knowledge, we cannot so readily acquiesce in his mode of arranging his new troops for action. The fusileers are posted in front, for the purpose of covering by their fire the advance of the spearmen, or keeping an advancing enemy in play till he comes within charging distance. The spearmen are drawn up behind in manipular order, that is, in small divisions, having intervals equal to their front between each other—thus leaving openings for the fusileers to file through when driven in, and to fill up when joining the general onset. It seems to us a great objection to this arrangement, that the unsupported fusileers would be exposed to be cut down by cavalry, or if they took refuge behind the spearmen, a volley of pistol-shots might disorder the ranks of the latter, and make openings for the admission of the enemy's horse. We should prefer uniting the two arms, by forming the whole of the infantry in one continuous line, three deep, the first and last ranks being spearmen, and the latter musketeers. The ranks should be disposed in quincunx order, or chequerwise; that is to say, the musketeers should be placed behind the interstices between the spearmen of the front rank, and those of the third rank should occupy the same relative position to the musketeers. The latter might thus advance to the front through the interstices when occasion required, or take shelter in the rear when in the close vicinity of the enemy, and form the inner rank of a square in case of a cavalry attack. This disposition seems to have the sanction of no less a master than Gustavus Adolphus, whose object we would suggest to Colonel Mitchell, in posting musketeers behind spearmen, and surrounding entire divisions of the former with the latter, was probably to protect them, an object which might be attained in the manner described without impeding their fire. It must be observed that, as a man armed with a lance occupies one-third more space than a soldier of the present school, our three ranks would cover a line of precisely the same extent as an equal number of modern soldiers drawn up in two ranks. Moreover, the diminution of fire by the reduction of

the number of musketeers would probably be compensated by their increased coolness and efficiency, consequent on their having more room to move their arms, and to place themselves in a proper posture for taking aim.

In these remarks we have confined ourselves to the defects of modern infantry, partly because they are much more glaring and important than those of the cavalry, and partly because the weakness of the latter lay chiefly in its ignorance of its own strength, a delusion which has now we trust vanished from the minds, and will never again be permitted to damp the native courage of British soldiers. This question is set in its true light by our author, in his chapter on the "Combat of Cavalry against Infantry," which will well repay a perusal, and from which we regret that our limits will not allow us to quote more than the following general description of a modern charge :

Bugle-sound and trumpet-clang send onward to the charge a gallant line of horsemen ; their plumes wave, their sabres gleam, the very earth is shaken by the thunder of their horses' hoofs, and, like the tornado in its progress, they seem destined to carry every thing before them in their way. But the infantry to be attacked is prepared ; the close and serried mass, bristling with arms, from which the fires of death are every moment expected to flash, is imposing ; and the motionless stillness with which tried soldiers wait the attack, has an air of stern and confident resolve that is chilling to ordinary assailants. The horsemen, not expecting to succeed, see only death before them ; and busy fancy pictures at such times, even to the most wretched, stores of future happiness about to be sacrificed in a hopeless contest. The heart cools, and the speed is gradually slackened, instead of being augmented, as the charge advances. If the dread of dishonour still keeps the men from turning back, the belief in certain destruction also prevents them from going on ; but the middle way, so dear to mediocrity, whether of talent or courage, is at hand, and no sooner does the firing begin, than the whole of the plume-crested troop, vanquished before a shot has told, open to the right and left, fly, with brandished sabres, in wild confusion, round the square, instead of rushing down upon it ; receive the fire of four sides, to avoid the fire of one ; and, without striking a single blow for victory, resign with loss and disgrace a contest that, by courage and confidence, might have been successfully terminated at the expense of a few bayonet-scratches. I appeal to the officers who were present in the squares at Waterloo, Quatre-bras, and Guinaldo—to those, I mean, whose clearness of mind and tranquillity of imagination allowed them to see what their visual organs actually presented to them ; for there are many brave and conscientious men who see only what they are told to see, or what they think they ought to see—whether this is not an exact history of the best of the charges made by the French cavalry in those memorable actions. I say the best charges, for on many occasions the horsemen actually halted, or turned, as soon as the fire began, leaving a few individuals to dash forward and shake their sabres at the adversaries with whom they dared not close. And yet this is called charging ; and by such foolery is the power of the cavalry to be estimated ; and the infantry of England, the gallant and the brave, must still trust for victory only to the chance of similar conduct on the part of future foes, instead of trusting to those high qualities that, backed by an efficient system of tactics, would ensure them success in every species of contest.—pp. 105-107.

We take this opportunity of expressing our entire concurrence in our author's censure of the lance and cuirass in the equipment of cavalry. The first is a two-handed weapon, which cannot be properly wielded where one hand is occupied with the bridle ; and any trifling protection the second may afford the horseman, is dearly purchased at the expense of shackling all his motions.

We have thus endeavoured to call attention to some of the principal vices of modern tactics, and to some obvious improvements, but without any hope either that the former will be amended, or the latter adopted for a long time to come. Even if there were no abstract aversion to change, no prejudice on the part of tacticians and the public in favour of the system they have been taught to reverence, the vested interests of gunsmiths and bayonet-makers would still be sufficient to prevent the articles they manufacture from being hastily discarded. But although soldiers must long be content to carry these playthings to battle, there can be no objection to providing them with something fitted for use as well as ornament. It is of course out of the question to load the soldier with a spear as well as a musket, but every man should be made to wear and taught to use a sword. No pains also should be spared to render him a good marksman; this would no doubt occasion a great waste of powder, and draw forth much grumbling from economical statesmen; but besides that it is better to waste powder than blood, powder is as much wasted by bad shots in action as in teaching a soldier to take aim on the parade-ground. In truth, one great cause of the expensiveness of modern armies springs from our system of tactics, which, labouring to convert human beings into automata, and confining their exertions to the pulling of a trigger, deny their natural privileges to personal strength, skill, and valour, and will only accept an accession of force from an increase of numbers. This system is particularly injurious to the inhabitants of these islands. Surpassing in strength, and, as we patriotically believe, in valour also, most if not all other nations, they refuse, as if bound by some self-denying ordinance, to avail themselves of these qualities, and arm themselves with an instrument admitting of no display of either. True, they are still in general victorious; they are unable to reduce themselves quite to the level of their adversaries: but from their exploits at Blenheim and Salamanca, they gained little more than possession of the field of battle, and the prospect of soon again encountering their oft-defeated foes. But place, once more, efficient weapons in their hands, and they will prove themselves worthy descendants of those whose prowess in the days of Crecy and Agincourt was accustomed to decide the fate of kingdoms in a single day. Good arms, and ability to use them, exact discipline, and skill in military exercises, are not the only requisites in the formation of a perfect soldier. In the course of his duty, he will often have to undergo the severest privations, to suffer the extremes of heat, cold, want, and fatigue. The education of the Greek and Roman soldier was designed to prepare him for the hardships of a campaign, and how well it was calculated for that object, and how much it excelled modern training, may be inferred from the fact, that only 3,300 men were absent at the battle of Issus from the Macedonian army, between forty and fifty thousand strong; while, in the Peninsular war, one-third of the British troops were frequently either in hospital, or in the rear, attending and escorting the sick. It was in the field that our soldiers commenced the course of training which they ought to have completed before they entered it. At home, they had been fed, housed, and clothed, if not well, yet much better than the rest of the class from which they were taken; while, unless strutting up and down on guard, and pipe-claying shoulder-belts may be so considered, no exercises had been enjoined capable of developing the muscles and hardening the constitution. They had never been taught to fence, to run, to leap, to climb, to throw the dart, and use the sword, to raise works, to perform long marches, and carry heavy burdens. What wonder, then, that they sometimes sank beneath the task, when called upon for exertions as severe and

unremitting as those exacted from the Roman soldier, without the same necessary preparation for them ?

There is another part of our military system in which, though reform is urgently required, it cannot perhaps be too cautiously administered; we mean the system of rewards and punishments. Unless the soldier's ordinary remuneration be equal, or at least not greatly inferior, to the wages of the class from which he is taken, all the charms that a red coat and the pride, pomp, and circumstance of war possess for the imagination, will not induce the most eligible persons to enlist. Again; when zeal is not cherished by the hope of reward, nothing more must be looked for than ordinary attention to duty; and even this cannot be secured except by severe punishments. The question of corporal punishment is not to be disposed of in a single sentence; but we cannot forbear expressing our apprehension that, unless replaced either by a liberal scale of rewards for good conduct, or by some equally efficient mode of coercion, its abolition would speedily transform our well-disciplined army into a lawless, unmanageable mob. The same prospect of reward is necessary for the encouragement of that study of their profession, which can alone form useful and intelligent officers. These principles are entirely lost sight of in the British army. The soldier's pay is barely sufficient to furnish him with the means of indulging in low dissipation; his chance of promotion scarcely deserves consideration, and all he has to look forward to, when worn out in the service, is a pension too small to prevent his becoming a burthen on the benevolent, or to save him from the contempt of the inconsiderate. The officers, too, how can we expect them to engage in an ungrateful study, or wonder that their knowledge of their profession seldom qualifies them for much more than their ordinary routine duty, when all the genius and science of a Cæsar or a Hannibal, unassisted by wealth or interest, would not raise one of them above the rank of ensign ? These are grave errors, and must tend to prevent the army from attaining the degree of perfection of which it is capable; but the remedy is neither easy nor altogether safe. Col. Mitchell eloquently pleads the soldier's cause; urges the claim of those who shed their blood for us to kind and liberal treatment in return; points out the fatal effects which have resulted from the present mode of appointing officers, the oceans of blood which their incapacity and misconduct have caused to flow. We admit the force of these arguments, but others not undeserving of attention may be opposed to them. The soldier is, in a great measure, debarred from the enjoyment of social pleasures—his education has not fitted him for intellectual ones; those of sense only remain: is it not likely, then, that increased command of money would but too frequently lead only to increased indulgence in riot and debauchery ? This objection, it is true, does not apply to the making a comfortable provision for the retired veteran, nor to increasing the pay of deserving soldiers; but there is great reason to fear that an extension of the boon to the whole service would tend to relax the bonds of discipline. Col. Mitchell himself questions the propriety of bestowing commissions on private soldiers, who, he says, are seldom qualified for their new station, feel uneasy in it, and are generally unpopular among their former comrades. There is another reason why the grant of commissions to privates, as well as the promotion of poor officers, however meritorious, should be sparingly practised. An army is but too apt to be divided between allegiance to its country and attachment to a favourite commander, and all history teaches us how easily the latter turns the scale, whenever the officers are not interested by their wealth or connexions in the support of existing institutions. The legions that

raised Cæsar to the Dictatorship were taunted with their poverty and mean appearance by the patrician followers of Pompey. The army that set aside the Long Parliament, was officered by men mostly of low origin. The colonel of the corps that drove the members from the House of Commons was himself the son of a butcher. The troops that enabled Buonaparte to follow, in the Hall of the Five Hundred, the example which Cromwell had set him in the House of Commons, and to raise a military despotism on the ruins of a republic, were composed of similar materials. In these days, perhaps, military interference would more probably take a popular direction; but, though perhaps less suddenly, it would not be less certainly fatal on that account. When might supplants right, and physical force takes the place of argument, when large bodies of men feel and exert their strength, moderation and wisdom are not the most usual watchwords. Enthusiasm for a while, perhaps, keeps violence and licentiousness in check; but the deformity of human nature soon breaks through; self-interest takes the lead, and the thoughtless crowd, who had watched with pleasure the first movements of the monster, too late discover its real character, when trampled beneath its feet.

These dangers must be guarded against with especial care. However important it is that an army should be formidable to the enemy, it is still of greater consequence that it be harmless to its fellow-citizens. A certain degree of wealth, or family connexion, or of the other advantages included under the denomination of a "stake in the country," should still be made a condition in the appointment of officers; but merit at the same time should not be left undistinguished. The qualifications for candidates for commissions and promotion should be subjected to a strict and searching examination, which, though it might fail to secure the possession of genius, would at least shut out gross ignorance and incapacity.

W. T.

THE DOBAH SUGAR-WORKS.

TO THE EDITOR.

Extract of a Letter :—"My worthy and excellent friend Charles Blake, who has established a large sugar manufactory at Culna, or rather I should say D'obah, writes me to say he has every probability of making this year (1838) 2,000 tons of sugar, and 1,000 puncheons of rum, and hopes to do better next year (1839): this is worth noticing in your Journal. A more worthy man does not exist than Blake; his industry and enterprize cannot be excelled. He made a handsome fortune (£30,000) by indigo, and returned to England; but an idle life did not suit;—he embarked again for India, and founded the Dobah Sugar Works: every brick was laid under his superintendence; in fact to see what he did in *one* year would astonish you. Such a man, or rather such *men*, are wanted for British India, to bring out the richness of its soil."

Miscellanies, Original and Select.**PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.**

Royal Asiatic Society.—A general meeting was held January 5; Professor Wilson, the director of the Society, in the chair. Among the donations to the museum, laid before the members, was a handsome model, in ivory, of the Indian boat, called *mohirpunkey*: also, a curious figure, in steatite, representing the Chinese emblem of Felicity; both from Richard Gregory, Esq.

A letter, addressed to the secretary of the Society by Lieut. Wellsted, of the Indian Navy, was read, "On the Identity of the Himyaritic Writing and Dialect of Job and the earlier Arabs, and that still spoken by the Inhabitants of Mahrah, a District in South Arabia." The object of this communication was to support an opinion of Lieut. Wellsted, that certain inscriptions, which he had discovered at Nukub-el-Hedjer and Hassan Gorab, are in the lost Himyaritic character; and that the inhabitants of Mahrah and Hydramaut, provinces on the S.E. coast of Arabia, still speak the dialect, which they have retained from the remotest period, from their never having been subjugated, or brought to acknowledge a master. The writer quoted the Arabian geographer Edrisi, who mentions that the people of Mahrah speak the ancient Himyaritic. He also alluded to the attempts of Professor Gesenius to decypher the inscriptions found at Nukub-el-Hedjer, and stated that the Professor had succeeded in making out the words, "King of the Himyarites." The character in which the inscriptions were written bore some resemblance to the Abyssinian; and it was an opinion of Dr. Pritchard and others, that the Abyssinian alphabet was derived from the Himyarites. Lieut. Wellsted then gave a short list of words collected by him in Mahrah, which the Rev. G. C. Renouard, honorary foreign secretary to the Geographical Society, had kindly translated for him from the Persian which accompanied them; and had expressed his opinion that the vocabulary was similar to the specimens recently published in the *Journal Asiatique* by M. Fresnel, a gentleman who was now in Arabia. Mr. Fresnel had a servant from Zhafar, from whose mouth he had taken down the words, and which he considers are specimens of the spoken Himyaritic. After expressing his hopes that a copious vocabulary would eventually be obtained from the districts in question, Lieut. Wellsted stated that the Arabian historians described the greater part of Arabia Felix, comprehending Yemen, Saba, and Hydramaut, as having been governed by princes of the tribe of Himyar; that the kingdom lasted for two thousand years; that it extended its limits to India, and that it numbered amongst its monarchs the celebrated Queen of Sheba. It was also said, that on the conquest of Bokhara by the Mohamedans, an inscription was found over one of the gates of the city, expressly recording the name of "Tobba, the Himyarite," one of the monarchs of that kingdom, which, if correct, would show the extent of their warlike expeditions. Lieut. Wellsted stated that he had been the first European who had made a journey into Hydramaut; and he considered that, although geographers had marked down the country as a desert, the extensive ruins discovered by him proved it to have been the seat of large and populous cities—an opinion which he had more fully elucidated in the second volume of his "Travels in Arabia." The writer concluded by remarking that, if the decyphering of the inscriptions alluded to were accomplished, one of the oldest languages, if not the

oldest language, in the world would be presented to us; a light would be thrown over a space which has hitherto been wrapped in the gloom of ages; the era of letters, the migration of nations, the progress of civilization, the desolations of Eastern conquerors, might be traced; and the scrupulous fidelity of the sacred writings receive additional confirmation.

Professor Wilson then read some remarks which he had drawn up, with a view of showing the Society the present state of the inquiry on the subject of the Himyaritic language and character; premising that, not having at hand all the authorities which treated of the matter, nor having had time to look about for them, he wished it to be understood that his observations would necessarily be to a certain degree imperfect, and, therefore, open to emendation. Notices of inscriptions in characters called Homerite, or Himyarite, were not infrequent in Mohamedan writers; and some had even made attempts to discover a key to them. Herr Rödiger, in the third number of the Göttingen *Zeitschrift für die Kunde der Morgenländer*, has given two specimens of alphabets derived from these sources, which presented similar characters to those found on the rocks of Yemen by Lieut. Wellsted, with their equivalents in the Arabic character. Rödiger refers, also, to various MSS. in the Paris Library, which are said to contain ancient Arabic alphabets. There was, too, amongst the valuable Arabic collection of Burckhardt, a MS. giving a considerable number of ancient alphabets; and although little assistance might be derived from any of these MSS. in the actual decyphering of the ancient inscriptions in Arabia, still we knew too little of them to be able to pronounce dogmatically upon their value. With respect to the characters found by Lieut. Wellsted at Nukub-el-Hedjer and Hassan Gorab, those found at Sana by Mr. Cruttenden, and those found at Dees by Dr. Hulton, their general appearance agreed sufficiently with the Abyssinian to warrant a suspicion of a common origin. He was not aware of the grounds on which Dr. Pritchard rested his conclusion, that the Abyssinian alphabet was borrowed from the Himyaritic, and not invented in the fourth century by Christian monks, as had been usually supposed; but if it were the case, there ought to be no great difficulty in decyphering the inscriptions, as the Abyssinian is well known; and particularly if the Himyaritic language be still spoken, and it be really a dialect of the Arabic.

Inscriptions in a character resembling those found in the South of Arabia had also been found in the North; some of which had been engraved in the *Transactions* of the Royal Society of Literature. All that had been written on the subject of the Himyaritic character, up to the year 1785, had been collected by the late Baron de Sacy, and published in the fiftieth volume of the *Mémoires de Littérature*, at Paris, in 1808. The inquiry had then dropped, and had only been revived by the discoveries of Lieut. Wellsted and other travellers in Arabia, and by the labours of M. Fresnel, who is at present in that country, pursuing his researches into the history of the Arabs previous to the time of Mohammed. M. Fresnel was in communication with the Société Asiatique of Paris, and had very recently announced his intention of publishing, in the *Journal Asiatique*, a grammar and vocabulary of the very language spoken by the savages of Mahrah, and which he conceives to be that used at the court of "the Queen of Sabá." He gives to the language the name of *Akh-kili*, in order, as he said, not to prejudice the question of what it is, *Akh-kili* being the name of the race dwelling in the mountains of Wharsik, Merbát and Zhafár, on the south coast of the Peninsula. After a critical examination of M. Fresnel's arguments, Professor Wilson remarked, that the Orientalists of the Continent, who had generally been deep in these kind of researches long

before we knew of such things being in existence, seemed inclined to think that the inscriptions on the rocks, in the South of Arabia, are relics of the language as well as dominion of the Himyarites; and that the language is still spoken in a few obscure places. If, however, these opinions were correct, the inscriptions ought to present no great difficulty of translation; but in the present state of our knowledge, it appeared advisable to suspend our judgment as to their Himyaritic origin, and as to the historical conclusions to which they might lead.

Lieut. Wellsted observed that he had discovered other inscriptions in Arabia, copies of which he would be happy to forward to the Society. He took the opportunity of expressing his regret that so little of the interior of the Arabian Peninsula should be known to us, and that so few attempts had been made to extend our knowledge of that interesting country. Much expense and danger had been incurred in sending out expeditions to explore Africa, while the greater part of Arabia has still a blank on the map. He thought the difficulties attending an expedition of the kind he alluded to would be far from insuperable; and he should have great pleasure in giving his aid and experience in any plan for that purpose.

At the meeting on the 19th January, Professor Wilson in the Chair, Lieut. Colonel R. Burney, of the Bengal army, was elected a member of the Society.

A short biographical notice of the late Dr. Rottler, contained in a letter to Professor Royle, by J. G. Malcolmson, Esq., of the Madras Medical Service, was read. The subject of this notice died on the 24th January 1836, at the advanced age of eighty-seven. He had been for more than sixty years a Missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; and laboured in the same field with Schwartz and Gericke. The whole of this long period he had devoted to the service of mankind, as a zealous missionary, as a scientific botanist, and in other useful pursuits. He had prepared a valuable dictionary of the Tamul language, had studied botany under König, and had made collections and herbariums of great value. In this branch of science he had afforded considerable assistance to Dr. Patrick Russell, the well-known author of the "Fishes and Serpents of Coromandel." The Medical Board at Madras had passed high encomiums on the merits of Dr. Rottler. Drs. White and Ainslie had also made known his valuable labours; and the latter had dedicated to him his work on the *Materia Medica* of India. Dr. Royle observed, that a large collection of plants, made by Dr. Rottler, had been presented to King's College; and Mr. Malcolmson had drawn up this brief memoir, at the request of Dr. Royle, with a view to a correct account of the collection.

A paper by Mr. Solly was next read, on the preparation of Caoutchouc. The writer described the modes adopted by the natives in collecting and preparing this substance, all of which were objectionable, inasmuch as they rendered it liable to an admixture of extraneous matters, which became incorporated with the Caoutchouc, and deteriorated its value. These impurities had considerable influence on the strength and elasticity of the article, especially when it was required for cutting into threads, though it might not affect it when wanted for solution only. In some of the India rubber bottles imported, the different layers of which they were composed might easily be separated, in consequence of the particles of sand and other dust which were taken up at each coating of sap. Mr. Solly had made several experiments, with a view to the improvement in the processes employed in the preparation.

of Caoutchouc, which he hoped would be useful, particularly as regarded that collected in Assam. Repeated attempts had been made to import the sap of the Caoutchouc tree in its liquid state, in order that it might be prepared here in greater purity; but hitherto with little success. Mr. Solly pointed out the probable causes of these failures, and concluded by offering some remarks on the means most likely to succeed in attaining so desirable an end.

Dr. Royle, the Secretary to the Committee of Commerce and Agriculture, read a letter which had been addressed to him by the Secretary of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Calcutta, who had forwarded a small bale of cotton, grown in India from American seed, requesting the Committee would obtain the opinion of competent judges in England as to its quality and value, compared with Indian and American cottons. From this letter it appeared that the culture of American cotton seed had not yet been carried to any great extent, although hopes were to be entertained that, by perseverance, and the efforts of several gentlemen in India who had taken great pains to show its superiority, the natives would ultimately be induced to spread it on a large scale over the districts favourable to the growth of cotton.

Dr. Royle also read a letter addressed to him by J. G. Malcolmson, Esq. and which accompanied a small packet of cotton seed, grown near Pæstum, in the kingdom of Naples. The cotton grown at this place was of a very fine quality, and, from a comparison of soil and climate, Mr. Malcolmson thought it might be successfully cultivated in India, and therefore requested that it might be transmitted to the Horticultural Society of Calcutta, for the purpose of experiment. Dr. Royle observed that, by the kindness of Mr. W. B. Bayley, he had been enabled to forward the seed to India by a mail despatched from the India House that day, and it would, therefore, reach India in time for the sowing season.

Two papers were then read on the cultivation of Bourbon Cotton in the South of India; one by Mr. Hughes, of Tinnevely, who had grown the plant largely and successfully twenty years ago; the other by Mr. Heath, who had followed the plan of Mr. Hughes, while acting as Commercial Resident at Salem. The experiences of these gentlemen generally agreed with each other, except that the former was able to grow cotton successfully at a distance of 150 miles from the sea, while Mr. Hughes found the coast only to answer. Mr. Heath also found the natives more ready to adopt improvements than Mr. Hughes appeared to have done.

At the conclusion of this paper, Mr. W. B. Bayley observed that, as far as he understood, the manufacturers of Glasgow and the north of England considered the defects of Indian cotton generally to arise rather from want of care in gathering and cleansing, than from any deficiency of staple, and that consequently more attention should be paid to these points than to the introduction of new plants.

The Chairman informed the meeting that the Council of the Society had been much gratified that day by an offer from one of its Members, Sir James Carnac, who had kindly expressed his wish to promote the objects of the Society in any manner in which his situation in India, as Governor of Bombay, might enable him. It had consequently been resolved that lists of desiderata should be prepared by the Council, and also by the Committee of Commerce and Agriculture, in order that Sir James might carry them out with him. It being very desirable that these lists should be as full and complete as

possible, he hoped that any Member, who had any suggestions to make on subjects of inquiry of interest to the Society, would be good enough to communicate the same to the Secretary as early as possible. The Council had expressed to Sir James their high sense of his liberal offer, and he had no doubt the meeting would have much pleasure also in according their thanks to that gentleman.

At the end of the meeting, Colonel H. D. Campbell, late Lieut. Governor of Sierra Leone, exhibited to the members several copies of addresses to himself, and petitions to the King of England, from native chiefs of Western Africa. These were beautifully written in African-Arabic, and highly illuminated. English translations accompanied them, one of which we give, as a curiosity of its kind :—

“ From Abu Bakir, King of Timbo (the capital of the Foutah Nation), and his people, to his Majesty, King William the Fourth.

“ In the name of the most merciful God ! (praise be to God, to whom praises are due !) may the blessing and peace of God be on the best of his creatures !

“ After many compliments, Ameer Almuminin Abu Bakir, son of Imam Abdullah, son of Imam Aladham, who fought very bravely for religion in the country of Timbo, and all his chiefs who were collected with him in the country of Timbo : May God Almighty bless the King William, who lives in England, and whose village is London, and give him victory over all his enemies ; and may the religion be propagated in his reign !

“ I beg to inform you, O King, that the Imam Abu Bakir, the King of Timbo, and all the nation of Foutah, humbly beseech your Majesty to bestow on them this favour, to appoint Campbell to be Governor of Sierra Leone, for he is the only one who labours for the prosperity and welfare of your colony.

“ He never acted unjustly with any native, nor injured any one ; and because he is so just and good, all the natives of Timbo humbly beseech you, for the love of God and Mohammed, to leave him in Sierra Leone, to exercise his governorship.

“ Be sure that all the Christians who are come to Sierra Leone have destroyed the colony. They used to press the people in every way ; but when Campbell came, he endeavoured to stop them, and he saved the colony from their hands. When they saw that they had no chance of continuing in their former bad ways, they instigated your Majesty to move him out of the colony.

“ When Imam Abu Bakir and all the inhabitants of Timbo heard this, they were very sorry ; and on that account they beseech your Majesty not to take away Campbell from Sierra Leone ; but if your Majesty will leave Campbell in Sierra Leone, the Imam Abu Bakir will continue to open the road between Foutah and Sierra Leone.

“ Now, whatever the Christians of Sierra Leone write to you against Campbell, do not hear them, or pay any attention to it ; for it is a gross lie, and false. We swear to you, before God, that Campbell is making your colony to flourish and prosper.

“ To prove our love to this Governor, and regard for him, Imam Abu Bakir and all the natives of Timbo gave him a turban.

“ October 16, 1837.”

(Signed)

“ ABU BAKIR.”

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The present and future Prospects of our Indian Empire. By Captain S. E. WEST-MACOTT. London, 1838. Hooper.

This is an ably written pamphlet, and contains some sound and excellent reflections; but the author's strictures on the policy of our government in India are not such as will be generally assented to, and are not, in our opinion, borne out by the facts. The work has been made the subject of criticism in a paper which will appear in our next journal; we shall, therefore, abstain from further notice of it here.

Steam to India via the Red Sea and via the Cape of Good Hope. London, 1838. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THIS pamphlet comes from a partizan of the Comprehensive Scheme of Steam-communication with India. It contains no new facts whatsoever, and neither the reasoning nor the style is calculated to render much service to the cause. We subjoin, as a specimen of the latter, the opening sentences: "The present, it is admitted on all sides, forms a new era in the history of society. It is acknowledged that never was there so active a principle in operation throughout the several departments of the social edifice; that science never divulged itself in such immense theories, nor art ever displayed such energies in leading them to practical consummation. In illustration, it is only necessary to advert to steam. Of all the wonders of the age, this inevitably is the highest. Its capacity of universal agency—now to microscopic objects, now to designs of stupendous magnitude—while startling the mind to bewilderment, leads it forward to confess that, even of the miracles of the nineteenth century, it is that which best guarantees to it immortality."

A Course of Military Surveying; including Instructions for Sketching in the Field, Plan Drawing, Levelling, Military Reconnoissance, &c.; and embracing a variety of Information on other Subjects, equally useful to the Traveller and to the Soldier; also a particular Description of the Surveying Instruments commonly employed by Military Men in the Field, with Explanations of the Methods of using them, and Instructions for their Adjustment. With Plates and Diagrams. By MAJOR BASIL JACKSON, H. P. Royal Staff Corps, and Professor of Military Surveying at the Hon. East-India Company's Military College. London, 1838.

MAJOR JACKSON begins his Preface with this remark: "I know not whether writers in general, who seek to instruct others, are impressed with an idea that it is proper to write *above* their readers, with a view to elevate their minds; but certain it is, that few elementary works are found to answer the purpose for which they are intended." Major Jackson has certainly acted out his principles in this essay, which is remarkable for its simplicity and clearness. Educated at the Royal Military College, and having passed through an active career in that useful and scientific body, the Royal Staff Corps, few men could be found capable of writing more practically, and of clearing away the difficulties of young surveyors. We hesitate not to say, that any one, possessed of intelligence and assiduity, can, with the assistance of this work, make his way most readily to a practical knowledge of the subjects referred to, and we strongly recommend the work, not only to civil and military engineers, but especially to every young officer in the army. We also confidently recommend it to that large class of intellectual travellers who are led to wander through foreign countries, either for profit or pleasure, as a most effectual help in noting the remarkable features of a country. Major Jackson has, in fact, succeeded in producing the very work that was needed in this department of science.

The Natural History and Classification of Fishes, Amphibians, and Reptiles. By WILLIAM SWAINSON, F. R. S., L. S., &c. Vol. I. Being Vol. CIX. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1838. Longman and Co. Taylor.

WE have already borne testimony in favour of the principles on which Mr. Swainson has treated those branches of zoology which have formed the subjects of his

preceding volumes. He has now extended them to the classification of monocardian animals, and has given in this volume a view, at once concise, clear, and rational, of ichthyology, in which the errors of preceding naturalists, some of great name, are corrected; and this obscure province of the animal kingdom has more light cast upon it than in any former work. Mr. Swainson's personal experience and observation in different parts of the world, aided by his scientific skill, have enabled him to make this accession to natural science, which we are happy to see making such rapid advances in exploding errors, establishing facts, and settling principles and systems. The cuts, which are numerous, are neatly and accurately engraved.

A New Method of Learning to Read, Write, and Speak a Language in Six Months, adapted to the German: for the Use of Schools and Private Teachers. By H. G. OLLENDORFF, Professor of the German Language and Literature. London, 1838. Whittaker and Co.

THIS is a most valuable implement in the hands of teachers of German. The basis of Mr. Ollendorff's new method is laid in common sense, and we can strongly testify to the soundness of its theory and to its practical facilities. This book divests the study of German, hitherto so difficult, of all its terrors.

Rudiments of English Composition, designed as a Practical Introduction to Correctness and Perspicuity in Writing, and to the Study of Criticism. With copious Exercises. For the Use of Schools. By ALEXANDER REID, A.M. Edinburgh, 1839. Oliver and Boyd.

Mr. Reid has rendered a very acceptable service to letters by this little unpretending work, which no respectable school should be without, and which may be advantageously read for correction and improvement of style even by many who fancy they have nothing to learn in the art of composition.

A Book of the Passions. By G. P. R. JAMES, Esq. Illustrated with sixteen splendid Engravings, from Drawings by the most eminent Artists, under the superintendence of Mr. Charles Heath. London, 1839. Longman and Co.

THE passions of Remorse, Jealousy, Revenge, Love, Despair, and Hatred, are pourtrayed in this very elegant work by admirably-wrought tales, accompanied by illustrative engravings of great merit and beauty. Mr. James has shown in these fictitious narratives a power over the feelings, and a facility in unlocking the sacred source of tears, which place him in a conspicuous rank amongst romantic writers.

History of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. By S. A. DUNHAM. Vol. I. Being Vol. CX. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*, London, 1839. Longman and Co. Taylor.

SCANDINAVIAN history, which was a province almost deserted by the votaries of Clio, has lately attracted some able explorers. A short time back, we noticed the *Scandinavia, Ancient and Modern*, of Drs. Crichton and Wheatley, in the *Edinburgh Cabinet Library*, and we have now another history of the same countries from the pen of the author of the *History of Spain and Portugal*, in Dr. Lardner's collection. The present volume, in which Mr. Dunham pursues a different course from his competitors, is devoted to the early, dark, and mysterious periods of Scandinavian history, the wild and terrific fictions, the superstition, the feuds and wars, of the Northmen, and the dawn of government in those regions whose hardy tribes conquered and colonized so many countries. It is an entertaining volume, and the next, which is to treat of the religion and laws, the manners and opinions, of the Northmen, Mr. Dunham promises will be one of instruction.

The Architectural Magazine. No. LIX. Conducted by J. C. LONDON, F.L.S., H.S., &c. London. Longman and Co.

THIS number of the *Architectural Magazine*, completing the fifth volume, terminates the publication of the work, which, though conducted with so much ability, and so well adapted to cultivate and improve public taste in one of the most essential of the

fine arts, has expired for want of encouragement. Whilst we regret its unmerited fate, it is some consolation to think that five volumes of valuable criticism have been secured, "embracing every department of architecture, both as an art of design and taste, and as an art of construction." The object of this magazine was to render architecture popular. "The progress of architectural improvement," observes the able conductor, "no doubt depends in some degree on the progress which architects make in the knowledge of their art; but it depends much more on an increase of architectural taste on the part of the public." We are convinced that the practical utility of the work will, in time, greatly enhance its price.

The Church Magazine. No. I. London. Wertheim.

THIS new candidate for periodical patronage is devoted to the interests of the Established Church of England. It is cheap, and bids fair to be a formidable rival to the *Evangelical Magazine*.

Oliver and Boyd's New Edinburgh Almanac and National Repository for 1839. Edinburgh. Oliver and Boyd.

The Comic Almanac. London. Tilt.

BOTH excellent of their kind—*par et impar*; the first, the most comprehensive almanac ever published, embracing every species of information which falls within the scope of such a work, being, in fact, a directory as well as an almanac; the latter, as usual, full of fun, engrafted upon one of the gravest of subjects, proving the author's resources, as "a fellow of infinite mirth and most excellent fancy," to be inexhaustible.

The Railway Calendar for 1839.

THE Almanac forms a feature in this Calendar, which is printed on a large sheet; its contents relate principally to railways. There is a map of the railways throughout England, Ireland, and the south of Scotland; also a compendium of the different railway companies, the number of shares in each concern, the amount paid, offices, &c.; the times of starting of the trains on the different railways; fares, &c. &c. In short, it is a most useful work, and almost indispensable to the counting-house.

Horse-Emancipation, or the Abolition of the Bearing-Rein. By *Φίλωνας*, D.D. F.R.S., F.S.A. London. Ackermann.

THIS is a short address to owners and drivers of public and private vehicles, urging the disuse of the "ingeniously tormenting" bearing-rein for draught horses, on grounds which appear unanswerable. It is shrewd and caustic, though eccentric.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The following works are preparing for publication:—Operations carried on at Gizeh, in 1837; also an Account of a Voyage into Upper Egypt; by Colonel Howard Vyse. The Pyramids of Gizeh, from actual Survey and Admeasurement; illustrated with Notes; by J. E. Perring, Esq., Civil Engineer; with Sketches taken on the spot by J. E. Andrews, Esq. The Hieroglyphics on the Coffin of Mycerinus, found in the third Pyramid of Gizeh, with letter-press description.

Sir Robert Comyn, the Chief Justice of Madras, has written the "History of the Western Empire," beginning with Charlemagne, and going down to the final conquest of the Eastern Empire, and the overthrow of the Greek emperors.

Mr. A. Piquot, author of "Modern History," &c., announces for publication, by subscription, a History of the Caliphate of Bagdad, in two octavo volumes.

Baboo Juggonarrin Mookerjee, of Calcutta, has in the press of that Presidency an *Obidhan*, or Dictionary of the Bengalee language, upon a new and improved plan.

Mr. I. H. Moor, for some time Editor of the *Malacca Observer*, *Singapore Chronicle*, and *Singapore Free Press*, has announced, at Calcutta, a work entitled "Notices of the Indian Archipelago and Adjacent Countries," being a collection of papers relating to Borneo, Celebes, Bali, Java, Sumatra, Nias, the Philippine Islands, Sulu, Siam, Cochin China, Malayan Peninsula, &c., accompanied by Maps.

Mr. Charles Rocher, late of the Police Department of Van Diemen's Land, is about publishing a work on the Criminal Law of England, as applicable to that colony.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOI-DISANT PERTAB CHUND.

The following is the conclusion of the investigation before Mr. Samuells, the magistrate, in continuation from p. 8.

On the 5th day (Sept. 8th), Baboo Mohun Loll was examined.—I am darogah in the rajbarry of Burdwan. I was servant of the Rajah Pertab Chund, and was always near him; he got ill in the year 1227 B.S. with a fever; it was on the 5th of Poos; at times he appeared to be well, and again relapsed into his former state; the leaves of the castor tree were applied to his body, which used to turn hot and dry immediately: he went nowhere before the 11th, when the doctors, Burmanund Gosi and Jogut Kuberaj, seeing no more hope of life in him, observed, that he should go and perform the *Gunga jatra*. He was really ill, and did not merely pretend to be so. When he went to Umbeeka, he had no power of moving by himself. If he wished to walk, he was supported by two men. As the maharaja lay in the *dollan*, called the *bar dooaze*, a house with twelve gates, the doctor was sent for, who prescribed that leeches should be applied to his forehead and on the back of his head; however, Maharajah Tej Chunder, not having approved of the prescription, forbid the applying of them, in consequence (as he said) of Pertab's being very weak. I went to Umbeeka with the rajah, and was present with him there; his sickness increased at that place daily; he was taken to the river on the 21st Poos, at which time he was scarcely able to speak, being very weak. I performed the *unterjully*; he was alive when this was performed, but a little while afterwards died, calling on the name of his gods. Up to his death, I had hold of his great toes, and put them into the water. I am quite certain he died, and that it was no deception. After his death, I and Jugo Mohun Doobha were touching his body, and continued with our hands upon the corpse for about five or six Bengally hours, when his body became quite cold. We burnt the corpse; the face was not covered with any cloth; the priest, according to custom, applied fire to the pile; I was at about the distance of eight or ten cubits from it, when the fire was applied by the poorohit, and had a distant view of his countenance at the time; part of the skin of the corpse was burnt, and part was burning; the priest carried the

fire near the face of the body, then turned it round; this he did two or three times, and then set fire to the pile, which blazed instantly: when the pile was burning, I had a good view of the body; the corpse was consumed to ashes; I continued to see it until it was reduced to ashes. Myself, Jugo Mohun Doobha, and some khatries lifted the body, and placed it on the pile; the *ruttee* was not put along with the body. I have lifted up a great many corpses upon piles. If a corpse is taken up, it is like a piece of wood; but if a live body is lifted, its limbs move. The pile was about two cubits and a fourth, more or less; it was quite impossible for any one to make his escape from under the pile, it being not even a span above the ground; it was about five or seven cubits from the water. There was no person standing on the side of the river; there were a great many people on the other three sides of the pile; there were also about ten or twelve candles burning round it; from that light we were able to see at the distance of about twenty or twenty-five cubits; the light of the pile cast its reflection to a great distance upon the water, the people sitting on the bank above could plainly see the water; no person could have escaped from the pile in any direction without one having seen him. I have never seen the prisoner before. If Pertab Chund came before me I am sure I could make him out; his image is impressed on my heart and mind; the prisoner is not the Rajah Pertab Chund whom I burnt on the pile; there is some difference between him and the rajah, as between a king and a slave; no feature of the one corresponds with that of the other.

Cross-examined.—I was the darogah of Pertab Chund's cook-room; I received Rs. 10 a month; my business was to have immediately any dish that was wanted: I served twelve years in this capacity; after the death of Pertab Chund, I was made darogah of the hundred temples, and receive Rs. 10 a-month from the present rajah for my services. My ancestors were always called baboos, and used to be with Pertab day and night, for whenever he wished to eat or drink, I was obliged to give it to him. Bahadur Sing was the moosahib of Pertab; I can never forget that. I recollect when he was married, and even his first marriage; I do not recollect the day he married, nor even the year; but it is a long time ago. I remember the death of the Maha Rajah Tej Chunder. I left Burdwan in the year 1239, on the (M)

30th of Srabon, on the day of subhur, and he died on the 2d of Bhador, about two hours before night. All the doctors who attended Pertab are dead. Pertab never had a fever called the sweating fever. I have been to Calcutta with Pertab; when such was the case, Nundoo Baboo accompanied him in the capacity of cook-room darogah; he used to eat, drink, and go out for drives in the carriage. Whoever was darogah at the time Pertab went to Calcutta accompanied him; Kanaee Loll, the son of Bhodun Sing, was darogah before me, and after me came Nundoo Loll Baboo. After twelve at night, the pile was set fire to, and continued burning till the morning; when the pile was on fire we could see that there was a dead body burning in it. The people that went to witness the scene were people of Burdwan and Umbeeka, but mostly of the latter place. I know a servant of Pertab Chund's, named Aga Abbas; he was a jemadar and not a very confidential servant; he served the rajah for about one or two years; I could make him out if I saw him. He never slept in the rajah's room. I should know him if I saw him; one of his eyes appeared as if it were blind. Aga Abbas was produced, and deponent, after scrutinizing his features, said, "Yes, this is the man."

By the Court.—I did not go with the rajah to Moorshedabad; he must have gone a year or two before his death. Aga Abbas was discharged from the rajah's house, in consequence of several Mogul servants having quarrelled and fought with each other.

Moneylool Baboo, an old, blind, shapeless fellow, deposed.—I am a zemindar and merchant in the zillah of Burdwan, and a khatrie. I am fifty-eight years old. I live at Burdwan; I was with the Rajah Tej Chunder, in the month of Poos 1227; I was a servant of his. Pertab Chund, about the 5th or 6th of Poos, caught an ague fever. On the 11th he went to Umbeeka during the night. I went to see him when he was sick at Burdwan; to me his illness appeared such that he could not live. Gooroo Doss was told by the doctor to apply a hundred leeches; but he did not do so. Jogut Kuberaaj, Burmanund Gosi, and Ukauralee attended him; they are all dead. I followed the rajah to Umbeeka on the morning of the 12th: his illness increased there, and he was carried on a chair wherever he wished to go. I remained with him day and night, and so did the old rajah. I was perfectly sure that his illness was real, and no deception; he was my brother-in-law, and would never attempt to deceive me. On the 13th, he was extremely weak. Jogut Kuberaaj said that the young rajah must be

taken to the river side; at that time I saw the young rajah with my own eyes, and am perfectly certain he had not the power of moving. Myself and Burmanund Gosi took him down to the banks of the Ganges; he gave gifts by touching different things; and then the *unturjully* was performed; about ten ghurries after that he died. When he died I was not present, but in the tent. When the *ruttee* was being prepared, I went to the water. It is customary with us, when a person dies, to throw away his old cloth and dress him with a new suit. I saw the corpse dressed at the distance of one cubit; I did not particularly observe the features, but they had signs of death; there were candles burning, and by their light I could see the body very plainly. I am quite sure the rajah was then dead. After his death there was a pile erected. The face of the corpse was uncovered; there were about 2,000 or 2,500 spectators on the bank; there were a great many witnesses present; among these were Russunth Baboo, Bhyjoo Baboo, and several others. I am quite certain I saw the corpse put upon the pile; the poorohit first placed a *pindee* by the side of the corpse, and then applied fire to the face; he did it three times. I saw the corpse in the pile; I turned it with a stick, as long as the fire continued to burn; I saw the corpse entirely consumed; I am perfectly certain that it was Pertab's corpse that was burnt. It is impossible that any one could escape from the pile while it was burning. This is not the Rajah Pertab Chund; this is some impostor or drunkard; it is impossible the rajah can be alive.

Cross-examined.—I live at Burdwan, not in the rajbarry; I now live in the rajbarry at Chinsurah; I was the moshahib and darogah of *chotra daoree* to the old rajah at the time Pertab Chund was alive; I used to go and see him when he was sick with his father, who was at Umbeeka when his son was ill. I served the maharajah about fifteen or sixteen years before the death of Pertab Chund; no European doctor went to see him during his last illness. Pertab could speak during his illness, but very slow and indistinctly; none of his ranees went with him; the maharajah did. The ranees live unseen inside their apartments. I did not go with Tej Chunder to Culna, but heard that his ranees did not go along with him. Rajah Tej Chunder left Culna for Burdwan while the corpse was burning, I did not go to see it; he heard that his son was dead and went off; it was on the same night that Pertab died, and almost immediately after his death. I never had a quarrel with Pertab Chund; I had no employment at Umbeeka under him, neither did I ever have any under

the Maharaja Tej Chunder at that place I never told the maharajah that his son drank liquor, but he knew it himself.

By the Magistrate.—I served Tej Chunder six or seven months after the death of Pertab Chund. He never had the slightest doubt of his son's death. I had no doubt respecting the death of Pertab until the appearance of the prisoner.

Byrubnath Baboo, son of Kaseenath Baboo, deposed.—I have a zemindary. I knew Pertab Chund; he was taken ill in the month of P'ooos 1227. I was at Umbeeka; he came there on the 11th or 12th of the same month. I went once to see him during his illness; then he appeared to be very ill; he died on the 21st P'ooos; I was not present at his death. Every thing was performed according to custom. I was summoned as a khatree, and saw the corpse; when I arrived there the body was covered. After a short time the cloth was taken off, and I saw the corpse; I went near and had a sight of the features; I did not doubt at all that the raja was dead; I was perfectly confident that he was. Myself, Samchurn Baboo, Bussunth Baboo, &c. put the corpse upon the pile. When it was on the pile, the mouth and face were uncovered, and the purohit applied the fire to the face; I saw it done with my own eyes; I was quite sure that it was the corpse of Rajah Pertab Chund to which the fire was applied; four or five pieces of wood were placed upon the corpse, when the pile was set fire to; even then the body was visible; for about six ghurries we continued to see it; some persons stirred the corpse with poles. No one could escape from the pile without our knowledge. (The prisoner was shewn to him; he said,) I do not know this man; this man is not Pertab Chund whom I burnt; there is resemblance between them. If the young rajah was alive, his age would have been about forty-nine or fifty; the age of the prisoner appears to me to be thirty-six or thirty-seven years.

Cross-examined.—I was about twenty-two or twenty-three years of age when Rajah Pertab died; the prisoner appears to be younger than me; I have never seen him before to-day. When I burnt Pertab's corpse he was twenty-nine or thirty years old. He was my master; but I received a regular pension from the rajbarry; the Maharajah Tej Chunder used to give it to me, and so does the present Rajah, Matub Chund.

Jugo Mohun Doobba, questioned by the Court.—My name is Jugo Mohun; I am sixty-four years old; I serve at the rajbarry. I knew the Rajah Pertab Chund, son of Tej Chunder. I was appointed on the month of P'ooos 1227 by the rajah; I recollect the rajah's going to Umbeeka;

he went to Moorshedabad three or four times, and I saw him about ten times before the last; I know there was no deception, but that he really was very ill. The Rajah Pertab Chund is dead; I was present at the time. After his death, myself and Mohun Baboo remained with our hands on the corpse; Bussunth Baboo, Gosi Ram, and Burmanund Gosi, went to inform the old rajah of the death of Pertab; we were touching the body for about three or four hours; during that time it was quite cold, Bhyrub Baboo, Gosi Baboo, Mohun Baboo, and myself, lifted the corpse, and put it on the pile. I am quite sure it was a corpse that I put in the fire; the face was uncovered when it was placed in the *cheeta*; I knew it to be the features of the Rajah Pertab Chund; Gosi Ram applied fire to the face; I saw it with my own eyes; some pieces of wood were placed over the corpse when it was put into the *cheeta*, and yet the body could be seen quite plain. As long as the fire continued to burn, I saw the body; it was consumed to ashes by the morning; I am perfectly certain that it was the rajah's corpse that was burnt, and that there was no deception. It is impossible any one could escape from the pile without our being aware of it. If the Rajah Pertab Chund could come back, I should certainly be able to recognize him; the prisoner is not him.

Cross-examined.—I saw the rajah five years before he went to Culna; I was the jemadar of the rajbarry at Culna; I am now jemadar of the *dwaree* at Burdwan; I receive Rs. 7 a-month. When Pertab died, he was not in the water; he was not sitting in the chair; he was taken from the bed, and put on the ground; he was about twenty years of age when the *unterjuty* was performed. The prisoner is below forty years of age.

Nundoo Baboo deposed.—I live at Burdwan; am forty-five years of age, and serve in the rajbarry; khatree by caste. I knew Rajah Pertab Chund; I was present during his illness at Burdwan; he got ill on the 5th of P'ooos 1227; he had a shivering fever. When he got ill, I was with him day and night; it increased day by day. One doctor did come to see him; he desired that leeches should be applied to his head, but I refused to do it; Burmanund Gosi and Jogut Kuberaj, native doctors, attended him; it was on the 11th his fever had increased, and he was sent to Umbeeka. I followed the Rajah Pertab Chund to Umbeeka; when he arrived there, he had not the power of moving about. I always was in the habit of seeing him at that place; I saw the strength of the rajah decrease daily, and the fever prey upon him; the rajah died at Umbeeka; he is not alive;

I was present at the time of his death; I was sitting close to him when he died; I am quite sure there was no deception, and also that he died and was burnt. I saw the corpse on the pile; the face and neck were exposed; the *pindes* was given, and the fire applied. When I saw the corpse on the pile, I was perfectly certain that it was the body of the Rajah Pertab Chund; some logs of wood were placed on the body, and the corpse was plainly visible; the corpse was entirely consumed to ashes, and I am sure it was that of the Rajah Pertab; there could have been no deception in it; no one could have escaped from the pile, it was burning on all sides. If the real Pertab came again before me I should be able to make him out; I don't know who the prisoner is; I only saw him once before at a great distance; he is not the Rajah Pertab Chund; there is not the least resemblance between them; the Rajah Pertab was about twenty-nine when he died; the age of the prisoner cannot be more than thirty-four or thirty-five.

Cross-examined.—The age of the Rajah Pertab was twenty-nine; he was three years older than I was; I am forty-five; I only guess the prisoner's age; the *sirristadar* is about fifty. There is a connexion between myself and Pran Baboo. I was formerly *bukshi*, or paymaster, and have now got charge of the gardens. Busunth Loll is my uncle; I live out of the rajbarry; the European doctor, that came to attend Pertab, came in the evening, and stopped about twenty minutes, then went away; he was not bled all the time he was ill. I went to Moorshedabad with Pertab; it was about two or three months before his death; he led a wild life; he used to drink wine; he did not pay much attention to the business of the *zemindarry*; his father did all that; I was as wicked as him; I was his *moosahib*, and drank, &c. &c. I can't say that he had any particular friends; people came for a day, and went away again; he used to go to gentlemen's houses; but I am not sure whether they were his particular friends. I never saw Pran Kisto Havildar with Pertab Chund.

Sixth Day, September 11.

Mr. Shaw addressed a letter to Mr. Samuells, which he considered in the light of a threat, and told Mr. Shaw that, after that letter had been addressed to him as a public officer, he did not think he ought to suffer him to act for the defendant. Enclosed was a letter, which was a copy of one addressed to Dwarkanath Tagore by Mr. Samuells, which, he said, could only have been procured surreptitiously. Mr. Shaw apologized, and the matter concluded.

Mr. P. P. P. — My house is at Jessore; I have seen Rajah Pertab Chund;

he is dead; I have heard so: I was at Nuddea at the time; I don't know Kisto Loll Bhattacharjee, but I know Kisto Loll Paura; here he is (pointing to the prisoner); he is my female cousin's son. I know the prisoner; his name is Kisto Loll Paura; he is the son of Sham Loll Paura; I have not seen him for the last five or six years; he was then a oomadwar in the courts of Krishnaghur and Burdwan; he never before did any work, but I heard he obtained a purvannah to act as darogah of Santipore. When at Burdwan, he lived at the house of Ram Churn Mitter, a *mohorir*, in the collector's office at that place; he is yet alive; Ram Churn, I heard from the prisoner's father, had left his house; but where he went to I am not able to say. Sham Loll Paura died about a year and a-half ago; he had no lauds, but a small house, which now belongs to one Burmanund; Kisto had three brothers, Gour Loll, Roop Loll, and another; the two last are dead; Roop Loll died at home; his mother also died about a year ago. Prisoner had some relations, some maternal uncles, viz. Seebpersaud, Mudden Tewaree, Fukeer Tewaree, and Soroop Tewaree; he has no other connexions alive; his mother's name was Munna.

Cross-examined.—I have not seen the prisoner about five or six years; I since saw him coming out of the jail; I knew him a child; he resided ten or twelve years in the same village with myself; his father then came to Krishnaghur, and afterwards lived at Burdwan with me; from these circumstances I know him to be Kisto Loll Paura. When I saw prisoner five or six years ago, he could not have been more than twenty-five or twenty-six, and now I consider him to be about thirty years of age; he is of the Kunaj Bramin caste; he had an image of Kalee in his house, where people came to pray, and exclusive of this employment he used to repeat *muntras* in the ears of persons. When this man went about as the Rajah of Burdwan, his brothers accompanied him; I know they went with him, having seen them at Bancoora; I saw prisoner there also; it is now about two years ago; I have had no intercourse with him for the last five years; when I saw him at Bancoorah, I recognized him as Kisto Loll Paura; I did not tell any body so, because I was not acquainted with any one there; prisoner was then in jail at Bancoorah. I went there in the year 1243, as an oomadwar in the Magistrates' Court. Mr. Elliott was then magistrate; it was the month of Bysack or Joistee; I did not stop long there, not being able to get employment. I did not mention the circumstances connected with Kisto Loll Paura to the magistrate of that district; I don't recollect having

seen Mr. Shaw there I took no notice whether the magistrate was ready to receive any information regarding the prisoner. He used to speak the native language; I can't say who taught him Persian; he can write both Persian and Bengalee; I do not know whether he was able to speak English, but I heard so; from the age of fourteen he applied himself day and night to reading and writing; he was qualifying himself for service; I don't know exactly for what kind of employment, but probably for a darogahship, nazirship, or sheristadarship; I am not able to say who were his masters; there was only one school at Mooktadar, where two or three children received instruction. Sham Loll Paura did not exactly live there; he went now and then, and lived with us a month or two. The prisoner had no house at Mooktadar; he used to reside with his grandfather, who belongs to our family; his name was Ram Kutten Tewaree; he was my uncle, my father's brother. I am only acquainted with the Bengalee and Hindu dialects; I know nothing of either English or Persian. I do not know whether Kisto Loll ever went to Lahore, but I heard he was released from here and went to Calcutta; I can't say how many years it is now since he left Mooktadar; it is a long time ago; there was no such a person as a *mundul* there, and no other families of respectability besides ourselves; from Mooktadar he went to Gowarry Krishnaghur. I don't remember when he went there; he went to Gowarry when he was about ten or twelve years old; I cannot say in what year he went; I sometimes went to see his family when they resided at that place; but seldom stopped with them for more than five days; Gowarry is sixteen or seventeen *koss* from Mooktadar; prisoner's house at Gowarry was on the banks of Khurree Nuddee; the distance is one-half or three-fourths *koss*. I don't know whether his father made any search after him when he absconded; I don't know who is now in possession of the property of Sham Loll Paura; I am not sure whether any attempts were made to find prisoner after the death of Roop Loll, his last brother; neither do I know whether the property was sold. I have not seen his father four or five years, nor any other of his relations. I mentioned to nobody that he was at Bancoorah; I saw his brother there, but could not communicate with him, as he was confined with prisoner in the jail. His uncles are living at Mooktadar; I have not seen them for the last three years, in consequence of my being employed. I now live at Umbeeka; I have been there for about a year and a-half; before that I was an oomadwar with Kissen Chund Baboo,

the dewan of the Salt Mahal at Kosee Jora; I was two years with him; I was not with him when I went to Bancoorah, but before that, after leaving Bancoorah; I have principally lived at Umbeeka, but once went to Moorshedabad. I am not the son of a beggar; my father left some property, and upon that I live; my father is dead. I was a goomastah for two years and a-half in Mr. Ewart's factory at Jessore, on the banks of Barma river, called Murja; I also served Kissen Chund as a writer; after the death of Mr. Ewart, the *kootee* was sold, and I was discharged. The agents of the factory were Kalce Koomar Tagore and Chundro Koomar. After the death of Mr. Ewart, their naib, Bogowan Havildar, seized the property; he is still there; Mr. Ewart had three factories, but had nothing to do with them. Kissen Chund Baboo, I hear, died in the course of my travels after service. I have visited Burdwan; I never had any thing to do with the rajbarry; when I returned from Bancoorah I passed by Burdwan; I never told Pran Baboo nor Mhatab Chunder what I knew of the prisoner; I never told any body about it. I have not come voluntarily; I have been subpoena'd by the Court, and was sent for by the darogah; until I came here I never told any person that the prisoner was Kisto Loll Paura. Kisto Loll spoke the dialect of the people of Nuddee pretty well. I am acquainted with the pundit of the Adawlut at Umbeeka; I don't know his name, but he is called Judge Pundit; I don't know any other respectable person at that place, except Bisoonath Sircar; he had a little house, and there I used to live; he is connected with Muhulla Dwaree; the thannah there is called Umbeeka thannah. Bisoonath Sircar is alive. I have no employment now; I am still an oomadwar.

The Rev. William James Deer sworn.—I am a missionary at Krishnaghur; I removed to that place in 1832. I had opportunities of becoming acquainted with Kisto Loll Paura; his father, Sham Loll, came to see me, and asked me for a recommendation, in order to enable him to get a darogahship. I gave him one to Mr. George Battie, then acting magistrate, who told me that the person I had recommended was not a fit person for the office; that his amlahs had told him that Sham Loll was the leader of a gang of robbers. His visits were so frequent, that I desired he would no more call on me. I saw Kisto Loll in 1832, and no more before I left this country for England, which I did in 1833. I had no means of knowing what became of Kisto Loll. I returned from England in 1835, but when prisoner came to this place, two persons came from Pran Baboo to

me, desiring that I would go and identify the prisoner, and begged that I should do so for old acquaintance sake; he offered me travelling expenses, but I told him I did not like to interfere in such a troublesome case, but as a friend of theirs I promised to let them know; I sent, therefore, one of my servants to Sham Loll. Kisto's father told me that his son was absent; after fifteen days had elapsed, I sent word again to Sham Loll, who replied, that if the padre wishes to see my son, let him see him himself.

Questioned by the Magistrate.—I recollect Kisto Loll very well; I have examined the prisoner; I do not know who he is; according to my recollection he is not Kisto Loll; Kisto Loll was much fairer than he is; it is now six years since I last saw him, and he might have changed; he used to dress like court amlahs; he was about the same size as the prisoner, but his features appear to me to be quite different; he used to dress his hair like a woman; he had a high forehead. Mr. Krookeeburgh told me that he came to Hooghly for judicial aid; I know when he returned; he told me he was called to see the prisoner, who called himself Pertab Chund, and from the effect of that meeting he was convinced that it was the same person whom he saw at Sham Loll's house in Gowarry Krishnagur.

Mr. Morton moved an objection to the deposition of Mr. Krookeeburgh, as he was not present.

Mr. Samuells said, that when the evidence of a person is not procurable, it was as well to be acquainted with what he had said in the presence of himself, the reverend gentleman, and a Mr. Walker.

Examination of Mr. Deer continued.—I cannot swear that the prisoner is not Kisto Loll Paura; the idea that I have of his features is, that they differ much from those of the prisoner at the bar. A great many of the natives visit me.

Cross-examined.—I came out in 1819. My recollection of the features of persons is not very good; I have been mistaken sometimes, but not so much as to take one man for another. I now judge from the features of the prisoner, and not merely from the complexion. Kisto Loll was much thinner than prisoner; from what I heard from Mr. Krookeeburgh, I think he had opportunities of becoming acquainted with prisoner.

By the Magistrate.—Kisto Loll was neither poor nor rich; he had what you call a middling life. I think a native would recognize a native countenance better than an European would.

Paul Christian, son of Gour Mohun Chuckerbutty, living at Gowarry Krishnagur, in zillah Nuddea, twenty-eight years old, the Church Missionary Society

catechist, examined.—In the year 1833, in the month of January, I went to live at Gowarry Krishnagur. I do not know Kisto Loll Paura, but I am acquainted with one Kisto Loll Brimmacharee; his father is called by some Sham Loll, and by some Shamondo Brimmacharee. I do not know what profession he used to follow; but he had an image, and those who came to worship used to give him something; besides, he received from every boat that arrived there 1½ seer of goods, also what he got from amlahs when they made *ponjah*. He desired me and Mr. Krookeeburgh to explain the Scriptures to his son; for that purpose he took both of us, and Moish Pundit, to a room to the west of his takoor-house; he desired us to argue with his son, and he would be very glad to hear us. We, therefore, began to converse upon the Scriptures; after about a couple of hours' conversation, the padre told us, that he had not discovered the religious principles of Kisto Loll, but that we should go the next day again, and so we did. I saw him three times with the padre, and I saw him four times myself; I saw him seven times altogether. After the death of Sham Loll, a proclamation was issued by the magistrate to the effect, that if Kisto Loll did not come forward to claim the property left by his father, it would be forfeited. I have some recollection of the features of Kisto Loll; the prisoner appears to me to be Kisto Loll, but his cheeks look a little fuller than Kisto Loll's were; when I saw him at Krishnagur, he had a beard, and used to wear his hair like a woman; and when I saw him at the Hooghly jail, he had beard on; he has now no beard, but yet I believe him to be Kisto Loll Brimmacharee. When I saw him at the jail, I thought him like Kisto Loll; I told the commissioner that I thought the prisoner like Kisto Loll, but that I could inform him positively in the course of ten days. Moish Chunder asked him if he had not had an interview with him at *jail Moverly*; he laughed, and replied, "It was when I was in another form." I reminded him of what he said; his face turned pale immediately. The commissioner desired him to tie his hair like a woman; but this he did not comply with. I find prisoner little stouter than before, and little darker, otherwise I really think him to be the same person whom Shamondo Brimmacharee pointed out to me as his son. His religion is Brimmacharee; but at Krishnagur, I heard that his family title was Paura. I saw him at Krishnagur in the latter part of 1833, or the beginning of 1834; I did not see him after that for about two years; I afterwards went to the jail with the commis-

sioner; a very little change takes place in the recollection after a lapse of two years.

Cross-examined.—I saw prisoner at the jail in 1836; his face was thin, now it is stout, and no muscles in it; at the jail I found his features somewhat altered to what I saw him at Krishnagur, and darker. If it is him, however, he is somewhat changed to when he was in the jail. I can swear that this is the Kisto Loll whom I saw at Krishnagur; he is not very much altered to what he then was; I cannot exactly say that he knows English, but I believe he understands it, from the circumstance that when Mr. Krookeburgh told me in English that he could not make out what principles Kisto Loll entertained, he smiled. Moish Pundit was three times present with me when I saw Kisto Loll, but when I saw him four times myself, he was not with me; I can't say whether Moish Pundit is dead or alive, for it is three months since I received a letter that he was at Burdwan. I am sure that Moish Pundit did not die; four or five years ago there was a Moish at Krishnagur, who is dead, but he was called Judge Pundit. When I saw prisoner at the jail, I told the commissioner he was exactly like Kisto Loll. No question was put to me, therefore I did not exactly say that he was Kisto Loll, but I now swear that he is the same person whom Shamondo presented to us as his son. At that time his dress was different; he then wore a *guroar*, but he is now dressed like a zemindar. I have never seen to this day among Bengalees two persons the very like of each other. I can't say how old Kisto Loll was when I saw him in 1833, but suspected him to have been about thirty-two or thirty-three years; when I saw him at the jail, I believe he was about thirty-five years of age. I cannot exactly say when Kisto Loll disappeared, but I heard that the circumstance occurred in 1834. I do not know that any search was made for him; the proclamation from the Court was made after the death of Shamondo Brimmacharee. I never mentioned any thing to any native. Before I went to Krishnagur, I was a catechist at Burdwan; I was about three years there; I lived at a place called Kanie Patshull; I lived at my own house; I was a short time under Mr. Deer, and after that under Mr. Whiteburgh; in the month of January 1833, I left Burdwan and went to Krishnagur; I was nine months at Calcutta, learning Greek at the Church Seminary; I was there in the year 1833. I can't say what respectable inhabitants of Krishnagur were acquainted with Kisto Loll; I told the commissioner that in ten days I would let him know every thing connected with Kisto Loll; but I was not called upon.

I never said any thing to him; I do not remember in what month I visited the jail; after I came out of the jail, I heard that the judge had confined the maharajah for six months; there were present with me in jail Moish Pundit and some gentlemen; there were also the commissioner and the magistrate (pointing to Mr. Samuells and Dr. Wise); the commissioner sent for me, but he did not tell me for what reason, he only shewed me the prisoner. Kisto Loll lived on the west of his father's room; I do not know how long he lived there. When I first arrived at Krishnagur, he lived in that house. We go to preach the Gospel to all men. I have visited many others for the same purpose that I did Kisto Loll. I frequent the amlahs' houses, the streets, bazars, &c. for the same purpose. I do not know the exact month in which I saw Kisto Loll at Krishnagur, but I believe it was in the latter end of 1833, or the commencement of 1834.

Seventh Day, September 19.

Ram Gopaul Baboo deposed.—I live at Burnuggur; I am thirty-two years of age; I have been at Nuddea twenty years. I have seen Kisto Loll Brimmacharee there, when he was at school; I was there with him in a place called Gowarry; I likewise frequently saw him at Sham Loll's takoor-barry, at the time Mr. Turnbull was judge of the district; I also saw him when he was our oomadwar; after this I did not notice him for some time. I recollect the appearance of Kisto Loll; the prisoner has the likeness of him; I believe him to be the same; he had a beard when I saw him at Calcutta; after he left Nuddea I saw him twice in the former place; Mr. Graham was present at one of the interviews I had with him, as also Dr. Fuller. I told Mr. Graham that, before I heard his voice, I had a doubt in my mind, as to whether he was Kisto Loll; but afterwards, having heard him speak, all my doubts vanished. I have met Sham Loll during the last five or six years; his house is close to mine. After I met Kisto the first time at Calcutta, he would not speak to me; upon which his father told me not to be angry, that he would come round, and likewise that he was soon to become rajah; after this Sham Loll died. Sham Loll, previous to this, told many people that his son was to be rajah. There was a Brahmin in the Brimmacharee's house, who was a great friend of his. He told him strong measures had been taken to secure a rajahship for his son, and that it would be advantageous to both if he succeeded, and that deponent should be made dewan. Kisto had two brothers, one expired in the year 1832 or 1833, the other left his house along with his brother Kisto, not

having succeeded in his oomadwarship; I left off attending the courts, but used to stop in his *takoorbarry*, and eat nothing but ghee and honey. On my asking him once, why he discontinued going as an oomadwar, he replied, "I have had a good deal, and have not succeeded. I now intend devoting myself to the worship of Kalee." I used sometimes to allow Kisto's mother two rupees a month; but don't remember how long I continued doing so. When I first saw him at Calcutta, I sent information that two baboos had come to see him from Mirzapore. Then I was questioned by some people regarding Kisto Loll; some time after he himself came out and sat down in a larger hall, and which was in the house; seeing him I sat on his right-hand in a chair, seeing which he left the apartment and went to another. It was either Coilais, Debrah, or Sreenanth Baboo, came, and said they had something particular to intimate to me, but I told them there was no necessity for it, and returned to our homes; from this circumstance I became suspicious, and mentioned to Dr. Fuller, that I thought he was Kisto Loll. When that gentleman went to Calcutta, to send his wife to England, he lived with Mr. Graham, and told him the same thing; there was a house near the Fouzdaree Balakhanna, in which Kisto lived.

Questioned by Mr. Morton.—I live at Burranuggur. I was once the darogah of the tax-gathering under Government; I was suspended in the year 1833 by Mr. Lane Magniac; I was not restored to the same employment, but was placed under the superintendent; I was fully acquitted of the charge, and an order was passed that I should obtain the first vacancy; the order was passed by Mr. Martin. I have had no employment since that, but have a great deal of business to do; I made a petition, and an order was passed, that when an employment should be vacant, I should be employed in the office. I bought the mahal of Koorur Harreenath, in the sale at the collector's office, for Rs. 95,000; and another of Rs. 69,595; the sureties are Tokennath Mookerjee, Bamun Das, &c. All the *bundo busts* of the mahals that I make are my profits, which amount to Rs. 4,305 and Rs. 22,000. When Kisto Loll returned after five years, I did not associate with him as before. His father expired in October or December; I arrived at Krishnagar about two or three days before his death; his property is now in possession of Government, having been attached by a proclamation. At the time this proclamation was issued, I mentioned my suspicions regarding Kisto Loll; I did not state it publicly, but among my own friends. When I first saw prisoner at

Calcutta, I suspected him to be Kisto Loll, but then I did not hear his voice; when he went into the house, I could not see him properly; but found I could not get a free intercourse with him in consequence of many other people being there; I therefore asked *Rooksut* from him. I was astonished that he came there as a rajah: it is not only from his voice but his features also that made me think he was Kisto; but until I heard his voice I could not decide; for two features may be alike, and so might voices. When I saw Kisto, I told him that Brimmacharee was dead, and a proclamation was issued regarding his property. On my mentioning to the gentlemen that this is Kisto Loll, he said, "Can such a thing be, that a dead man could come to life again?" I was very well acquainted with Sham Loll; Kisto has no relation now living; there is another Brimmacharee in the place where he lived, who performs the *Kalee shiva*.

Rada Kissen Bysack deposed.—I am khazanchee of the general treasury; the prisoner is the Rajah Pertab Chund; he told me that he is; after making great inquiries, I ordered him money for his expenses; I did so, believing him to be the Rajah Pertab Chund; I have advanced about Rs. 16,000 in the last two years; but I can't say exactly what I have given; it may be 3, 4, or 5,000 rupees. Besides the 16,000; I have not made an account of how much I lent him to carry on his law-suit; I hold receipts and acknowledgements for the sum of Rs. 2,500; I have a bond of Rs. 16,000, and not more; there is no bond in my son's name.

The Magistrate told the Counsel, that other bonds were in his possession to the immense amount of nearly two lacs of rupees!

Cross-examined.—I did not from the prisoner's statement believe him to be the Rajah Pertab Chund, but from the inquiries I made regarding his identity; neither did I advance him any money on his statements; the money that I gave him was a loan and not a gift; and if I can get it back, well; if not I cannot help it. I have formerly lent money to gentlemen, and have generally lost a great part of it; there is as much chance of my getting back the money I lent prisoner as from any other gentleman; I have always received either bonds, hand-notes, receipts, &c. for the money I lent. When Dr. Halliday told me that prisoner was the real Pertab Chund, I lent the money. I have seen General Allard; he is now in Runjeet Singh's country; I believed that prisoner was Pertab from what that gentleman told me; the general said that he saw him at Lahore, and that he was the son of

the Rajah of Burdwan; he desired me to take care of him, and said that, should any inquiries be made regarding him, he (General Allard) would answer; he did not mention how many years before he went to England he saw prisoner at Lahore. General Allard was twenty or twenty-five days at Calcutta before I saw him. I knew the Rajah Gopee Mohun Deb; he is dead; he told me that one of his servants served the prisoner, and he was sure he was Pertab Chund. I know of cases of people who left their houses and went away, but they always came back after some time; my brother is an instance, having gone away and returned after some time. When Pertab went away, I heard nothing about it, but on his return I saw him; I wondered that he should come after so long; the rules of the slasters prescribe that people should go sometimes and return again.

By the Magistrate.—How can dead men go where they like? It is, I know, customary for live men to go. If prisoner told me that he was Kisto Loll Brimmacharee, I would never have given him Rs. 16,000; my money certainly will be lost, if he cannot obtain the Burdwan estate; if he succeeds in his suit, and obtains the estate, I shall get a great name.

Moish Pundit deposed—I lived at Krishnagur altogether nine years; I don't recollect in what years; I was under Mr. Becher, as teacher of the Missionary school; afterwards I gave instructions to Mr. Krookeburgh in the Bengalee dialect. I have seen Kisto Loll, the son of Sham Loll Brimmacharee; I saw him when Mr. Krookeburgh went to argue on points of religion; he told me he met with one Brimmacharee, and that I must go with him and become interpreter to him; the name of the person to whose house we went was Sham Loll Brimmacharee; he became alarmed, and desired us to talk to his son, who, he said, was better acquainted with the Sanscrit. I recollect having seen Kisto before; so I told the prisoner; he replied, not in this but in some other state of existence. When I saw him at Burdwan, he wore plain clothes; when I saw him at his house, he was dressed like a Brimmacharee, with coloured clothes, and hair tied. I saw him in this dress three or four days with Mr. Krookeburgh; we afterwards went three or four days more; there were present in the prison at the interview I had with prisoner, Mr. Walter, commissioner, Paul Christian, Dr. Wise, and a captain, whose name I don't well recollect; I saw him again yesterday, and to-day; the prisoner is Kisto Loll Brimmacharee.

Cross-examined.—I saw Kisto Loll altogether six or seven times at Krishnagur; it is now five or six years since

I last saw him at that place. I can swear that the prisoner is the same person; he is now turned a little stouter, but his features are exactly the same. It is now four days since I was at Burdwan; I never made a petition of any sort to the prisoner, neither have I made any to a person by the name of Rajah Pertab Chund; I never presented any petition. I did not see the prisoner at Calcutta; I have not seen him at the Fouzdarree Balakhana either. My house is not at Nuddeah; I live at Rajpoor, near Burdwan; we have been living there for these seven or eight generations. I have no employment now; I have nothing to do with the rajbarry; I have no connexion with it; I do not go there now. It is several years since I have been there.

Ram Chund Mitter deposed—I live in the zillah of Burdwan. I do not know any person called Kisto Loll Paura, but I have seen one by the name of Kisto Loll Brimmacharee; he came to my place and remained about two or two months and a-half; he quarrelled with his father, and therefore came about seven or eight days; his younger brother, Gour Loll, came in search of him; he came again once after this, and remained fifteen or sixteen days, when he came as a *sumnava-see* there; a Brahmin was along with him; as we respected his father, so we did him. I saw him in the year 1242; he was like a Brimmacharee, and had a beard on. The day I went to see him, there were no less than 5,000 people with him; there was a rumour amongst these people that the Chota Rajah was come; after that I saw him no more; but I now behold him standing opposite, the identical Kisto Loll Brimmacharee.

Cross-examined.—I never saw him before I lodged with him for two or three months previous to this. His father used to come to my place; it was shortly before the *poogah* that I saw him. It is now about three years when he was living at Krishnagur; he went by the name of Kisto Loll; he did not say himself that he was Pertab Chund; I do not know why he hid his name. I once went to him, and he said, "What is the *khuber*?" I said the Rajah Pertab was come; he then turned me away from there; he said nothing, but went away the next day. I know that Kisto Loll was assuming the name of the Rajah Pertab; he did not tell me to keep the thing a secret. I knew Kisto Loll, and, of course, knew that he assumed the title of the rajah; no one said that the prisoner was Kisto Loll. I advised him because people said that he was the rajah; every one said that the Chota Rajah is come. I told my brother that I thought the supposed Rajah Pertab Chund was Kisto Loll; his name was

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Joguth Narain Mitter; he has never been in the service of prisoner; he did not serve Pertab Chund; my brother saw Kisto Loll when he was in my house in the year 1238 and 41; he knew how to write Bengalee.

Dwarkanauth Tagore deposed—I was very intimately acquainted with the Rajah Pertab Chund; when he first came to Calcutta, he resided at a house in a lane next to my house; I was then introduced to him; it was after the battle of Waterloo, at the time of the illumination for the general peace. I accompanied him to the Government-house. Since then he often came to Calcutta, and I always met him. On one of his visits to that place, he lived with the Rajah Gopee Mohun Deb; he came several times to my house and my friend Rammohun Roy's. I entertain a tolerably good recollection of his features. I don't know who the prisoner is; for he is not Pertab Chund; I say so upon the ground of his features not corresponding with the rajah's. Pertab did not fear Pran Baboo; he looked upon him as a slave of his. I certainly knew Gooroo Dos; he was appointed dewan of the rajah at my recommendation; he is now dead. I heard of Pertab almost every day when he was ill, and was about to go and see him, when the death of my aunt happening at the same time prevented my doing so. I heard that he was very ill, and that the old rajah would not permit an English doctor to see him; I heard that he was poisoned by a Bengalee. Pertab died of a fever. I saw him a year before his death. I am acquainted with what sort of disposition he had; he was neither superstitiously nor religiously inclined; he never appeared to feel any remorse for the mode of life he was pursuing; he was not of a description to go on a pilgrimage. Tej Chunder was a pensioner of his; the first time I heard that Pertab was not dead, was when this impostor (pointing to the prisoner) made his appearance. I am not at all acquainted with Pran or the present rajah; our house is acting as attorney in behalf of Rance Bussant Koonree. So far from being afraid of Pran, he presented a petition to the Judge of Burdwan, insinuating every thing against me. I wish he was turned out of the Burdwan gudgee, and some one put in his stead. I assisted Pertab's wives against Tej Chunder. If the real Pertab was alive, I would give him five lacs of rupees out of my private purse for the purpose of carrying on his suit; nothing would make me so happy as to see Pertab again. When Mr. Turton first told me about the prisoner, he wished very much that I should come to see him at Hoogly jail. I told him that it was impossible for me to believe that Pertab was yet alive. I gave a few ques-

tions to Mr. Turton to put to the prisoner, which, as I said, if he could answer, I might be induced to call and see him. I was informed that he could not reply to them, and from what I saw of him in the Supreme Court, I am convinced that he is not Pertab.

Cross-examined.—I was standing near the prisoner at the Supreme Court. I never consented to have any intercourse with him; I almost made up my mind before I saw him that he was not Pertab, and after seeing him my belief was strengthened. The prisoner, on being asked at the Supreme Court, pointed me out as Dwarkanauth Tagore; but I could not point him out as Pertab; the question was put to him at my particular request; I supposed, when I suggested it, he would not be able to point me out; I was very confident on that occasion that I would not be known, because I did not know the man. I may have forgotten the appearance of a person; but a man like Pertab it is impossible to forget. I am a good deal altered since the battle of Waterloo, but my friends would make me out after twenty years; if Pertab was alive, he would be able to do so. But the prisoner did not do it. (A pause) My intimacy with Pertab Chund lasted four or five years. I saw him whenever he came to Calcutta, and nowhere else. I was very intimate with him; he appointed a dewan of all his business at my recommendation; he was not at all superstitious; he laughed at all superstitions. I dare say he had a good many sins to repent of. He once came to Calcutta at the time of the battle of Waterloo; sometime after that he came and stopped at Short's bazar; at other times he resided at Rammohun Roy's garden. Mr. Stuart, member of Council, was a friend of Pertab's; the only person he visited at Calcutta was the Rajah Gopee Mohun Deb; he would not go anywhere else, it was beneath him. Sreenath Baboo and Ramdhone Banerjee were both friends of his; I don't know whether he knew Pran Kissen Holder. He could not be very intimate with Sreenath Baboo; his father was a servant of Rajah Tej Chunder; he treated him as a servant. Sreenath was obliged to give him *nuzzur*, which no other person would; I advanced money for the rancee's case in the Supreme Court, but never lost by doing so; I took care to secure it. In Burradant Roy's case, I made a bargain with Government to get a third of the estate. In this case, Joynarain Chunder, Rada Kissen Bysack, and Govind Chund, came to me, to ask me to assist prisoner; but I replied it was a *jai* case, and would have nothing to do with it. When Rada Kissen Bysack asked my advice regarding prisoner, I said he was an impostor; on hearing which, he became very angry.

On the 20th September, the inquiry concluded (as mentioned in p. 8), by the committal of the prisoner for trial before the zillah judge.

RARITY OF AIR IN THE HILLS.

Mr. Batten, C. S., in a recent visit to the Niti pass, in the Himalayan range, says: "The rarity of the air along the high road to Dápa (nearly 17,000 feet) was perfectly awful. My Dandi people would not go on, but returned to the west of the pass. One man accompanied me, and he and I went groaning along, at a snail's pace, on a level, and yet in great agony: *angina pectoris* I now consider nothing in comparison. The Niti Bhotias regularly educate for the endurance of this air (*bish ke hawá*), and some cannot learn to bear it during their whole life. At Dápa, I am told that in the morning and evening people feel it most, and an universal headache prevails. I felt the pain most at my chest, and suffocation seemed to threaten me at every step. I found the ammonites lying about in hundreds.—*Journ. A. S., April.*

UPPER ASSAM.

We are happy to be able to announce, that the fertile territory of Upper Assam, ceded to Poorunder Sing, has now been resumed. The misrule of Poorunder Sing, too plainly developed in the misery of his subjects, has constrained the Government to annex the country to the British dominions. The engagement which he made with us was never respected; the tribute he was bound to pay fell repeatedly into arrears, owing to his own inattention to business on the one hand, and his profligate expenditure on the other; and the country has now been delivered from the hands of those who spread wretchedness and desolation through it. The newly acquired territory will be divided into two sections, and placed under the direction of Lieut. Brodie and Capt. Veitch, and it will now enjoy the same chance of improvement with the Lower Province.—*Friend of India.*

BAPTISM.

We yesterday witnessed the interesting spectacle of the baptism, at the Circular Road Chapel, of seven young females, and five young men, all natives, who have thus publicly been admitted into the pale of the Christian church. Portions of the service were conducted by two of the native brethren—one a convert from Hinduism, and the other a proselyte from Mohummudanism. The former gave out the hymn with which the service commenced, and offered up a very impressive prayer, with which it closed.

The Rev. W. Yates, after putting se-

veral questions to the female candidates for baptism, to which they readily replied, descended into the pool, and, commencing with the young men, baptized the whole. The ceremony was performed with much decency.—*Comm. Adv., October 2.*

THE ADAWLUT JUDGES.

The Judges of the Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut have, it would appear, been each individually vested with the full power formerly exercised by these courts in their joint capacity; and any order that may be passed by any judge in any case, civil or criminal, is final as far as it regards the proceedings connected with it in this country, unless he chooses to refer it himself to a second judge. The aggrieved party has no remedy. If he petitions the court in its joint capacity, they must not receive any petition impeaching the decision of any member of their court, and the Government will not, we believe, interfere in the matter, in order to uphold the integrity of the Sudder and Nizamut Court. So there is no appeal unless the person can take his case to England, to be heard before the Queen in Council, and the only exception in criminal practice is, where capital sentences have been awarded, it requires the coinciding voice of two judges before any criminal can be put to death.—*Beng. Hurk., Sept. 29.*

DISPENSARIES IN THE N. W. PROVINCES.

Dispensaries are, or are to be, established at Agra, Delhi, and Cawnpore, and existing institutions (*i. e.* native hospitals) at Moorshedabad and Bareilly, are to be remodelled on the new plan—that is, of having dispensaries with six or eight beds for surgical cases. In the lower provinces, dispensaries are to be established at Moorshedabad, Patna, Dacca, and Chittagong; at the three former the native hospitals will probably only be remodelled.—*Corbyn's Indian Journ.*

THE BANKS.

Bank of Bengal.—Capital, Co.'s Rs. 75,00,000, in shares of 1, 2, 3, and 4,000 rupees.

Shares in this bank stand nominally at Rs. 3,100 premium; it has at present a capital of sixty-one lacs unemployed. The published operations of the institution for the last three months only shew a divisible profit of about Rs. 9 12 as. per cent. per annum. There are various speculations as to the probable cause of the falling off of the working of this bank, but it is impossible to come to any correct conclusion. It is in contemplation to raise the capital 50 per cent., or to Co.'s Rs. 1,12,50,000; and in the event of Go-

vernment declining (as on the late augmentation) to take its share, the present capital (75,00,000) to be increased by the sum of Rs. 32,00,000, or to Co.'s Rs. 1,07,00,000.

Union Bank.—Capital, Co.'s Rupees 80,00,000, in shares of Rs. 1,000. The value of shares in this institution is quoted at Rs. 210 premium, with a prospect of a further increase. This bank and the Bank of Bengal are both contemplating opening branch establishments in the interior; they have, we believe, neither of them matured their plans of operation, but there can exist no doubt of the remunerating result from such means of employing capital, under wholesome management. We fear the attempt will be looked upon with a very jealous eye by the Agra Bank.

Agra Bank.—Capital, Co.'s Rs. 20,00,000, in shares of Rs. 250 and Rs. 500. This bank, being instituted and supported by the gentlemen of the service, chiefly devotes its energies to their advantage, and its principal business is confined to loans to them upon interest. It has a branch agency at that large inland mart Mirzapore, where it finds ready and profitable employment for its surplus funds.—*Cal. Monthly Overland Pr. Cur.*, Oct 17.

DARJEELING.

We hear sad accounts of the state of affairs at Darjeeling, arising from the neglect of Government to furnish the inhabitants with the security expected. The people have got it into their heads that the Goorkahs are arming and collecting in great force in the neighbourhood of the intended sanatorium; a sort of panic is the result, and every body who has any property is sending it towards the presidency for safety. The worst part of the business, however, is, that the greater portion of the workmen employed under Messrs. Hepper and Martin have absconded, although considerable advances of pay have been made to them. The builders will, it is apprehended, be obliged to come to Calcutta for fresh hands, and the erection of the hotel thus be delayed far beyond the period originally anticipated.—*Englishman*, Oct. 5.

Letters from Titalyah, dated 11th October, mention the arrival of the secretary to the Darjeeling Association, "the country being drier than could have been expected, and the weather beautiful. Hepper and Martin are getting on remarkably well, all things considered. The bungalow is half-built, and will be finished by the middle of November; the foundations of the store-house are laid, and Mr. Martin expects to complete it by the end of November. Mr. Hepper has been at Purnabaree for the last

three weeks, where he has already finished a store; he is proceeding with the bungalow there, and has cleared away the trees and jungle: it will be completed by his second partner, Mr. Tulloh, Mr. Hepper himself having proceeded with Col. Lloyd to Darjeeling, to fix the site of the hotel. There is nothing more known about the Goorkahs here than at the first alarm; but the force under Gen. Oglander will keep the Nepaul Rajah in order, or bring him to his senses. Mr. Low has procured about fifty men of all sorts for Messrs. Hepper and Martin, which have proved a seasonable relief, as many of their men had absconded. Col. Lloyd has 1,200 men engaged on the roads: the local corps, too, is nearly completed."—*Beng. Hurk.*, Oct. 16.

CASE OF ENSLAVEMENT.

At the police office (October 3), Unnoo Dossee deposed, that she is an inhabitant of the village of Jehanabad, in zillah Hooghly. Her husband is an oil merchant, and resides at Simlah, but has a shop in Tuntuneah bazar. He is an idiot. She has been married to him some years, and lived with him in her village. About three months ago, her nephew accompanied her to Calcutta, and left her at her uncle's house in Simlah, where her husband likewise resides. It is now nearly three weeks since Dye Munnee, Teetoo, her brother, and Damoo, her son, her neighbours, decoyed her, under pretence of taking her to the shrine of the goddess Kaly, from her house. They took her to the house of Bermoo Dossee, a prostitute, at Susteetullah, where they left her, desiring her to wait a short time, and then they would return and take her to Kaly Ghant; but they never returned, according to their promise. Towards the evening of that day, complainant wished to leave Bermoo Dossee's house; but she prevented her, and informed her that the three persons who had brought complainant to her house had stated to her that complainant had been living on them for the last three months, and was indebted to them sixteen rupees for board and lodging; as she had no means of paying them, and was a stranger in Calcutta, and had no relatives in it, they sold her to Bermoo Dossee for these sixteen rupees, which Bermoo Dossee had paid to them on that account, and taken their written receipt for the sale; complainant, therefore, must stop with her. She would supply her with food and clothing, and complainant must receive customers, and Bermoo Dossee her earnings, in liquidation of these sixteen rupees, and of the expenses of complainant's board and lodging. Complainant, perceiving that if

she, after this information, had persisted in quitting Bermoo Dossee's house, she would have been opposed by her and her mother, submitted to their will, and was with them fifteen or sixteen days, during which period she was forced to receive visitors, and Bermoo Dossee got the money. At the expiration of this period, Gooroodoos and Komangher, neighbours, happening to pass Bermoo Dossee's house, saw complainant there, and questioned her. By her request, they returned and informed her nephews and uncle of her sad condition, and they thereupon came to Bermoo Dossee's house and released complainant from her custody, about a week ago. In consequence of Bermoo Dossee's treatment to complainant, she has lost her caste, and none of her relatives or friends will eat or drink any thing she touches, or associate with her. Bermoo Dossee admitted the whole of the statement as to the sale; but added, that complainant was not forced to hire herself, nor did she so, whilst at her house; and if she paid the eight rupees which defendant advanced on her account, she was at liberty to go away. As only Damoo and this defendant were arrested, and not Dye Munnee and Teetoo, they not having been yet found, the chief magistrate regretted that he could not punish the parties for having caused the complainant to lose her caste; but as he considered a case of assault had been made out by the complainant's statement, he ordered the two defendants in custody to give bail for their next appearance at the police office, whenever the other two defendants are arrested.

THUGGEE.

The *Moorshedabad News*, September 29, publishes the trial of nine Thugs for the murder of six travellers, in the neighbourhood of Rajmahal. Goness Huldar, an approver, and formerly a jemadar of Thugs, examined as a witness, deposed: Nitye Dutt is a strangler; Roop Ghose is also a strangler; the rest are not Thugs, but are cognizant of thuggee and participators in the booty. Eleven or twelve years ago, a gang of nineteen Thugs rendezvoused at Allytolah, near Bogwan-gola. They consisted of myself, Sheikh Moomeen, Kartick Hulder (approver), Keenoo (approver), Ramkissen Roy, Nuffer Shah (approver), Sheikh Luttoo, Sheikh Ammere, Sheikh Burood, Sheikh Buddee, Sheikh Burramde (approver), Sheikh Moteeoollah (approver), Bulloo Kyet, and others. We proceeded towards Rajmahal without an opportunity of committing thuggee. At Rajmahal, I and Burramde went on shore, in quest of travellers, but were unsuccessful. On returning, we found Nitye Dutt's float

coming down the stream. There were on board, the prisoners, Nitye Dutt, Roop Ghose, and Muthoor Ghose, Ramsoonder Chassa, and others whose names I knew not. We asked whence the boat had come, and after some talk together, Nitye Dutt, who had been very unsuccessful and was in distress, asked us for money. This we did not give; but consented to remain a day with him, and in the event of obtaining booty, to divide it with him. The next morning, unknown to me, Nitye Dutt went in search of travellers; and as I went out, with my lota in my hand, I met two travellers, who expressed alarm at meeting so early. I proposed to take them under my protection to Bauglepore, and even to pay them as *churrundars*. Presently, other four travellers came up, and we went on board. They told us they had come from Muttra, with an investment of *suttrinjees*, and, having disposed of them, were returning home. Nitye Dutt requested me to take two of his men into my boat, that, according to the practice of the Thugs, the whole of his gang might share in the spoil. I accordingly took Ramsoonder Chassa and Roop Ghose. We then moved on, followed by Nitye's boat, and another boat containing the prisoners, Mohun Goolree, Subiram Munglee, Dasoo, and the second Mohun Goolree. These men are fishermen, and though not Thugs, are cognizant of our proceedings, and followed in our rear, to extort money from us, under threat of exposure. We that day fell in with a fleet under charge of a conductor, and in order conveniently to kill the travellers, the fishermen hinted to us to cross to the other side; which we accordingly did, and *lagand* in the neighbourhood of a village named Surkoondah. There the six travellers were strangled; Moomeen Jumadar gave the order; Ramsoonder Chassa strangled one, Roop Ghose, another; Anund, the third; Ramkissen, the fourth; Reenood, the fifth; and Bulloo, the sixth. The rest of the gang helped, by holding their limbs, to prevent them from struggling. We then threw the bodies overboard, when the fishermen exclaimed, "throw them in such a fashion that they may not come near our nets;" meaning that, unless paid, they would impeach. We then examined the booty, which amounted to about Rs. 2,000, besides brass pots, &c., of which we gave Nitye Dutt 360. I did not give Roop Ghose any thing myself, but no doubt he got his share from his own jemadar. The prisoner Goorchurn was not present, but he got his share with the rest. He is my brother-in-law, and has often been out with me on thuggee expeditions.

On being called on for their defence, Nitye Dutt, Goorchurn, and Roop Ghose

denied ever having been engaged in thuggee; the approvers gave evidence against them, because they are paid and fed by Government. Several witnesses for the defence were then examined, but with the exception of those called by the six fishermen, their evidence went to confirm the statement of the approvers, by showing that Goorchurn, Nitye, and Roop Ghose were frequently absent for months from their villages, and were regarded by their neighbours as suspicious characters. The vocation of the fishermen, however, explained their absence, and the witnesses they summoned described their conduct at home as respectable.—The judgment was not given.

HINDU IDOL PUNCHANUND.

The orthodox Hindus of Kidderpore and its neighbourhood have been thrown into horror and consternation, in consequence of the desecration in the temple of their idol Punchanund, which is situated on the road-side, not far from the Kidderpore bridge. A Bengali Musulman, by profession a hukeem, on the night of Sunday last, forced open the door of the temple, and struck off the head of Punchanund. The man was found by the night-patrol walking up and down in front of the temple, with the head of the idol in both his hands, it being an enormous one. On being challenged as to the object of his being near the temple, he said he had the head of Punchanund in his hands; on which he was conveyed to the thanna. The hukeem's reason for mutilating the idol is said to be this:—A patient of his being seriously unwell, he had made a vow to Punchanund that, in the event of the patient's recovery, he would sacrifice a kid at the shrine of the idol. His patient, however, died, and the hukeem lost Rs. 14, which had been contracted for in the event of his recovery. He therefore resolved upon being revenged on Punchanund, and, proceeding to the temple, after the Pujarie brahmins had retired, forced open the door, and addressed the idol thus:—"You have not been propitious to my prayer; my patient is dead, and I have lost my Rs. 14; notwithstanding which, I have brought you an offering of bread and meat, and some liquor; so that, if you are really what your votaries pretend you to be, feast upon the viands I have brought you." This speech, he said, he repeated from time to time for two hours, when, receiving no reply from the idol, nor perceiving any indications on its part to accept of the offering, he broke off his godship's head. The officiating brahmins accuse the hukeem of having stolen the *mukut*, or crown, belonging to the idol, worth Rs. 250.—*Beng. Hurk.*, Oct. 4.

The hukeem was discharged by the magistrate, to the deep disappointment of all orthodox Hindus, and particularly to that of the Pujarie brahmins, or the officiating priests of Punchanund.

EXTRAORDINARY CONTENT WITH A TIGER.

Early in April 1815, the force under Gen. Wood, which had been employed against Nepal, was broken up. The first battalion 11th N.I., which formed part of the force, and of which the subject of the present narrative was then adjutant, was ordered to return to Secrore, and on its march approached the small fort of Lonton. Lieut. (now Major) Colnett had been sent on in advance of the corps, to select and mark out the ground of encampment, in the neighbourhood of the fort. On his arrival, a native peasant brought a wounded child to him, begging he would do his utmost to destroy a tiger which had that morning injured it, and during the previous week had killed several persons. Major James Robertson, of the same battalion, who commanded the detachment, arriving at that moment, was immediately informed of the tiger being in the vicinity, and agreed to accompany the lieutenant in pursuit of him. They were joined by Dr. Hamilton, of the same corps. The party were mounted on elephants; the one, however, on which Lieut. Colnett rode being furnished with a pad only. He proceeded in advance of the other gentlemen, and came suddenly upon the tiger, crouching under a bush. The animal instantly made a spring on the elephant, and lodged himself between Lieut. Colnett and his mahout. In that position, our hero attempted to discharge his gun into the head of the tiger, but the violent rolling motion of the alarmed elephant must have rendered the attempt ineffectual. The tiger, however, at once let go his hold, and dropped from the elephant; and Lieut. Colnett, thinking he had severely wounded him, and urged on by the intense excitement of the moment, dismounted, hoping to finish the affair with a pair of pistols. No sooner had he let go the ropes of the pad, in the act of leaping down, however, than the tiger sprang up, and before he reached the ground, caught him by the left thigh, and throwing him across his back, trotted off with great celerity. At this period, the other gentlemen of the party came up, and both of them spoke to the lieutenant, who earnestly entreated them to fire at the tiger; but their fear of wounding the lieutenant induced them to abstain. Shortly afterwards, on passing the stump of a small tree, our hero threw his right leg round it, in the hope of arresting the progress of the tiger, and discharged one of his pistols into its side. The animal, with a furious

roar, dropped his burthen, but in doing so gave him so tremendous a shake, that fire, according to our hero's expression, seemed to flash from his eyes. Almost immediately, however, he was again taken up, the animal seizing him by the left knee, and after giving him many severe wounds with his teeth and claws, throwing him as before across his back, trotted off with him. As soon as Lieut. Colnett began to recover, he took his other pistol, and discharged it just behind the right shoulder of the tiger, who instantly fell dead. Our hero thus providentially escaped with his life, but with no less than twenty-five wounds, most of which were for some time considered so severe that no hope was entertained of his recovery. After three years of suffering, the wounds were healed, but the limb by which he was held in the animal's jaws remained irrecoverably crippled. The foregoing narrative is derived from Major Colnett himself, who is now barrack-master of Fort William. The event has been noticed in several works, but as all these accounts are erroneous, we thought it would be interesting to record this remarkable fact from the mouth of the gallant officer himself. The detail affords interesting particulars regarding the physical qualities of the tiger. It shows the amazing strength of the animal; Major Colnett at the time alluded to was at least ten stone.—*India Review*.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

The stars of the first class of the Order of British India, lately instituted in favour of the native soldiery of our armies, are now completed, and though some little interval is still likely to elapse before the ribbon of the order, which it has been necessary to commission from China, shall be received, the distribution of these honorary medals will be made in October and November. Those of the second class, which have not been made, as the former, by the Government engraver at the Mint, but entrusted to a private establishment, are also in a very forward state of preparation, and, from the skill and taste displayed in their design and execution, they will give equal satisfaction.—*Benj. Hurk.*, Sept. 29.

TAILORS.

The inhabitants of the villages of Budertollah and Panchpara, on the Hooghly, are principally tailors, and from current report, have at one time been notorious robbers and dacoits. A large number of these tailors pass every morning into Calcutta, and work in the different establishments of European tailors, and in the houses of gentlemen. Whenever opportunity offers to these men, they will steal

any thing they can lay hands on. It does not signify to them however trifling it may be; even a roll of thread, an inch of lace, a bit of checken-work, or the smallest piece of chintz, which they hoard up; and, by their savings of these little bits, are enabled, in a little time, to make up caps of lace, chintz, or whatever they may have cribbed; or, if more advantageous to themselves, they find a most profitable and immediate sale by taking them to the *kutterah* of the Rajah of Burdwan, at the Chandney Choke, and as well at Kidderpore.—*Ibid*.

A writer in one of the papers strongly urges the employment of sempstresses in families, instead of *durzees*.

RECRUITING THE ARMY.

The General Orders of the 4th of June exhibit a list of about seven hundred non-commissioned rank and file transferred to the pension establishment, and taking the average number wanting to complete each regiment at twenty—a low proportion, which includes the men pensioned, and all other casualties—the Infantry now stands eight thousand short of its complement. To complete the establishment, an order by the Commander-in-chief has authorized commanding officers to send out small recruiting parties, than which a more tedious and unsatisfactory mode of obtaining the number required could not have been resorted to; for regiments serving at the extreme points from the recruiting districts cannot have their parties in those districts before the beginning of August, at the earliest, and when they do arrive, the men will not be in a hurry to perform the duty assigned to them, or to quit what may be their homes, or a neighbourhood so close that they may visit their families and friends *ad libitum*. Supposing them, however, to lose very little time, the ties of caste, relationship, village friendships or associations, and other causes, will, as in many former instances, induce them to bring up a number of men as candidates for the service whom, for physical reasons, commanding officers must reject. Then, independent of the disappointment to regiments, comes, for humanity's sake, the appeal for subsistence to those rejected recruits, that they may be enabled to return home from distances of one to seven hundred miles. Thus, the support of these men to and fro is a loss to Government. An instance could be given of thirty men or upwards having been rejected, on just grounds, at a frontier station by one regiment only, and these men were subsisted in the manner referred to.

Why the mode of raising levies by European officers stationed at Buxar, Allahabad, Lucknow, and Futtehgurh, has

not been chosen in this instance, it is impossible to say. It has been adopted, and with well-known success, on several occasions, within the last fifty years, when the number of men required, and the necessity of raising them speedily, were not greater than at present: for example, the augmentation of 1823, a year unmarked by more than one threatening symptom, and that of a far less decided nature than those now affecting our political relations. It would hardly be necessary to employ any other than active, intelligent officers, belonging to regiments serving at the stations above-mentioned, granting them and the medical officers a fair allowance for the trouble of measuring, examining, registering, paying subsistence-money to the recruits, and making arrangements for sending them to join;* and this measure would obviate the delay, disappointment, and loss likely to be sustained by sending out small recruiting parties under native non-commissioned officers, or relying upon filling up the ranks by the aid of men on leave of absence. Something, however, might be gained, by ordering these parties to bring their recruits for examination to officers commanding at the stations referred to.

For the more speedy completion of regiments likely to be required for active service, drafts or volunteers from other corps might be called for, and although there are some well-grounded objections to drafting native soldiers, in consequence of the measure tending to disserve friends and relations, and to create dissatisfaction amongst the sepoys, who find themselves superseded in their turn for promotion by transfers of older standing, it might be tried, restricting the option of volunteering to sepoys of less than three years' service, which would, in some degree, nullify the latter objection. It would be absurd to think of falling back for drafts of volunteers upon the local battalions, which are now barely equal to the duties of the districts in which they are employed, and from which, generally, they are recruited.

It is strange that no attempts worth mentioning have yet been made to induce the western Rajpoots, the Boondeelahs, and the Jauts, to enter our service; there cannot be, at this moment, four hundred altogether of these people in the ranks of the army; of their fitness for it there can be no doubts, but the prejudice in favour of the Oude and Allahabad sepoys is yet strong, and, for obvious reasons, it is carefully fostered, when opportunities offer, by our present native officers and soldiers.

In connexion with the deficiency of troops at the present juncture, it is impossible to avoid being struck with the

* A few of the invalid officers might be usefully employed in this way.

want of native invalid or veteran battalions, similar to those of Madras. Under the former mode of employing our native invalid battalions, they were of comparatively little use to the Government, or to the army, as regarded the assistance afforded in ordinary station duties; the bulk of two strong battalions being stationed at Allahabad and Monghyr; the latter a place of no importance, in a military point of view, for the last twenty years or upwards. Judging from the number of native officers and soldiers invalided or pensioned during the last twelve years, as the lists appear in the general order books, there cannot be less than twenty-five thousand pensioners at present enjoying the bounty of Government, on stipends, according to their rank, of Rs. 25 to Rs. 4 a month; and this is throwing the additional or superior rate entirely out of the scale.

Years.	Number of Invalids.
1826	1,172
1827	881
1828	2,353
1829	2,433 <i>a</i>
1830	1,249 <i>b</i>
1831	1,305
1832	1,431
1833	1,189
1834	1,758
1835	1,572
1836	732
1837	774

Total .. 15,079

a Includes supernumeraries willing to be invalided.

b Invalid battalions broken up.

Assuming, therefore, that each pensioner receives, on an average, Rs. 6, the annual cost to Government is Rs. 72 a man, giving a total of Rs. 18,00,000, exclusive of salaries to five pay-masters for this class or branch of the service, amounting to Rs. 24,672. For this heavy annual expenditure, no service whatever is rendered by the pensioners, although it is fair to conclude that, at least, one-sixth, or 4,166 men amongst them, equal to five battalions of eight hundred each, could be found able (and, for the sake of the old invalid pay and batta, willing) to do garrison and cantonment duty, by which regiments of the line might be spared for more important work, or for frontier or new posts; the duties on which the veteran battalions might be employed, though light in their nature, fall heavily on the troops, in addition to the other calls upon them. The pensioners might be organized as local veteran battalions, and this would be a satisfactory arrangement to the men, as it would keep them near their families and homes. Thus the men now paid by Meerut paymasters should be stationed only at Meerut, Agra, Allypore, and Delhi; those of the Cawnpore circle at Cawnpore, Futtygah, Mysore, and Calpee; and so on with the others. Their

duties should be to take all easy guards, such as those over division and station staff-officers, bazars, cattle-sheds, commissariat, engineer, and ordnance stores, churches, jails, state prisoners, &c. &c. The expense would not be much: commandant, Rs. 200 a month; adjutant and quarter-master, Rs. 172; serjeant-major, Rs. 90; no medical officer; the men to be sent to the nearest hospital of a native regiment serving at the same station, which would only cost 12r. 8s. per hundred men; no camp equipage, nor allowance for butts or targets, &c. The men might be armed with the light fusil, now going out of use in the Artillery, with small-sized light pouches, like those of the Cavalry; a very plain light head-dress; plain round red jacket, without skirts, similar in cut to the fatigue-jacket of H. M.'s Infantry, and without lace; blue cuffs and collar; a great coat, but no knapsack, or other marching equipment. A part of the expense of these veteran battalions would be met, with perfect fairness, by a reduction in the staff salaries of the pension pay-masters, whose duties would be lessened, as the payment of the battalions would fall to the deputy pay-masters of divisions. This is but a rough outline, for want of time, and not knowing the number of men who may be fit for garrison or cantonment; but it will serve to show that the present dead weight might, to some extent, be turned to advantage. An annual statement of casualties amongst the pensioners for the twelve years specified, and the amount of lapsed pensions, would materially assist any calculations on this subject, which, for want of leisure, must be closed, by remarking that these battalions would afford employment for some of the Government medical officers, who, like the native pensioners, were fit for easy duties.—(*From a Correspondent at Simla.*)

THE LATE INUNDATION.

The drought, unexampled for severity and continuance, which for so many months filled the western provinces with the horrors of famine, disease, and death, has been followed by an overflow of the river, almost equally unprecedented. The wide-spreading devastation of an inundation seems to have been necessary to fit the parched and iron-bound earth, by a fresh deposit of alluvial soil, for the operations of husbandry; and a second stage of calamity to have been the lot of the wretched ryot, before plenty, happiness, and health, could return to his humble dwelling. The annual rise of water commenced in May, and gradually increased, as in ordinary years, up to the middle of August. Here the difference began. A fall of several feet

is always looked for about this time; and then a second rise, carrying the level of the stream seldom more than a foot or two above its first elevation. But, this season, after sinking a few inches only, the volume of water suddenly swelled to the height of five or six feet beyond its former limit, and, reaching the summit of the bunds on either side its course, soon burst for itself a passage down into the adjacent country. The old channels of communication with the neighbouring jheels, that serve on ordinary occasions to drain off the surplus fluid, and gradually to establish an equilibrium, afforded no sufficient outlet to the immense accession of water. A breach once effected, a torrent, resistless as the broad current of the river itself, rushed through the opening, and, sweeping over the intervening country, spread itself out for miles around in one wide sea of inundation. In the district of Moorsshedabad, we have received information of three irruptions of the stream into the island, formed by the Ganges and its branches, the Jellinghee, and the Bhaugretty: one at Baminugur, on the banks of the Bhaugretty, several miles above Jeagunge; another between Beldanga and Daudpore; and a third from the Ganges itself, in the neighbourhood of Murcha. Here, the bund, unrelieved by the natural vent for the water through the Calcutty and its branch, the little Boiraub river, rent asunder, and a flood rolled in over its ruins upon the adjoining villages, carrying destruction with it up to the gates of the nawab's residence at Moobaruck Munzel. Another rupture of the banks, near the Goalgunge factory, opposite this station, let in a wide torrent on the lands to the west of the river. The rush of water was so resistless, that more than one large boat, crossing the opening with a light wind, was hurried through the gap, and all the efforts of their crews were unavailing, for a whole day, to drag them back again into the river. The loss of human life, we sincerely trust, is not severe. Rumours have reached us of the inhabitants of whole villages having been overtaken in their flight, and swept away by the torrent, but they seem to want confirmation. A party of eleven, driven out of their houses at midnight by the flood, are said to have missed their way, and been drowned in a tank. One story, related to us by a gentleman who has just crossed the inundated country from an adjoining district, we believe to be authentic. A poor widow, with a single infant child but a few days old, seeing the people of her village preparing to make their escape in boats, and having no means of accompanying them, took post on the roof of her hut, and, seated there, with her babe in her arms, watched the rising wa-

ters: they soon reached her place of safety. She was washed off on the frail raft, and, strange to tell! after being for a considerable time the sport of the torrent, was rescued, with her child unhurt, from her perilous situation. But though there are, happily, few authenticated instances of loss of human life, immense injury has been sustained in the destruction of live stock, cultivation, and houses; many of them with all their contents of seed-grain, farming utensils, and other property. In many cases, where the inundation has approached a village at night-time, the flight of the inhabitants has been so rapid, that all the care they could bestow on their cattle has been to cast loose their fastenings, and let them seek safety wherever instinct led them. Thousands of these animals have, it is believed, in this manner, been swept away; while those that were saved have, afterwards, either perished for want of fodder, or have only been preserved by the sacrifice of the little cultivation that had escaped the flood. Eastward, as far as the eye could reach from Nishat Bagh, was one vast sheet of water, broken only by the trees and roofs of the submerged villages. The people of Goalparah, Koothapokur, Tickterparah, and the adjoining places—men, women, and children—took refuge in the large house at Nishat Bagh. A mixed mass of three hundred human beings, from the villages around, found an asylum also in the mansion at Champerpoka. The waters, as they subside, discover the face of the ground in many places completely changed. The deposit of new soil has been immense; taking the shape, in many places, of sloping layers, like snow drift, in situations, probably, where, after overcoming some obstacle, presented by the inequality of the ground, the retired current slowly released, as its velocity was diminishing, the particles of earth it continued during its more rapid course to hold in suspension. In this rich deposit of maiden soil, hope—all that is now left the misery-stricken ryots—lies concealed. May the promise of renewed fertility issue in that abundance of the staff of life, which calamity has so long banished from the dwellings of thousands of the poor cultivators of the land!—*Moorshedabad News*, Sept. 29.

THE INSOLVENT ESTATES.

We give it as an *on dit*, that a general meeting of creditors is to be convened, for the purpose of showing cause why the discharge from their obligations should not be granted to certain assignees to insolvent estates, which was lately applied for. Taking up the matter for the argument's sake, we conceive that the prayer for discharge is inadmissible, unless the

books of the estates can show that the dividends have, *bonâ fide*, amounted to eight annas in the rupee—the sum required by the Act—and declared to be reclaimable on affidavit by the insolvent parties, if we mistake not, when the appointment of assignees was resolved upon, and the partners themselves, in virtue of such declaration, were exempted from incarceration. The declared ground for a meeting is, that no estate having paid dividends to the amount of eight annas in the rupee, the assignees cannot claim their discharge until the purport of the affidavits is, literally, fulfilled. If they have accepted office on the understanding of winding up the concerns, and salaries have been granted with that view, they cannot justly claim a discharge which, at the worst period, leaves the residue of what may be effected, respecting them, to the mere mercy of a chance.—*Daily News*, Sept. 25.

A correspondent of the *Englishman*, October 19, advertising to this report, observes: "It is now from five to six years since the failures, and the whole paid is,

From McIntosh and Co... 9 per cent.

— Cruttenden and Co. 20

— Fergusson and Co... 30

— Colvin and Co. 20

— Alexander and Co... 3

The whole most disgraceful; not even common interest, leaving the principal out of the question: and it is thought by some, little or no more assets are available. How is it possible for the Court to overlook such a state of matters, if brought to notice in the usual way by petition? We, in the *Mofussil*, know nothing of what is doing in the matter, nor does it appear those agents in Calcutta, acting for absent creditors, have taken up the matter."

The *Englishman* explains the matter thus: "It was not a petition from the present assignees to be relieved from their former responsibilities, which, if asked, would not have been granted, but simply a request to be relieved from duties and responsibilities for the future. Two of these gentlemen, Messrs. Holroyd and Macnaghten, are about to sail for England, and it becomes necessary to place the estates in the hands of the official assignee, or some other suitable person. It would be the height of injustice to hold the retiring assignees responsible for the acts of their successors. The responsibility, however, of the assignees for all acts done by them remains in full force, and if any malversation or fraud were to be discovered, they could at any future time be called to account. Our correspondent is equally wrong as to the oaths of insolvents and assignees to pay eight annas in the rupee. No such oath could be required or taken."

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

We are happy to learn that at length there is every prospect of a hearty and cordial unity of operation between the Calcutta and Madras Steam Committees. The opening has, we understand, been made by the latter body in a manner at once candid and manly. Without in the smallest degree sacrificing their own independence, as the representatives of the second presidency, they seek to unite themselves with the Calcutta Committee, not on any speculative points, but with a view to the practical development of a particular mode of establishing the communication. On the suggestion of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, they have submitted to the Calcutta Committee the expediency of at once endeavouring to get up a company in India for the purpose of originating and maintaining a monthly communication between Calcutta, Madras, Galle, and Suez, the present conditional subscriptions being assumed as the base of proceedings. The Calcutta Committee, however, have represented that it is not in their power so to use these subscriptions, which did not originate in a scheme framed here, but at home; and therefore, until it is known whether or not the scheme will be followed up at home, the Calcutta Committee cannot interfere with these subscriptions.—*Englishman*, Oct. 10.

NAWAB OF MOORSHEDABAD.

On the 3d October, died at his palace, the Nawab of Moorshedabad. He had been ailing for several days previous to his death. Col. Caulfield, on hearing of the dangerous state of his highness, immediately visited the palace, attended by the surgeon of the station (acting for Dr. Macpherson, during his temporary absence in Calcutta). On entering the room where the nawab was, they found him labouring under great exhaustion. His highness thanked Col. Caulfield for bringing the English doctor, but declined taking any medicine other than that administered by his own hakim. This prince was about thirty-two years of age; he has left a son, now about nine years old, who was recognized by the British Government some three years ago; besides this son, the nawab has left also some daughters by his wives. Dr. Macpherson, the civil surgeon at Berhampore, is the sole executor to the will of his late highness, who died very rich. It was his intention to have made a tour of visitation shortly to Allahabad, Benares, Delhi, and other places in the Upper Provinces, and with that object he had made great preparations; a great cavalcade was being got ready, one of the iron steamers was to take him on from Berhampore to

Allahabad and Benares, and from thence he was to have continued his journey on land.—*Cour.*, Oct. 9.

The successor of his late highness is a boy of ten or twelve years of age, whose right to the musnud appears, however, to be a matter of doubt among all well-informed natives; a belief being very prevalent in the superior claims of the Nawab Roshun-ood-Dowla. One of our correspondents states, that it is the intention of the Nawab Rushen-ood-Dowla to proceed to Calcutta, and urge his claim, which it is the prevalent belief here is a just one, to the musnud. "He will have a better chance, I should think, now of obtaining justice, than when the late nawab's treasury was brought to bear against him."—*Moorshedabad News*, Oct. 6.

MR. ROSS.

Mr. Ross has now resigned the helm of government to Colonel Merison, and descended to a private station, after a career of honourable exertion, prolonged beyond the usual period of Indian service. In the various stages of office through which he has successively passed, and in the various departments of public duty which he has filled, during more than forty years, his course has been distinguished by great ability, zeal, and integrity. Raised, at length, to the post of Governor of the Western Provinces, he gave the first blow to that odious system of taxation known under the name of the transit duties. It was he, to use the homely but memorable expression of one of his intimate friends, who "upset the coach." By abolishing those imposts, in the provinces under his direction, he rendered it imperative on the Governor of Bengal to consummate this benevolent measure, by liberating the Lower Provinces from the same burden. It was a bold as well as a wise measure, and one for which, though he was understood to have incurred public displeasure at the time, his name will long be held in remembrance by a grateful posterity. His brief administration of the Lower Provinces has not been less distinguished by that great act of national justice, the restoration to the natives of the use of their own language in the management of their own public business, of which they had been deprived for six centuries. This benevolent measure had been for some time in preparation; but we cannot forget that it was during the year of Mr. Ross's reign, and mainly through his instrumentality, that it received the public sanction of Government. Amidst much to admire in the career which has now terminated, these are the two crowning mercies of Mr. Ross's administration, by

which his name will continue to live on the page of Indian history, when more brilliant, but less useful, achievements shall have lost their lustre.—*Friend of India*, Oct. 16.

We are not so well versed in the details of the public life of our much respected deputy governor as to be able to furnish an elaborate analysis of them. On politics there will always be difference of opinion, and as ultra-Benthamism is no idol of ours, it is scarcely to be expected that we should be found lauding our late deputy governor on that score. It is not then *because*, but *in spite of*, his ultra-Benthamism, that we entertain sentiments of unforgotten respect and esteem for him, which we believe to be shared by the public at large. He has, through life, maintained a high reputation for most active, useful, and zealous official habits, an acute and cultivated mind, and a goodness and generous liberality of heart which all the ultra-Benthamism in the world could not harden. By his retirement from office, the people of India lose an enlightened, benevolent, and sincere friend. He was peculiarly endeared to them, no less from their entire conviction of his innate love of justice and disregard of all consequences merely personal to himself, in its sacred cause, than by his perfect accessibility even in the highest station; and an independence of character, which they beheld in him, united with undeviating placidity of manners, and an engaging simplicity of demeanour. As to the retired, indeed we may almost say secluded, mode of life latterly led by the deputy governor, under any other circumstances than those of delicate health, which rendered such a course incumbent upon his honour, we should say that no natural reserve of disposition would be a sufficient excuse for such exclusion. At once conceding that, in his case, it arose from a paramount necessity, and that, without such a rigorous abstinence from social excitement, he could not conscientiously fulfil the pressing claims of his high official duties.—*Englishman*, Oct. 16.

ATTENDANCE AT NAUTCHES.

The *Friend of India* points out to Mr. Amos the error of his ways in "giving his countenance against his name" to those gentle abominations, the *nautches*. We presume that he was actuated by a laudable curiosity to behold the Indian Opera. In the present state of public opinion, however, on the subject, in this city, certain it is that Mr. Amos has shocked the prejudices of a great many of his fellow-citizens; and we presume he will not be in grace these ceremonies with his audience—at least if he wish to con-

iliate public opinion; but if he be indifferent as to what is said or thought of him here, that is quite another affair, he can then indulge in his predilections for the poetry, music, erotics, posture-making, *et cetera*, of the Hindus, to his soul's content; people will only wonder at his taste, and lament the probable evil consequences of the example set by him; but they are too well-bred here to comment on, or take any more particular notice of, what *they* consider the amiable weaknesses of persons in exalted stations.—*Cal. Cour.*, Oct. 4.

JURISDICTION OF MAGISTRATES.

An Act is now before Council, giving jurisdiction to the magistrates of Calcutta, in certain cases of felony. Whether it is in contemplation to try persons without the intervention either of a grand or a petit jury, we are not certain; but we have heard that the superstructure of the grand jury is certainly to be done away with. At the same time it would perhaps be advisable to take into consideration the fact as to whether, in the event of a petit jury being empanelled in each case of felony in the Magistrate's Court, it will be agreeable to the townspeople of Calcutta, or indeed whether the measure will not present great difficulties in the carrying of it into execution. We believe the people of Calcutta already consider themselves sufficiently worked on juries. If it be contemplated to give a summary jurisdiction to the magistrates in certain felonies, and to dispense with a jury altogether, without denying the expediency of some such measure, we will nevertheless say, that the taking away from a British subject his right of trial by jury, is a measure of some small importance, and deserving of some consideration: natives of the country will be no worse off than their neighbours in the Mofussil. But the giving to the magistrates of Calcutta a jurisdiction over Europeans, in cases of felony, and the empowering them to hear and determine in such cases without the intervention of grand or petit jury, will, if such form part of the contemplated measure, raise another Black Act cry, the which will be longer and louder than its predecessor, and which, we think, will meet with more attention from the authorities at home than has hitherto been extended to the Black Act. The contemplated Act of Council virtually repeals an important ingredient in the charter of justice, and trenches deeply on the jurisdiction of her Majesty's justices of Oyer and Terminer, whose cognizance of criminal offences committed by British subjects throughout Bengal, Behar, and Orissa is, by charter, supreme and exclusive. If the Council can absolve them

of a portion of their jurisdiction in Calcutta, we presume there is nothing to prevent the same principle from being extended beyond the limits of Calcutta. As far as the exigencies of Calcutta are considered, we admit that expediency requires that the magistrates should have the power to try all persons born within the territories of the Company, for small felonies; and on the principle that cheap and speedy justice is a good thing for every body but the lawyers, we think the summary jurisdiction about to be conferred on the magistrates is consistent with common sense and expediency; but if it include the European offenders, then have we all the difficulties of the violation of the right of trial by jury, and of Acts of Parliament, charters of justice, common law, and constitutional privileges to contend against, and we fear the community will be commoved and excited by such an act.

As affecting the criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, within the precincts of Calcutta, over the natives of the country, we presume there will be no difficulty experienced. Neither the natives nor the Eurasians of Calcutta, as far as we can learn, either appreciate or care a straw about their privilege of trial by jury; they do not enjoy it in the Mofussil, and there is no reason why they should be hampered with it here; and a very troublesome part of their jurisdiction will be taken off the hands of the judges of the Supreme Court. But as her Majesty's Court will still continue to exist, and its criminal jurisdiction over all classes within the Ditch, and over all British subjects in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, in the graver felonies, will still continue in force, it will be perhaps as well also to leave to them the European offenders in the smaller cases of felony within Calcutta. Some Act of the kind contemplated by the Legislature is absolutely necessary; it is quite absurd to see a grand jury and petit jury impanelled, and an ermined judge sitting to try a poor devil for stealing a piece of wood, value two annas. But forgeries, embezzlements, larcenies by servants, by agents, by false pretences, constitute perhaps the most delicate branch of the criminal law, and like other trades, the profession of the law, even on its criminal side, requires a long apprenticeship, and we do not think our magistrates have undergone that apprenticeship.—*Ibid.*, Oct. 2.

INSURRECTION AT JHANSEE.

A letter from the Upper Provinces states that an insurrection had broken out at Jhansee, which it is expected will be followed by similar demonstrations in Jelona; that the military are under orders

to move in that direction, and that the political agent at Boondelkhund has proceeded to the seat of the commotion, escorted by a party of troops.—*Com. Adv.*, Oct. 18.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The 37th N. I. commenced their march this morning, to join the army of the Indus. Sickness still continues extensive and severe. Nearly two hundred sick from the 37th and European regiments embarked this afternoon for Delhi.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Oct. 6.

The 64th regt. have been completed at Allypore in its complement of men by enlistment, and incompleted by desertion. Upwards of thirty have deserted from the eighty men enlisted.—*Ibid.*

Capt. Wade, political agent at Loodianah, has submitted the subject of a scientific committee to accompany the field army into Afghanistan to Lord Auckland.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Oct. 3.

The 5th and 31st regts. of N. I. reached Cawnpore in a wretched plight; the exposure to constant and heavy rain upon the march has produced great sickness in the ranks, and caused many of their recruits to disappear in an extraordinary manner.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Oct. 4.

By a letter from Meerut, we learn that Shah Shooja's force will march for Cabul on or about the 1st of December. The staff, it is said, are all to remain at Meerut until the arrival of the new Commander-in-chief, whose advent is daily and anxiously looked forward to.—*Bombay Gaz.*, Oct. 10.

On the 13th ult., Shah Shooja was proclaimed king of Cabul, at Loodianah; whether by himself or our Government is not stated.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Oct. 6.

A contemporary says, he has heard that the regular cavalry officers with the army at Candahar are not likely to be pleased with the appointment of Col. Skinner to serve with the expedition, as he is senior to all their lieut. colonels; but adds, that he believes the gallant colonel is to be confined to the duties of the irregular brigade; and that, therefore, the apprehensions of the regulars need not be entertained. From the first rumour of the appointment, it occurred to us that Col. Skinner's seniority would be awkwardly felt on the service in question; for though he is not only a most excellent partisan officer, and personally esteemed by all who know him, yet it does happen, that neither public zeal nor private friendship can make a dose of supersession at all palatable to a British officer, even where the go-by has been given to him by the operation of the ordinary chances of the service, instead of by the irregular and even arbitrary manner in which the advantage was conferred on Col. Skinner.

His merits and services are of the highest order, and to the Indian Government have been, in times past, beyond repayment by the common scale of reward; but still the full measure of reward it was in the power, and it was peculiarly the duty, of this Government to bestow; and we think, and have always thought, that the interference of the prerogative was, in the circumstances, ill-advised.—*Englishman*, Oct. 16.

Though very averse to croak forth any prognostic which could damp the expectations of our military friends, as naturally directed towards an increase of the army; yet, after all due deliberation upon as much as is known to us, and laying mere speculation on the *possible* aside, we cannot hinder our mind from coming to the conclusion, that there will be no new regiments. Whether there *ought* to be, is quite a different question, so long as the fact is, that the insane dread of increasing the expense of our military establishment will be certain to cause a postponement of such measure till it is rendered indispensable for our defence, instead of its being adopted to render unshakable the opinion of our supremacy.—*Ibid.*, Oct. 19.

By letters from the neighbourhood of Delhi, we are enabled to state, that high professional opinions have been expressed in favour of the camel-battery of nine-pounder field guns, recently formed on the plan and under the instructions of Major Pew, of the artillery. At first, as much from the unusual nature of the draught proposed, the dislike of innovation, the dread of failure, the liability to ridicule, as from a belief that it was a mere idle theory, incapable of realization, the major had no little difficulty to surmount, as well from his own arm as beyond it. But this unfavourable prejudice has been now almost universally overcome, and instead of there being any reasonable suspicion of the feasibility of the speculation, every trial goes to prove that in draught harness these animals are very tractable, the guns much more silently and swiftly moved, the artillery-men all conveyed on the carriages, and the battery capable of being brought into action at a great pace. The number of gunners calculated by Maj. Pew, as necessary for the effective duties of the battery, is considerably reduced below the ordinary scale, but a complete company will accompany the march of the Candahar-Cabul army, in order to supply any deficiencies which practical experience may show, or which the casualties of an active campaign may create. At the particular request of the major, the furnishing of his cattle with food has been left in the hands of the officer commanding the battery; and if the phrase which the originator employs to describe the capabilities of his battery be only half

true, namely, that it will march *fifty miles a day for weeks together*, then there can be no doubt of the very advantageous alteration he will have been the means of introducing into the equipment of field ordnance.—*Hurkaru*, Oct. 17.

NATIVE STATES.

Oude.—Col. Low proceeds immediately to the Cape, on account of ill-health.

The king, it is said, has determined to assist Government in the approaching N. W. expedition, with a force of five regiments of infantry, two thousand troopers, fifty guns, a thousand draft camels, a hundred elephants, and seventeen lakhs of rupees for its maintenance. The force will proceed *via* Shahjehanpore and Bareilly to Looddeeanah.

Lakore.—There is no other word on the tongue of the maharajah but "war;" he is taking great interest in the preparations for the ensuing campaign, and had sent for the *mullahs* (mariners) of Attock, and granted them *khluts*.

Pervannahs were sent to the rajahs of the hills to the east, ordering them to send the customary dusserah nuzzuranas to the sircar.

The brahmins of zillah Maree complained that the kardars of that place have confined them for a trivial fault, and exacted money from them; consequently, they cannot live in that place. The maharajah ordered that they should bring the kardars with them on the dusserah festival, when justice would be awarded.—*Lood. Ukhbar*, Sept. 29.

Gwalior.—The dusserah has passed very heavily in this town, owing to the general depression produced by the scarcity of food and sickness from which the district is suffering. The rajah, however, endeavoured to get up a spectacle, and succeeded so well, that several wretches were trod to death by the crowd that assembled.

His highness's ordnance establishment is being put in effective condition, as well as it can be, by the expert artificers of Gwalior.

The *khareef* grain has appeared in the market, and has considerably alleviated the misery of the poor.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Oct. 6.

Nepaul.—Extract of a letter, dated Katmandhoo, 19th Sept.: "The resident is not only at court as usual, but on the most friendly terms with the Nepaul Government. He is, of course, on the look-out, but has no fears of any outbreak in this quarter, unless our Cabul army were to meet with some serious reverses. Government are now fully on the alert. An army of observation, commanded by Gen. Oglan-der, is about to be stationed on the Taree

frontier, and steps are forthwith to be taken to place Kumaon in a complete state of defence." Such is the account of a writer on the spot, but Katmandhoo itself is not the best position from whence to ascertain accurately the feelings, or indeed proceedings, of the Nepaulese. The symptoms of hostility, so discernible in other places, may be invisible at the capital, and that this is pretty much the case, we have every reason to infer. From all quarters, we hear of bodies of Ghoorkhas assembling along our frontier, from Sylhet to Almorah; we know they have had emissaries at the different independent courts of India, and we ourselves arrested one embassy on its way to Cabul, charged with a purpose positively hostile to us. Other lighter, but fully as unequivocal, symptoms of hostility have of late appeared. It is well known that several of our pensioned sepoys, who resided within the Nepal state, have lately withdrawn into the British territories, from the unconcealed hostile purposes of the Nepaulese; nay, we have heard that the Ghoorkhas of the Nusseeree battalion, lately on leave in Nepal, themselves state that preparations for an irruption into our provinces are on foot. Those superstitious observances, too, which ignorant and barbarous tribes regard as influencing the course of events, have not been neglected by the Nepaulese. Bells, important machines with them in practical religion, have been hung at different points along the frontier, by priests who are prepared, on receiving their instructions, to sound the tocsin of war from one end of the valley to the other, and slip their foolish dupes on the British provinces. Bells with these people are symbols of war, and their erection on the frontier indicates clearly the designs of the Nepaulese.—*Delhi Gaz.*

Rajpootana.—Major Forster, commanding in Shekhawattee, has been successful in destroying the strongholds of the Marwar Kuzzaks, and protecting Jodpore. In an attack of the fortified village of Toyliasir, belonging to the brigands of Beekaneer, a smart brush took place, and many of the brigands were killed. "Thus," says a writer from the scene, "within the space of four months, nearly the whole line of Jodpore frontier bordering on Shekhawattee and Beekaneer has been cleared; and if the British Government would but authorize more extensive and vigorous measures to be pursued, I am confident, in less than three months, the whole of Marwar and Doondhar might be brought into a fair degree of tranquillity; but to expect that these people, if left to themselves, will do any good, is a hopeless idea. Whilst present important measures are in progress towards our N. W. quarter, it becomes dou-

bly imperative, and no time should be lost in acting so as to ensure peace and quietness in Rajwarrah, which is in a lamentable state of anarchy and confusion, and requires, as I have before urged, energetic measures on the part of our Government to bring it into order."

Rumour says that the Jeypore people are victualling their forts; Major Robert Ross, our political agent, has arrived at the capital of Jeysing, to look after their doings.

Ghoorkha spies are said to be busy in the Rajpootana states, of which the only one at all friendly to our rule is, probably, that of Beekaneer.

EXCERPTA.

An extraordinary proof of the force exerted by the wind, during the hurricane of April 8th 1838, in a lateral direction, was evinced in the projection of a slight bamboo horizontally through one of the raised tiled walks, in Mr. G. Prinsep's salt works, which pierced through the whole breadth, breaking the tiles on both sides. It has been cut off and preserved *in situ* as a monument of the storm. A six-pounder could hardly have forced so light an arrow through a mass of earth five feet thick. The hail-stones were as large as walnuts, and one piece of ice fell which weighed $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

The Rev. Henry Fisher and other chaplains have memorialized Government respecting the reduction ordered in the surplice fees, in order to reimburse the Government the outlay in the purchase of the new burial-ground, urging that, during the incumbency of the present chaplains, no interference with their fees is justifiable.

The shradda of Asootosh Deb's mother has not passed off without the usual casualties; one of the boats employed in crossing over the beggars was upset near Calcutta, when a considerable number of children were drowned. The announcement of the baboo to distribute a lakh and a half to beggars at the funeral obsequies was expected to have drawn into the metropolis, from the pauper-warren which surrounds it, at least a hundred thousand men, women, and children, of whom scarcely one would have received more than he or she might have earned at home. The magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, however, issued strict orders, forbidding admittance of this host of mendicants into Calcutta; the baboo, in high dudgeon, threatened to memorialize Government.

Roshun-ood-Dowlah, a relative of the late Nabob of Moorsshedabad, has come down to Calcutta to get himself appointed nabob, which would give him Rs. 60,000 a month in lieu of the Rs. *1,500 he now receives; but Government are not likely

to alter the succession, which was fixed three years ago on the youth, whom the deceased acknowledged as his son. The guardianship of the young nabob is committed to three English gentlemen, and it is to be hoped that they will secure his being a better man than his father was.

The Bank of Bengal talks of establishing agencies at the larger marts in the country.

An estate belonging to Baboo Prosonno Coomar Tajore, in the Midnapore district, had fallen into arrears to the extent of Rs. 433. The proprietor immediately despatched a Bengal Bank post bill for Rs. 400, and presented it, with the remainder in cash, to Mr. Houston, the collector, who, instead of accepting the money, proceeded to put the estate up to auction, and sold it for a little above Rs. 2,000. An appeal was made to Government; the sale was nullified, and the collector was told that he should be personally responsible for any loss which the baboo had sustained.

The draft of an Act was published in the *Gazette* of October 6th which embodies and gives force in the country to the order in Council, by which all causes of the value of Rs. 10,000 may be appealed to the Privy Council. There can be no doubt (says one of the papers) that it will bring a large accession of business to the Council, and of fees to the lawyers. This important alteration is not embodied in an Act, but the Legislative Council simply republishes the rules passed by her Majesty in Council. This document, in which the native community has so deep an interest, will, consequently, not be published in any native language.

At a meeting of the Union Bank, it was resolved, that it be left to the discretion of the directors to establish an agency at Mirzapore, when the funds in hand would appear to warrant such a step; but this resolution is not to be construed into sanctioning the establishment of branch banks.

A new bone of contention has been thrown in among the Bengal Military Orphan Society. The management disapproved of the publication at their press of Sunday extras. The *Herald* has fallen upon the management for their "balderdash," "straightlacedness," "pharisaical cant," "Levitical observance of the Sabbath," and so on.

Capt. Drummond and an experienced miner have been deputed to the district in the Himalaya (the immediate range between the Dhauli and the Gori), where silver is said to exist, to ascertain the fact.

A vessel is advertised for by the Marine Board, to convey to Suez a present to the Pasha of Egypt of two elephants; these are to be accompanied by an officer in

charge, six native attendants, with two state howdahs, and their usual appendages; the vessel was to start from Calcutta not later than the 7th November, and to proceed direct to Suez.

Rustomjee Cowasjee was to despatch a fine new vessel, of 600 tons burthen, to Suez, early in December, to accommodate twenty-five passengers. The dimensions of the poop cabins of this vessel are 15 feet by 14, and of the side cabins under the poop 7 by 7; while the lower stern cabins are 16 feet by 15, and the lower side cabins 7 by 8. The passage-money to be determined by circumstances.

Owing to the overflowing of the lands in Jessore, Backergunge, and other neighbouring districts, as well as towards Patna and Allahabad, and the consequent destruction of the crops therefrom, the price of grain is rising in Calcutta. Gram, which formerly sold for one rupee four annas a maund, is two rupees a maund; dholl, which formerly sold at two pice a seer, now sells for five pice a seer; and rice, which sold at six palees for a rupee, sells now at four palees. The poorer classes are already beginning to be apprehensive of a famine in the ensuing year.

"It is disgusting to see the numerous human skulls and skeletons strewed about in all directions by the road side, particularly near the chutties or bazars; they are mostly the remains of unfortunate pilgrims, who, dying from hunger, fatigue, and cholera (which often rages in those regions), are thrown without further ceremony into the nearest ditch, hollow, or hedge, to become the prey of birds and beasts; hundreds of deluded victims suffer thus yearly, going and coming to and from Juggernaut."—*Kittoe's Journal of a March to Cuttack*.

A daring robbery has been committed at Sulkeah, opposite to Calcutta. From fifty to sixty robbers marched into the place with torches, as if they formed part of a wedding-procession, and plundered the house of a wealthy baboo. They murdered two men, and wounded several. No clue has yet been found to them. The people in the suburbs, in great alarm, are, it is said, taking their jewels into town.

The splendid house at Sookasgur, occupied by Mr. Laruletta, has been nearly washed away by the river. It was one of the most magnificent edifices in the country, and was formerly in the possession of the late Joseph Baretto, who built a little chapel at the back of it, which was occupied and defiled by two elephants!

The beneficial effects of the Act to prevent fires have been visible in the comparatively limited number of houses burnt down in the year 1838. In the first six months of the last, the number burnt down was 7,921; in the first half of the present year, 1,368!

Madras.**I.A.W.**

SUPREME COURT, October 6.

Re Lieut. Stokes.—The Advocate General moved the Court on the last day of term for a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to the keeper of her Majesty's gaol, ordering him to bring up the body of Lieut. Stokes, late of the 4th regt. N.I.* He rested his application on several grounds.

1stly.—That the commitment was not made by the proper authority, it being signed only by the clerk of the crown; the seal and signature of the Chief Justice were indeed in the margin, but they were affixed to the commencement, the reciting part, and not to the authoritative part, commanding the gaoler to receive and keep the prisoner.

2dly.—That the commitment was informal on the face of it, as it did not state that any conviction had ever taken place, but only recited, that "whereas it had been notified by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief to me, Sir R. Comyn, chief justice, &c. that the prisoner has been convicted," &c.

3dly.—That the Court had no power to award execution of a sentence not passed by themselves; 2 Hale, P. C. 401.

4thly.—That the Court could not pass sentence in any case unless the proceedings were all brought before them by writ of *certiorari*, or in some other way specially provided.

5thly.—That even where the Court is empowered to pronounce such sentence, or award such execution, it must be the act of the whole Court, and not of a single judge.

Both judges were clearly of opinion that the commitment was properly signed; the other points they reserved for consideration until this day.

The Chief Justice (Sir R. Comyn) said, he had ascertained that the present practice commenced about ten years ago, on the occasion of an application made to him by Sir G. Walker, since which time it had been adopted by Sir Ralph Palmer, and never questioned. Now, however, that his attention was particularly directed to the objections, he was of opinion that two were fatal.

1st.—That, admitting the conviction and sentence to have been pronounced by a competent tribunal, and properly alleged, yet the Supreme Court had no power to carry into execution the sentence of another court, especially when

* It will be recollected that this officer had the misfortune to cause the death of one of the sepoys of a force which was acting under his orders, during the insurrection in the south some time since, and that he was not only imprisoned for the offence, but has been subsequently dismissed the service by the Court of Directors.—See p. 43.

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the proceedings of that court were not regularly brought before it.

2dly.—That it was not duly alleged on the face of the commitment that conviction or sentence had actually taken place. For these reasons, he considered Lieut. Stokes entitled to his discharge.

Sir E. Gambier was of the same opinion, and for the same reasons.

MISCELLANEOUS.**THE BISHOP OF MADRAS.**

The Bishop of Madras arrived at Cannanore on the 13th inst., and preached there on the following day (Sunday) to a large audience. On Tuesday, he proceeded, *viâ* Mercara and Mysore, to Bangalore, where he preached last Sunday. His lordship may be expected at Madras on Friday, and his installation will take place on the following day, or on Sunday next. Our late reverend bishop was installed on the 28th of October (as next Sunday happens to be) three years ago.—*Herald*, Oct. 24.

THE PAUMBAN PASSAGE.

By a letter, inserted in the *Madras Spectator*, from a correspondent at Jaffnapatam, we perceive that the deepening and widening of the Paumban Passage proceeds very rapidly. An elbow or bend, which was once so conspicuous towards the north mouth of the channel, has been operated upon and wholly removed, besides many other prominent marks. Speaking of the depth that has already been attained, the correspondent writes: "As regards the present depth of the main channel, I shall briefly remark, that a day or two prior to my last arrival, a bark of 175 tons burthen sailed through without experiencing the least difficulty; I may add, moreover, the circumstance of the vessel in which I have lately unfurled my own pennant—a craft of some dimensions too—ran with all her sails set, without removing an article of her freight, and no recourse being had to the warping-anchors that have, as a precautionary measure, and to assist the navigation, been sunk in the channel." The operations on the sand-bank also show every demonstration of coming closer to completion. There is, however, a very great deal yet to be done before the channel will be deepened sufficiently to admit vessels of 200 and 250 tons burthen passing through the passage without touching.—*Courier*, Oct. 11.

EXCERPTA.

Dr. O'Connor was installed as Vicar Apostolic of the diocese of St. Thomé (September 2d), when the Bull of his holiness was read, first in Latin, and afterwards in English: a legal process (P)

will be necessary to give him possession of the temporalities, the present possessors refusing to comply with the tenor of the Bull.

The Nizam wishes to erect an observatory in his territories, and Lieut. Waugh, of the Bengal Engineers, has been sent there for the purpose of planning and superintending the erection of the same.

A *Madras Medical Journal* is to issue from the Madras press at the commencement of this year.

The long-talked-of New Military Board, with stipendiary members, is likely to be soon ushered into being; Col. Sim and Lieut.-Col. Hitchins, the adj.-general of the army, have been, or are to be, appointed stipendiary members. We notice the subject in consequence of the comments which have been very freely made, both in the civil and military circles of the presidency, on the appointments just mentioned.—*Madras Herald*, Oct. 13.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DISTURBANCE AT OKAMUNDEL.

A very serious disturbance at present prevails in Okamundel. The Guicowar authorities having burnt several villages belonging to a predatory tribe, called the Wagheas, about six hundred of them took up arms, one-half carrying matchlocks, the other swords. Being of Rajpoot descent, they pride themselves upon their courage, and, in their present state of destitution, turn that quality to some account, by plundering all travellers who come within their reach. The principal sufferers from this state of things are the pilgrims, who repair in great numbers to the temples at Dwarka.—*Gaz.*, Oct. 19.

THE GUICOWAR.

The 9th regt. N.I., from Ahmedabad, with a detail of artillery, four 6-pounders from Hursole, and a complete squadron of the 3d Light Cavalry from Deesa, are ordered to move on Baroda, equipped for field service, so as to reach that station by the 25th inst. This movement, it is expected, will prove to be merely one of precaution, as the Guicowar will in all probability accede to the terms conveyed in Lord Auckland's ultimatum, delivered to him on the 1st inst., in open durbar, by Mr. Sutherland, to the effect, that, should his highness not adhere in every respect to all existing treaties (with satisfactory assurance that he will continue so to do) by the 1st prox., the Government of India will be under the necessity of

punishing his fast-and-loose policy, by taking possession of the valuable district of Pitlaud, and a considerable portion of his southern territory. From these and other circumstances, which have been brought to our knowledge by this day's post, there is every prospect of our troops having sufficient work upon their hands, in more quarters than one, for some time to come.—*Ibid.*

ACCUSATION OF A BOMBAY CIVILIAN.

By an order in the *Government Gazette*, dated 3d inst., we perceive that Mr. B. Hutt has been appointed judge and session judge of Ahmedabad, from which, although no mention is made of the gentleman whom he has succeeded having been removed to any other office, we presume that the individual vacating the situation, and whose conduct has long been the subject of investigation by a special commission, is quietly eased out of the service, by a finding on their part to his disadvantage. Of the gentleman in question, and the proceedings of the tribunal before which he was arraigned, we (thanks to the hermetically-sealed mode in which business is managed by this Government) know nothing; but from an aversion to the practice which generally obtains, we beg leave to object, principally from its inquisitorial nature, to that secrecy, which leaves as a matter of doubt the innocence or exact degree of guilt of a member of the public service, who has been notoriously charged with highly criminal misdemeanors and malversations in office. Why the rule in certain grades of the civil service, whether in relation to the public good or the individual, should be so very different from that in the army through all gradations of ranks, or even in the subordinate branches of the civil government, we are at a loss to imagine.—*Bom. Cour.*, Oct. 9.

We regret to announce that a correspondent, writing upon the 11th instant, confirms the intelligence, which we gave last Monday upon general rumour, of a gentleman lately connected with the civil service having committed suicide, as being too lamentably correct. The whole society at Ahmedabad, our correspondent states, have been deeply afflicted by this unhappy occurrence, which took place on the morning of Monday, the 8th instant. Having received intimation of his suspension from the service, pending the decision of the Court of Directors, upon some malpractices, of which he was accused, but generally believed to be innocent, the unfortunate gentleman, in a fit of temporary insanity, wrote upon the document containing the orders of Government, "Injustice!" and, putting a pistol to his

head, met with an instantaneous death.—*Gaz.*, Oct. 19.

COOLY TRAFFIC.

We hear from persons lately from the south of India, that Cooly traffic is quite rife along the coast, and that the Rajah of Cochin is selling them off downright. If this system is to continue, we shall soon have slavery revived in a legalized form; and if it be allowed to go on unchecked, it will be most difficult to put a stop to it. Even when prohibited, it will become a contraband article, and cruizers will have to be stationed along the coast, to prevent smuggling in Coolies. The batch shipped in the *Ganges*, we believe, was the first from this port; and as nothing appears astir in order to prevent the traffic, it is very probable that another cargo will soon be exported.—*Gaz.*, Oct. 19.

STEAM-COMMUNICATION.

The *Atalanta* started on Sunday morning. The number of covers despatched by her (8,431) bears ample evidence of the desire among the community to avail itself of the advantages of a regular steam-communication, and points out the necessity of having a line of steamers established for the service of the public, independent of any connexion with the State, for the exigencies of which the government vessels will be at all times liable to be called into service, however much the arrangements for the benefit of the public may be interrupted. We have it, for instance, announced to us, that a sailing-vessel may be appointed to take up the November mails; and in this contingency we have not only the certainty of a much longer passage than would be made by a steamer to Suez—a sailing-vessel being incapable of performing such a voyage in the month of November under fifty days—but the almost equal certainties must be encountered of the mails arriving at Alexandria out of time for the Mediterranean steamers, and their consequent detention for a probable further period of ten days, and of the vessels taken up by Government being inconveniently, or perhaps not at all, adapted for passengers. These are serious evils, and if the Red Sea route is to be adopted for the convenience and advantage of the public, such arrangements as that entered into for the month of November are by no means calculated for the promotion of so desirable an end.—*Gaz.*, Oct. 8.

The *Hugh Lindsay* steamer was despatched with the November mail, engineers having arrived in the H. C. brig *Euphrates*.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

We understand that the greater part, if not all, of the troops destined for service in Afghanistan from this presidency, will commence moving on the 15th prox. The Commander-in-chief, it is expected, will take his departure early next month. We suppose he will proceed in a steamer, if one can be available at the time; probably in the *Atalanta*, which vessel may be expected about the 12th.—*Gaz.*, Oct. 29.

All the spare vessels belonging to the Indian Navy, and perhaps any others that may be chartered by Government by that time, will start for Carachee Bunder on the 18th prox., with as many of the troops destined for Shikarpoor as they can carry. The whole naval armament will be put under the charge of Commodore Pepper.—*Ibid.*, Oct. 31.

His Exc. the Commander-in-chief has notified officially that he proposes to leave Poonah shortly for Bombay, and may be daily expected. The troops that were in orders for Cutch are to be halted either in Bombay or their present stations until required, when they are to be sent direct to Carachee Bunder, instead of being first deposited, like the luckless 23d, on the beach of Mandavie. Great discussion, we understand, is going on respecting the brigade arrangements; for, since Bombay began and until Bombay ends, nothing has been done or can be done without, at least, a dash of a job about it. It is said to be his Exc.'s wish that Generals Willshire and Salter shall command the two brigades of Infantry, and Col. Scott the brigade of Cavalry. Of these, Gen. Willshire is at present a lieutenant-colonel of the 2d Queen's, and one of Sir Henry Fane's Simlah-made major-generals; he at present commands a brigade at Poonah, as a brigadier of the second class. Col. Scott is the junior lieutenant-colonel of the 4th Dragoons. These gentlemen will be in their proper places as commanding brigades. But Gen. Salter, of the Bombay army, is a divisional officer, a general on the staff, and at present in command of the Southern division of the army; and we may venture to presume, that he cannot descend from his divisional command to the command of a brigade, without being first removed from the staff, and the next senior brigadier, Kinnersley, from Candesh, being appointed in his place to the Southern division.—*Ibid.* Oct. 5.

EXCERPTA.

On the 20th October, a *snake-boat*, to be manned with twenty-eight oars, was finished in the fort dock-yard. She is eighty feet in length, has a cabin beautifully decorated and fitted up with yellow

damask and silver, and her external ornaments are composed of green and gold. She is intended as a present from the British Government to Runjeet Singh.

The chief moolla of the Borah tribe has purchased the state-carriage of the late Sir Robert Grant for Rs. 4,000. The britchka formerly belonging to the same lamented individual has been purchased by the nawab of Mazagon.

The subscriptions to the testimonial to the memory of Sir R. Grant amounted on the 20th October to Rs. 38,885.

At an ordination held by the Bishop of Bombay, on the 10th of June, Mr George Candy, formerly a captain in the H.C. service, received ordination as a deacon. It is his intention to devote himself specially to the Indo-Britons.

Ceylon.

LAW.

The Court of Admiralty for the trial of the seamen of the barque *Emma* opened on the 3d October, at the Supreme Court, before the Governor, president. The Acting Chief Justice, the Lieut.-General, and the Second Puisne Justice, were sworn in members of the Court; the grand jury, to the number of twenty-two gentlemen, were next sworn in, and the Governor then withdrew.

The *Emma* was bound to London from Calcutta, with a large cargo of indigo and other valuable articles; about the end of July, she was discovered to be very leaky, and the crew began to show disorderly and mutinous symptoms, from an impression they had formed, that it was not safe to proceed with the ship on the voyage; the captain, in consequence, put into Trincomallee harbour, where a survey was held upon her, which terminated in the discovery of a hole in her bows, made, to all appearance, with an auger.

The grand jury retired to their room, and were presented with two indictments against ten prisoners, seamen on board the *Emma*: the one charging them with boring a hole in the vessel's bows with an auger, with a felonious intent, which bill, after a tedious examination of the witnesses, they ignored; the other charge, for mutiny, on which they found a true bill, was tried yesterday. The examination of the witnesses continued during the whole day, at the conclusion of which the Chief Justice charged the jury in a long and impressive address. The jury were unanimous in finding the ten prisoners *guilty*; strongly recommending all of them, however, to mercy, but particularly three, on account of many miti-

gating circumstances which appeared in their favour in the evidence. The judges pronounced sentence of imprisonment for three years on three of the prisoners, one year on four, and the other three to be imprisoned till the pleasure of the Governor is made known. — *Ceylon Herald*, Oct. 5.

The *Ceylon Herald*, October 9, says: "In the course of the examination of the witnesses, circumstances of a very extraordinary nature transpired in evidence, deeply affecting the chief officer of that vessel, and which ought, on public grounds, to undergo judicial investigation. If his character be really unimpeachable, it would be doing him not only very serious injustice, but also the most cruel injury, to let the strong suspicions attached to him at present remain without being removed through the usual legal course of procedure in such cases; and, on the other hand, if the chief mate be guilty of, or implicated in, the offences to which the depositions of some of the witnesses refer, it becomes imperatively necessary, for the protection of the public, to adopt such measures as shall lead to the truth, and satisfy the ends of justice."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Death by Elephant Hunting.—Mr. Walllett (only son of Brevet Major Walllett, C. R. R. commandant of Jaffna) was killed by an elephant, on Thursday last, near Ruanwelle. It appears that, having heard of a tusker, Mr. Walllett, attended by two native boys, went in pursuit, and met it in a herd of three. He fired one barrel, and is said to have hit the animal; but the second barrel of his gun missed fire, and the elephant rushed upon him before he could get another gun from his terrified attendants. It immediately crushed him to death, and went off for a few minutes, but returning, thrust his tusks through the body, and tore all the clothes off it. It is a curious coincidence, that Mr. Walllett lost his life not far distant from the place where Major Hadcock was killed by an elephant about seven years ago. — *Colombo Obs.*, Oct. 1.

Lieut. Gallway, 90th Light Inf., and Ensign Scroggs, of the 18th Royal Irish regt., proceeded last Thursday to the place where Mr. Walllett was killed by the elephant, in expectation of finding the animal, and being revenged for the loss of their deceased friend. After a diligent search in the jungles, they fell in with the elephant, and fired four shots at him, which brought him to his knees, but he soon got up again, and made off, closely pursued by the intrepid sportsmen, who succeeded in killing him with six additional shots. — *Ceylon Herald*, Oct. 9.

Old Civil Servants. — Private letters mention, that in reply to the memorial lately sent home, the old civil servants will, in future, be allowed eighteen months', and, in case of ill-health requiring it, two years', furlough to England, with the privilege of returning to their former situations in this colony.

Penang.

Cocos Islands. — In the *Penang Gazette* is a petition addressed to Sir. T. B. Capel, by a Captain Ross, praying that he may be invested with some authority for the better government of the Cocos or Keeling Islands, in which he has fixed his abode. Ross, it appears, was formerly a mariner, and about ten years ago embarked for these islands, with his family. He eventually induced a number of Malays to join him, whom he has located on the islands, and by their assistance constructed a schooner, which he himself navigates, and has also established an oil-mill, for the purpose of availing himself of the produce of the numerous coco-nut trees which cover his colony. For a time, matters prospered tolerably well, and Capt. Ross, in his schooner, manned with his Malays, instructed by himself, made one or two voyages to Mauritius, for the procuring of supplies; but he was at length tempted to avail himself of the services of an American, who arrived at the Cocos, on board one of the whalers, which occasionally touch there. Ross accuses this person of having, soon after his engagement with him, entered into a conspiracy to deprive him of the services of his Malays, and so far succeeded as to produce a revolution in his establishment, finding himself deprived of all authority, and that ruin was impending over his establishment, he has memorialized the admiral.

Quedah. — The *Gazette*, of July 28, gives the following particulars respecting the recent capture of Quedah by the Malays: "In the middle of last month, a force of about forty-five large and small Malay prahus had collected at Mirbow, a Malayan possession under the authority of two brothers, Tuankoo Mahomet Sahet and Tuankoo Mahomet Tyhep. An equal force of Siamese prahus from Quedah arrived to attack them, but were driven back with a loss, on the part of the Siamese, of three of their largest prahus and crews, and others of a smaller description. Upon the successful result of this action, the Malayan chieftains and their followers proceeded to Quedah, some by land and others by sea. Shortly afterwards, a village in the neighbourhood of the fort of Quedah was taken possession

of by the land division, and were heartily received by their fellow-countrymen. The Siamese rajah, Tosaing, found it necessary to remove from his post to a place called Toompoh, about three days' journey in the interior. When the affray took place, about four thousand Malays, original inhabitants of Quedah, emigrated from province Wellesley, headed by several of the Pangulu Mukims employed by the British Government."

The same paper, of August 11th, states that when H. M. brig *Victor*, which sailed to Quedah, in order to restore it to the Siamese, arrived there, the Malayan chieftains voluntarily offered to resign their conquest, provided the British would retain permanent possession of the country, and stipulate against its future reversion to the Siamese.

The *Gazette* of the 25th August states that the Quedah Malays are making vigorous efforts to secure themselves in the possession of their newly-acquired independence.

Singapore.

The Bishop of Calcutta and his suite arrived here on the 1st September, and on the 5th a meeting of the Protestant community was convened by his lordship: about forty or fifty gentlemen attended, including the Governor. The bishop stated that he had requested the interview in order to resume the proceedings with respect to the church which had been erected. He thanked the gentlemen of the station for the handsome and noble church they had erected, equal in beauty and superior in accommodation to most in the provinces of India. The building had been intended from the first as a church under the jurisdiction of the bishop, to be dedicated to divine worship, according to the doctrine and discipline of the Reformed Protestant Church of England. He had received, however, a letter signed by some most respectable names (they were under twenty, and had contributed only about six or seven hundred dollars out of the 10,900 which had been expended), objecting to the proposed consecration, as being likely to deprive them of the services of ministers not of the Church of England when the station should be without a chaplain, and as probably lessening the pew-rents; and which concluded by stating, that if it should be determined to consecrate the church, the subscribers, whose names were attached, would consider it necessary publicly to protest against it. The bishop proceeded to show that the fears of these gentlemen were groundless; that the religious act of consecration would not alter the position of the church as designed for the service of the Church of

England, publicly, decisively, undeniably—as principally erected at the expense of Government, and societies, and individuals, for that one object—as made over by the Supreme Government to the disposal of the bishop—as protected by the promised sanction of the local authorities—and as designated by the bishop's license to the chaplain's use; that if it were withheld on account of this protest, he would be violating his primary duties, betraying the cause of religion, and putting an affront on the authority and mercy of Almighty God, whose blessing and grace he should have declined to implore; that all India would be thrown into confusion, and the numerous stations where churches were in progress might all be seized on by members of different sects, and the Bishop's jurisdiction and pastoral duties interrupted. The Bishop put the case to the meeting as a matter of justice—as resting, not on argument, but on this solemnity of an original contract—indeed on the common honour of gentlemen; nor did he suppose for an instant that the fine and prosperous station of Singapore would give the first example to India of the violation of a public pledge. He proposed to discharge the debt on the pavement at once, whilst the chance of the station being without a chaplain was exceedingly small, and if any of the congregation should prefer the pious prayers and instructions of any of the missionaries, though not of the Church, who might be in the station, that resource would always be open to them, as there was a Missionary chapel.

A petition for the consecration of the church was then signed by a good many of the gentlemen present.

Malacca.

A petition from upwards of two hundred of the tenantry has been addressed to the Governor-General of India against the proposed act for regulating the assessment and collection of the rents payable to Government in the settlement, setting forth that the Act ought not to be made applicable to Malacca, where the only titles the cultivators have upon their lands are, occupancy, and the payment of a tenth of the produce, and where lands have been held in perpetuity from time immemorial, the landholders having no right to deprive the tenants of their perpetual occupancy so long as they continue to pay the tenth of the produce. Besides this petition, another in the Malay language, of a similar tenor, signed by upwards of five hundred agriculturists, had been forwarded through the Commissioners. The *Singapore Free Press*, of August 30, states that there exists a

great deal of discontent and apprehension amongst the Malay tenantry regarding the proceedings of the Government in this matter of the lands.

Burmah.

We mentioned in a former number a report, that the Rangoon authorities had been directed to take those of Biling into their councils, in all affairs connected with the English. This report is very generally believed in the place, though we are not aware that any thing has occurred tending to confirm it. If true, a surer indication of the feelings of the Court towards us could not be desired; as to the Governor of Biling's instigation, if not direct order, the outrages committed on this frontier, in the early part of the year, have been clearly traced. A report existed during the last week, that this personage had been murdered during the night, by people who left on the body a paper to say, they were the Tsekya-meng's people, and had done the deed by order of the young prince. The report, though untrue, was fully believed at the time; and, together with the numerous reports on the subject flying about the country, is confirmatory of a strong disbelief existing among the people, as to the young prince having been really put to death. There are few natives who are not convinced that the prince is alive, though the stories of his whereabouts are most inconsistent and contradictory. Some affirm him to be on the Arracan hills, others on the Assam frontier. We think the strongest proof of the poor young man's not being alive is, that he has not been heard of by either the Arracan or Assam authorities, to whom, it is more than probable, he would have made himself known, had he really escaped out of his uncle's hands. It is said, that Moung-shuaytha, a favourite woongye of the present king, has been executed for deceiving his majesty, with regard to the prince's execution, which had been entrusted to his hands. This report, however, greatly requires confirmation.—*Maulmain Chron.*, Oct. 3.

In reference to the persecution of the Kayen Christians by the Rangoon government, we have since learnt that they have been made slaves to the great Shuay-d'gon pagoda. They are compelled to labour in chains, and to dig and clean away the grass, and to remove the accumulations of dirt from the area on which the pagoda stands. If these converts are sincere in the faith which they have embraced, they must most keenly feel the penalty which they suffer. Whether their liberation is to them a hopeless event, we

are unable to say; but as one of them is a son of a chief, it is not improbable that an attempt may be made by his relatives to purchase his release.—*Ibid.*, Aug. 29.

Advices from Rangoon, to the 2d of October, state that the new governor has exhibited his complaisance to the English, beyond all former woodocks; he accepted an invitation to visit and dine on board an English vessel, came on board the vessel with a retinue of two hundred men, armed with golden sticks and golden swords, seated himself at a table, and, for a barbarian, conducted himself with most exemplary propriety. The next day, he invited the officers of the ship to Government-house, on shore, and gave them a dinner in return, served up in the English style, at which nothing was wanting but Vanille ice.

Dutch India.

The port of Barus, on the west coast of Sumatra, has submitted to the authority of the Dutch, the flag of which nation has been hoisted for a length of time past, on the appearance or arrival of all vessels. There are no Dutch Europeans as yet of any description, but the Rajah has entered into a treaty, it is stated, with that power, and by means of that submission has the privilege of continuing the charge of his own government.

The Resident of Tappanooly, in a Dutch seventy-four, with other armed vessels, paid a visit to the port of Sinkel, and in an interview with Mariz, the Rajah, they had the assurance to propose to that prince the hauling down the Acheen national flag, and in its place substitute that of his visitors. The proposal was not then accepted, on the plea that the Rajah was himself a dependant of the government of Acheen, and in the absence of positive orders from his superior lord, he had no alternative than to continue in his original fealty. The resident of Tappanooly, with all his naval force, would appear not to have been sufficiently prepared, and retired, intimating that what had been requested with friendly intentions would be effected in a more hostile manner. The Rajah set about erecting batteries to resist the threatened attack of the Dutch, and besides communicating with his immediate superior, has transmitted letters to the British Government here.—*Penang Gaz.*, July 14.

Cochin China.

The severe persecution to which the authorities in Cochin China have long subjected the Christians in that kingdom,

and the martyrdom of two of their European teachers, have been already mentioned. It was expected that time would have allayed these bitter feelings of antipathy, and that the king would have relaxed the rigour of his edicts, and restored to the profession and the progress of Christianity, the toleration which had so long been enjoyed under his predecessors. But the latest accounts which have been received from that country, dated in May last, inform us that the persecution rages as violently as ever. The animosity of the sovereign against the Christians, and in fact against all Europeans, has not in the least abated; and the Roman Catholic missionaries, who still continue concealed in various parts of the country, are obliged to use the utmost precaution to prevent their being betrayed into the hands of government. Had not the mission wisely acted upon the plan of raising up an indigenous ministry, the existence of Christianity in that land would have been exposed to the greatest risk.—*Friend of India*, Oct. 18.

Mauritius.

The Local Government has sent to Tamative two Queen's ships, to ask from the Queen of Madagascar reparation for the ill-treatment of Mr. Marin, a British subject, and an inhabitant of Mauritius, by the Ovas.

Great complaints are made of the manner in which the Cooley system had been discussed at Calcutta, and of the endeavours to prevent the emigration of labourers to the island. Jealousy entertained by the sugar-growers of India towards those of the Mauritius is assigned as the motive of the movement.

China.

The following are the particulars of what happened to the *Bombay*. When opposite the forts at the Bogue, on Saturday night last, a mandarin-boat fired a musket towards her, to bring her to; the vessel continuing her course, the forts simultaneously opened their fire upon her, with such good aim, that several shot touched the water so near her as to throw the spray upon the vessel. Some of the shots were of heavy calibre, and would probably have injured her materially. It was, therefore, thought wisest to heave to; and on the Chinese war-boat approaching, on board of which there was a linguist from Canton, inquiry was made whether any of the officers of the British ship of war, or their ladies, were on board, as they had orders not to let any of them pass; their questions being an-

swered in the negative, the *Bombay* was allowed to continue on her way to Canton. Since then, several other boats experienced similar treatment, the officials at the Bogue being most anxious to intercept any officer that may belong to the British men-of-war. On this news reaching Canton, Capt. Elliot started in the Queen's cutter to have an interview with the admiral.—*Canton Press*, Aug. 4.

Since this date, the admiral received an apology from the commander of the forts.

Messrs. Olyphant and Co. of Canton, feeling "that their interests as merchants, their liberty as residents, their sympathies as men, and their highest and purest hopes as Christian philanthropists, are crossed and frustrated by the opium-trade," which involves them, in common with others, in constant collisions with the Chinese authorities, and exposes them to inconvenient regulations, though they have never had any participation in the growth, transportation, or sale of the drug, have proposed a meeting to concert measures in order to remedy this state of things.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, Aug. 10.

His Exc. laid before the council a despatch from Lord Glenelg, suggesting the removal of the aborigines of V. D. Land, at Flinder's Island to Port Phillip. Mr. Blaxland said the proposal was of very great importance, and required much consideration. The governor said it was only a suggestion. A good deal of discussion took place on the subject of the aborigines, and Mr. McArthur moved for the appointment of a committee to inquire into their state.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Survey of the N. W. Coast.—The *Sydney Gazette*, of July 28, gives some particulars of the survey of the N. W. coast of New Holland, by H. M. S. *Beagle*, as well as of Lieut. Grey's expedition.

The *Beagle* reached Western Australia in November 1837, having left Lieut. Grey and his party at the Cape, about to start for Prince Regent's River on the N. W. coast, that being the point from which they intended proceeding into the interior. It had been supposed that a large river emptied itself into the sea on the N. W. coast; to verify this, was one of the objects of the *Beagle's* voyage. This also led Lieut. Grey and his party to that neighbourhood, his only hope of pene-

trating far into the interior being by following up the course of the river. Commencing at Roebuck Bay, the coast was carefully examined as far as Port George the Fourth. Many salt-water inlets were passed, but not the least appearance of a river. Forests of mangroves and low bare sand-hills were invariably seen. The search in the depth of King's Sound was more successful. A river was found and traced for twenty-five miles; its general direction was S., varying in width from fifty yards to a quarter of a mile, and in depth from three to twelve feet. The short distance of twenty-five miles changed the appearance of Fitzroy River (named after the late Captain of the *Beagle*), from a clear rapid stream to almost stagnant pools, joined by various shoal rapids. The last view of this river was from the top of a tree in lat. 17° 46' S., long. 123° 36' E. The country around was as level as the horizon; in some parts thick forests, in others grassy plains. This discovery was made in the early part of March; the thermometer then ranged between 85° and 100° in the shade. The tide rises on the flats in the mouth of Fitzroy River between twelve and eighteen feet—a vessel therefore can be taken within two miles of where the water is constantly fresh. Collier's Bay, a deep indentation in the coast, seventy miles to the N. E. of King's Sound, was found to terminate in a small basin, surrounded by high land, in lat. 16° 20' S. Deep bays fronted by islands formed the eastern side of this great bay; thick mangroves and mud flats skirted their shores, over and through which the tide at high water penetrated for some distance. The regularity of the tides, and finding no drift wood, nor indeed any thing indicating the outlet of a river, fully satisfied the party as to the non-existence of one emptying itself into the sea in that quarter.

Lieut. Grey and his party landed at Hanover Bay towards the end of November 1837. The delay, caused in transporting ponies from Timor, prevented their progress into the interior until January following. Proceeding then to the S. E. for fifteen miles, they discovered a river flowing from the eastward (to which they gave the name of Glenelg); this caused them to change their route in that direction. The last seen of the Glenelg was from a position on some high land, about forty miles south from Mount Trafalgar: it then was quite a mountain torrent. The slow rate the party travelled at, from the high, rocky nature of the country, and their limited means, caused Lieut. Grey (who was suffering from a bad spear-wound) to abandon the idea of proceeding fur-

ther. A large tribe of natives had been met with, some of whom were of quite a dark copper colour, probably from their intercourse with the Malays that frequent the coast for trepang. On one occasion only, they made an attack on Lieut. Grey and two of his party; out of three spears thrown by the chief at the former, two went through his clothes, and the third inflicted the wound already spoken of, entering the fleshy part of the thigh and penetrating to a considerable depth. The offender was shot on the spot, and they were never afterwards annoyed by them, except as spies; no other injury was sustained by this encounter, except that of detaining the party from proceeding, having to wait the recovery of Lieut. Grey. Early in April, both expeditions left the coast. The *Beagle* found the weather there particularly fine, excepting from the end of January to the middle of March, when it was boisterous and rainy occasionally. The thermometer ranged between 85° and 95°, sometimes as high as 122°.

The few natives seen by the *Beagle's* officers appear to have been a much finer race than any to the south; it is to be regretted that their extreme shyness prevented any intercourse with them.

A long and comprehensive minute, by the Governor, explanatory of the ways and means for the year 1839, has been published. It announces that the financial prospects of the year are unfavourable; the estimates present an excess in charges over those of 1838 of £78,871, including £20,081 for Port Phillip, which is to be defrayed in the first instance out of the land revenue, and £4,926 for aborigines, &c. The estimates in 1838 were £268,046; in 1839 £321,911. The increase has been principally in the church establishment, the police, the civil establishment, and miscellaneous charges. The ways and means to meet the disbursements amount to £246,120, leaving a deficiency of £75,791, "to be supplied out of the savings of former years."

A dispute has occurred between Mr. Justice Willis and the Roman Catholic Bishop Polding, in consequence of the former gentleman, at a meeting of the Diocesan Committee, characterizing the Roman Catholic religion as "idolatrous!"

An experiment is about to be made of the capability of the New Zealanders to act as shepherds.

By the returns of the emigrants arrived by the *Duncan*, *Amelia Thompson*, *Westminster*, and *Magistrate*, it appears that the colony has received 114 mechanics, while the amount of those capable of conducting or participating in agricultural pursuits is only 153. The influx of these emigrants has advanced the price of bread

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one penny on the two-pound loaf, while the labour required for raising the produce to meet the increasing consumption falls far short of the demand.

The outrages on the road to Port Phillip continue. An extensive sheep-holder from Yass states that there are not fewer than fourteen bush-rangers out on the Port Phillip route, between the Murray and Hume rivers.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

On February 4, the Hon. Resident Commissioner Fisher, and Mr. Y. B. Hutchinson, late emigration agent, were brought up before the resident magistrate, and bound over to keep the peace towards each other. Early in the day, Mr. Stevenson, the Governor's private secretary, applied to the magistrate for a warrant against each of the parties, as circumstances had that morning occurred which were likely to lead to a breach of the peace. In the course of the day, the parties appeared at the Court-house, when Mr. Stevenson stated that Mr. Fisher had forwarded to the Governor, the same morning, the following paper, purporting to be the copy of a letter addressed to him by Mr. Hutchinson, the tendency of which appeared directly calculated to provoke a hostile meeting between the parties.

"Adelaide, February 3, 1838.

"My dear Sir: I feel it my duty (although of course as a mere matter of form) to acquaint you that I perceive by that invaluable publication, the *South Australian Gazette*, that I am no longer emigration agent. I have been induced to resign that office in order that, disencumbered on my part of the obstacle of official inferiority of rank, we might have the mutual pleasure of communicating as private—I do not presume to say gentlemen, but—individuals. I beg to inform you that I shall be happy to meet you at any time, attended only, as I generally am myself, by a trusty old walking-stick; for I assure you, the place is so overrun with gentlemen from the neighbouring colonies, apparently of equal respectability with yourself, that I do not feel it safe to go quite alone. As I am informed you have had the unsolicited kindness to forward a strong recommendation of me to Lord Glenelg, and also, I have no doubt, to the commissioners, I hasten to acknowledge the obligations under which you have laid me, but hope I may plead as some set-off, that immediately I received the appointment which placed me in the pleasing situation of being under your orders, I wrote to the commissioners to acquaint them, that if they should be pleased to continue you in your present useful and honourable career, I hoped they would relieve me from the distinction of being associated with you. I beg to congratulate you on the successful termination of your interview with Mr. Barnard, and regret exceedingly I was not present to furnish you with the stick, the absence of which you so much lamented. There are some capital things in the *Gazette* to night!

"Your's most sincerely,

(Signed) "BINGHAM HUTCHINSON."

"Let me hear from you soon.

"Hon. J. H. Fisher, Colonial Commissioner."

The resident magistrate called upon the parties to enter into recognizances, themselves in £1,000, and two sureties in £500 each, to keep the peace towards each other, and all her Majesty's sub-
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jects, for twelve months from this date.—*S. A. Gaz.*, Feb. 17.

The installation of Mr. George Milner Stephen, as acting governor of the province, took place on the 14th July, when his Excellency delivered a long speech, wherein he drew the following picture of the state of the settlement: "I have to announce with regret, that there are no funds whatever in the treasury, and that the quarter's salaries due to the whole of the public servants, on the 20th June last, are at this day unpaid. We have therefore to fear that the tempting remuneration held out for the exercise of ability in private undertakings in this province, added to the distress which they are beginning to experience from the want of money, will induce many indispensable public officers to leave the service of the government. By the departure of the marines in *H. H. S. Alligator*, this province, with a population exceeding four thousand persons, is abandoned to the protection of eighteen policemen, lately embodied by Governor Hindmarsh, while there are now twenty-one prisoners confined in the weather-boarded building used as a jail, and perhaps double that number of desperate runaway convicts in the neighbourhood of the town. At the same time, as I have observed, there are no funds for the support of the force now constituting our only protection, and the Resident Commissioner is restricted by his instructions from providing money for such purpose."

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Sir James Stirling, the governor of the Swan River colony, has announced his intention of proceeding to England in the course of a few months. The Legislative Council has adopted vigorous measures for the introduction of labour, £1,500 being set apart for that purpose, £1,000 to be expended in the introduction of labourers from Europe, and £500 in bringing Hill Coolies from India.

New Zealand.

The *Missionary Register* contains a letter from the Rev. N. Turner, dated Mangunga, Nov. 30th, 1837, giving an account of the baptism by him, on the 27th August preceding, of *one hundred and twenty-nine* natives. They were of all ages, from the youth of twelve years old, to the man venerable with hoary hairs; they were also of every grade in New Zealand society; from the home-born slave or captive taken in war, to the chiefs of the first rank. "Many more would have been baptized," he says, "but we have been exceedingly urgent that our native teachers should not, on any ac-

count, propose to us one candidate whose daily walk and conduct did not give satisfactory proof of sincerity: and nothing connected with this general baptism has given us greater pleasure than the scrupulous care manifested by the native teachers, who assist us in the general oversight of the people, that no improper person should be baptized. In consequence of this vigilance, many yet remain as candidates."

A New Zealander, belonging to Hokianga, was lately tried for the wilful murder of a white man, before a jury of his countrymen, the chief acting as judge; and, being found guilty, he was sentenced to be shot, which sentence was immediately carried into execution.

Cape of Good Hope.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Emigrant Farmers.—The Governor has published a notice, that whereas information had been received by Government, that it is the intention of certain inhabitants of the Northern Districts of the colony to join the emigrant farmers, with the view of co-operating with them in an attack on the Zoolas; his Excellency warns those persons, that if they persist in those designs, and carry them into execution, he will be forced into the adoption of measures which cannot but prove in the highest degree unfavourable to the interests of the emigrants themselves.

It is said that Government intend to take possession of Port Natal, as a military post only, for the purpose of cutting off all communication with the emigrant farmers; that it is intended to erect a fort there, and that Major Charters is to have the command of the troops, consisting of a company of the 72d reg.—*Zuid Afrik.*, Oct. 26.

A letter from Port Natal, dated Oct. 8, announces the death of Mr. G. Maritz, lately at the head of the emigrant farmers.

The latest accounts from Natal, in the *Zuid Afrikaan* of November 16th, represent the emigrants as in the greatest distress, sickness and famine thinning their numbers daily.

Bank at Graham's Town.—An "Eastern Province Bank," of issue and deposit, has been established at Graham's Town, consisting of a capital of £40,000, in 1,600 shares of £25 each: 200 have been reserved for persons residing in this town, and 150 for persons residing in England.

The Tamborhies.—The *G. T. Journal*, of November 8th, contains a letter from the missionary station at Clarkebury, giving an account of a disastrous inroad of the Amapondas into the Tam-

bookie country. The writer (Mr. Warner, the catechist attached to the station) says: "Nothing now remains but the *name* of the Tambookies. All their cattle are gone; Umtiara, Vandana, Jumba, are all 'caten up.' The few cattle that escaped the Fetcani, by flying towards the colony, were taken by Hintza's people and killed. I hear that few women and children were

killed, but they have taken away a great number with them. The whole country from the sea to the Tsomo River is completely swept. Faku's army took the country from Clarkebury to the sea, and Neapai's from hence to the Tsomo. Thus the whole of Tambookieland has been swept in three days of nearly the whole of its cattle."

SUPPLEMENT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Calcutta, Nov. 20, 1838.

The whole of Upper India resounds with preparations for the approaching campaign across the Indus. The greater portion of the army has assembled at Kur-naul, which presents a scene of unusual animation. Lord Auckland has by this time descended the hills, and proceeded towards Ferozepore, where the meeting between his lordship and Runjeet Sing will take place, in the presence of our gallant army. From thence the troops will proceed, it is said, to Shikarpore, on the banks of the Indus; but their subsequent movements are known only to those in authority. Lord Auckland's proclamation, which you will see in the papers, may be considered as a declaration of war against Persia and Dost Mahomed of Cabul. Lord Auckland's declaration makes no mention of Russia, though it is easy to perceive that the intrigues to which it alludes are no other than those of the court of St. Petersburg; and the present contest is intended to determine whether the regions in Central Asia shall be brought under British or Russian influence. There cannot be the shadow of a doubt that the Russian cabinet, after having long pushed on its schemes in the countries of Western Asia, more distant from us, conceives its plans sufficiently mature to establish Russian influence in the immediate neighbourhood of the Indus. The despatches of the Russian officers now at Cabul were recently intercepted by the Government, and they were found to develope the most unequivocal views of hostility against the British empire in the East. If Russia should not at once disavow these documents, there remains no alternative but to break with that power at once. Upon this information regarding the spirit of the intercepted correspondence you may implicitly rely. If the powers west of the Indus are backed by the gigantic power of Russia, England must put forth all her strength to meet the great crisis.

The intelligence is confirmed that the Persians were obliged, in September last, to raise the siege of Herat, and to retire. The obstinate defence of this place against such fearful odds is generally ascribed to the skill and gallantry of young Pottenger, of the Bombay army. Should the Persians retire to their own country, and no further advance be made for the season, we may have some breathing-time in which to look about us. Had Herat fallen, there can be no doubt that the Persian army would immediately have marched on to the banks of the Indus, and we should have been constrained to hasten our preparations to meet it.

The Ameers of Sind and the Rajah of Bhawalpore are understood to have signified their wishes that the British army should not march through their territories. Of course there is no longer time left us to consult their inclinations, and all other considerations must give way to the necessity of pushing onward, whatever opposition we may encounter.

The Bombay army, under Sir John Keane, is now moving up with great rapidity to the rendezvous at Shikarpore, and there are rumours that it will be directed to march on Cabul, to support the advance of Shah Soojah. From across the Indus the latest information is, that Dost Mahomed Khan, the chief of Candahar, and the Affghans, are prepared to resist our progress with the last drop of their blood. The despatch of a British army across the Indus opens a new field for speculation. That river has always been considered as our boundary. If we cross it, where shall we stop? Into what new scenes of intrigue, into what new mazes of political combinations, shall we not be plunged? Will not the establishment of "the legitimate influence of Britain in the regions of Central Asia," give a new character to our Government? Are we right in going beyond the Indus before we have made all snug within that boundary? With Nepal and Burmah humbled, and, therefore, disaffected, lying on the eastern limits of our dominions,

and ready to pour down upon our provinces, and to proclaim our weakness through India, was it right to advance into the boundless regions of Western Asia? Doubtless Lord Auckland has good and sufficient reasons for the steps he has taken, and we should not be hasty in condemning a policy, of which the necessity is not known to us. Yet the mind shrinks from the contemplation of the vast and almost unlimited range of territory which our policy now begins to embrace.

In Nepal, they say, all is quiet; but it is the quiet that precedes the storm. Lord Auckland is understood to have signified to that court that the advance of their troops, and the establishment of stockades and battalions on our immediate frontiers, would be considered as an act of hostility, and there have been rumours that their troops have been withdrawn. A report, which is said to rest on good authority, was confidently put forth about four days ago in the papers, that the army of the Indus would not be sent westward, but be directed at once to the settlement of our differences with Nepal.

In the East, a storm is brewing. I stated in my last letter that Col. Benson had been received with distinction on his first landing at Rangoon; that the attentions were gradually withdrawn, and that, before his departure, the authorities ventured to treat him with open insult. He embarked at length on the Irrawaddy, and proceeded to Ava. On his way up, the tokens of disrespect with which he was treated were such as could not be mistaken. On his arrival in the vicinity of the capital, one British trader and two Armenian merchants were deputed by the king to receive him. He refused to acknowledge them in any official capacity. At Amerapoor he was placed on a barren island or sand-bank in the river; no accommodation was made for him or his escort; and not only were no provisions sent to them, but the natives were strictly forbidden to sell any thing to them, or even to hold any intercourse with them. A Chinaman, who had ventured to sell something to a sepoy, was immediately seized and beaten. Never, since we raised our flag in India, has the British name been treated with such contumely. It is not possible for Government to put up with such conduct. Our character must be vindicated, or Tharawaddy will pour down on our provinces. Nepal will follow the example, and the elements of revolt in our own provinces will break forth in one universal flame. It is said that Government has resolved on an instantaneous appeal to the sword; that two steamers have been ordered round from Bombay, and that the six regi-

ments, which are held ready at Madras to embark, will proceed immediately to the capture of Rangoon. We have no time to lose. Much clamour will be raised against the Burmese war in England; but let the London politicians bear in mind, that it is totally unprovoked on our part; that we have done every thing to keep the peace; that after the usurper Tharawaddy had dismissed our resident with contempt, affirmed that he would not adhere to the treaty of Yandahoo, and directed the Governor-general to correspond with the governor of Rangoon, the British Lion was still quiescent. We sent another ambassador with rich presents, to re-establish, if possible, amicable relations with him. He has now, in the face of all Asia, treated our envoy with a degree of contempt which has no parallel. If, after conquering Pegu, we should keep it, let not the old outcry of aggrandizement be raised against a measure which is dictated only by the principles of self-defence.

The mail, which left England the beginning of September, reached Calcutta on the 4th of this month, and, just a week after, arrived the mail of August, brought by the *Euphrates*, a sailing vessel. The *Berenice* steamer brought no fewer than twenty-four passengers from the Red Sea to Bombay. One year of the comprehensive plan would lay half our splendid passenger-ships on the shelf. The vessel which has just been launched at Calcutta, to supply the place of the old *Enterprize*, and which is to be fitted up with her boilers, is now rapidly getting ready for sea, and, in case of a Burmese war, will be employed in going to and from Rangoon. At no period was it more important, or rather essential, to the welfare of this empire, that a speedy and punctual communication should be kept up with England than at the present time; yet we have but four steamers at Bombay, and if two of them are to be sent round here for the Burmese war, it will be next to impossible to keep up a monthly intercourse.

A great meeting of the Landholders' Society was held at the Town-hall, on the 31st of last month. More than four thousand natives, it is said, were present; many brahmins held up their sacred thread and cursed Government for the resumption of their lands. Mr. Dickens and Mr. Hurry were the Europeans most busy on the occasion. The object was to send in a petition and a letter to Government, deprecating this measure. Mr. Dickens made a long and energetic speech in English, denouncing the measure in no very measured terms. He was loudly and repeatedly cheered, though not ten men in a thousand understood what he said. The object of the

society is to make a bold appeal to Government to stay the progress of resumptions; and in case of failure, to carry the question before the Court of Directors, and, lastly, into Parliament. It is supposed that the union of so large a body of native landholders in this society may have weight with Government. The petition has not yet been published in the papers. It is likely to occasion a very sharp controversy. The *Englishman* and the *Hurhuru* have taken up the side of the landholders; but I see that the opposite side of the question is not without powerful advocates, and the discussion will, therefore, elicit information which will be found valuable in guiding the judgment of the authorities at home, when the subject comes before them.

The tea prospects of Upper Assam are brightening fast. Mr. Bruce is enthusiastic in his determination to bring the undertaking to a successful issue. The tea which he has manufactured this year is, though not the very best, yet very good, indeed, and there can be no doubt that it will be highly prized in England. It is understood that fifty boxes and more will this year be sent home. The Chinese, who are acquainted with the manipulation of green tea, have arrived there, but too late to effect any thing this season. Means have also been provided for the manufacture of boxes and for lining them with lead; and there seems every reason to believe that tea will soon be included among the colonial products of India.

Mr. James Prinsep, the indefatigable secretary of the Asiatic Society and the assay master, has so greatly impaired his health, by his incessant labours and researches, that he has been obliged to proceed to the Cape, and eventually to Europe, for the restoration of his health. His complaint was a complete prostration of strength, occasioned by unrelaxed exertions. Professors O'Shaughnessy, of the Medical College, and Malan, of Bishop's College, have been nominated to fill his post, as secretary, *par interim*. The Agricultural Society has just been deprived by death of its able secretary, Mr. John Bell, by whose steady and persevering efforts it was raised from the dust, into which it had fallen, and placed in the foremost rank of our Indian societies.

We have received the orders of the Court, peremptorily prohibiting the exportation of Coolies; but no act has yet been passed to enforce it. Possibly the embryo act has been sent by dawk to Simlah, from whence it will return a healthy infant. The Cooly merchants are not a little disconcerted at this interruption of their trade. It was time, indeed, for public opinion to step in and extin-

guish this new slave trade. Just before the orders from home arrived, the King of Cochin had begun to sell his subjects to the Cooly merchants, and a slaver from the Mauritius is just said to have looked in at Galie, to see if any thing could be done in that line; but Mr. Stuart Mackenzie will keep a good look-out, and guard his coast well.

You must be tired with this long and coarse yarn which I have been spinning; I must, therefore, hasten to a conclusion. The first volume of the *Thousand and One Nights*, translated from the original by Torrens, now of the civil service, formerly of the Foreign Office in London, has been published. The mechanical execution of the work is beautiful. We can print, and bind too, in India; but that is a small matter; the translation has all that simplicity and fidelity to the original, which cannot fail, I think, to make it *the Arabian Nights* which the English population in all quarters of the globe will read. Rushton has reprinted Pope's Homer, and the enterprise has been much lauded. The Rajah of Nagpore has gone on pilgrimage to Benares, Gya, and Allahabad, and Sir Henry Seton has arrived in Calcutta, and taken his seat, and with him Mr. W. H. Smout. The departure of Mr. Vaughn, taxing-master, being exactly coincident with this advent, Mr. W. H. Smout has quietly stepped into the vacant birth.

The overland despatch has brought papers to the following dates: Calcutta, to the 23d November; Madras, to the 28th November; and Bombay, to the 5th December.

The *Delhi Gazette Extraordinary*, of November 15th, contains a notification by the Governor-general of the receipt of a letter from Col. Stoddart, dated Herat, 10th September, announcing that the Shah of Persia had, the preceding day, raised the siege of that city, and with the whole of the royal camp, marched to Sangbust, about twelve miles, on his return to his dominions, intending to proceed without delay, *via* Mehid to Teheran, in fulfilment of his compliance with the demands of the British Government. Col. Stoddart states, that Shah Kamran and his wuzer, Yar Mahomed Khan, and the whole city, felt sensible of the sincerity of the friendship of the British Government. The Governor-general at the same time notifies, that while he regards the relinquishment by the Shah of Persia of his designs upon Herat, as a just cause of congratulation, "he will continue to prosecute with vigour the measures which have been announced, with a view to the substitution of a friendly for a hostile power in the eastern provinces of Afghanistan, and to the establishment

of a permanent barrier against schemes of aggression upon our N.W. frontier."

The *Delhi Gazette*, October 24, contains the following news of the state of Afghanistan:

Our latest accounts from Herat state, that Mahomed Shah had endeavoured to inveigle Kamran into a treaty, by which Kamran was to surrender the place, and trust to the munificence of the Persians. Kamran returned for answer, that while one drop of blood circulated through his veins, he never would surrender to an infidel! This reply roused the ire of the besieger, who immediately ordered the place to be assaulted on all sides, and personally led the attack. Kamran made a sally at the head of his troops, and after a most sanguinary conflict, the Persian was routed, and retired on a place called Kuboo tur Khan, seven kos distant from Herat; in the mean time, Kamran received intelligence of the arrival of the Sowars of Oorgunj, who surrounded the Persian camp.

The chiefs of Candahar are collecting stores, arms, &c., and preparing for a vigorous resistance of Shah Shoojah. The army of Dost Mahomed Khan has been despatched to Koonduz, in Balkh, for the purpose of subduing Meer Moorad Beg. Report says, that the latter, not finding himself capable of opposing the force of the ameer, has proposed an amicable arrangement, which has been agreed to by the ruler of Cabul. It is further said, that the King of Bokhara has signified to the ameer, that if he wishes for his friendship and assistance, he must effect the downfall of Meer Moorad Beg, and that whatever treasure or troops may be necessary, will be furnished from Bokhara; in consequence of this overture, Dost Mahomed has renewed hostilities, and taken several small forts in the country of Oozbek, and is daily reducing the country. The favourite son of Ameer Mahomed Akbar Khan, is at Jullalahad, preparing for the expected campaign, by the enlistment of men, and improving the artillery. He is also conciliating the Khucburees, and the chiefs of Afghanistan generally. The ameer himself is in Cabul.

At Peshawar, perfect tranquillity prevails, owing to the excellent rule of the French officers there: no oppression is allowed to be exercised by any class, and justice is administered to every one without distinction of person. Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan is casting guns, and enlisting men.

The *Calcutta Courier*, October 30, states, that Capt. Wade, political agent at Loodianah, was about to proceed to join the army of Runjeet Singh at Peshawar; when arrived there, he will be charged with the superintendence of all

affairs of the British Government connected with the dominions and troops of his highness. Capt. Wade will be assisted at Peshawar by Lieut. F. Mackeson, British agent for the navigation of the Indus, and Lieut. J. D. Cunningham, Bengal Engineers.

Lieut Pottinger was in full power at Herat, and governing the country.

The movements of the different corps composing the "Army of the Indus" are minutely detailed in communications from Kurnaul. We subjoin extracts from various letters from the camp.

October 30.—The whole of the corps intended to rendezvous at this station have reached their destination, with the exception of the 3d Buffs (who are expected to-day) and the 28th reg. N.I., which corps has received an *arrêt* from the Commander-in-chief. Col. Worsley, of this corps, had caused to be made up some hundreds of pairs of boots for the sepoys (with the full assent, as is generally said, of the men themselves); but when the order came for their march, they refused to take them. Nevertheless, they did march in the boots, and some of the men got sore feet in consequence, and refused to go a step further. The refractory were placed under restraint for subsequent trial. The next morning, however, in the road between Allyghur and Kurnaul, five companies refused to budge until their comrades were relieved. This led to altercations and remonstrances. Major Wilkinson, a favourite with the men, expostulated with them, and urged them to proceed: they at length assented, but the Commander-in-chief, feeling that it would be highly imprudent to take into the field a body of insubordinate men, has countermanded the order of the regiment for field employ, and has substituted the 20th reg. N.I., now at Loodianah. Col. Worsley thus loses his brigade, and Col. Paul becomes a brigadier. The annexation of the 20th N.I. to the field army makes an alteration in the escort of the Governor-general. The 21st N.I., under Col. Palmer, has been ordered for this latter duty, and will leave Kurnaul in a very few days.

There has, it is said, been a mutiny in one of the regiments raised for Shah Shoojah's service. The story goes, that on Capt. Christie's (for it was in his corps) inspecting the levy at Loodianah, he found one man with a sword-arm *hors de combat*. This man accordingly received his *congé*; but the sirdar or rissaldar, who enlisted him, would not stand this, and walked off with a whole troop of one hundred men, also raised through his means, and encamped them, in a high state of dissatisfaction, about a mile off. Capt. Christie immediately marched up to them with two troops of well-disposed embryo Kuzzaks,

and threatened to cut them to pieces if they did not resume their duty and return to their allegiance. The mutineers then gave in.—*Englishman*, Nov. 12.

Oct. 31.—The 35th regt. N. I. marched into camp, as did H. M.'s 3d Buffs. The latter regiment bore an amazingly fine appearance, as they marched across the grand parade-ground, the band playing a lively quick-step, and every officer a-foot with his company. There was a long string of doolies in the rear, but very many of the sick were stepping out by their sides, as if (inspired by the music or invigorated by the pure and bracing morning air) they deemed it a disgrace to be carried on men's shoulders at such a moment. The 27th regt. N. I. went out of cantonments and likewise took up their ground this morning; so that when the cavalry have left their lines and got under canvas, there will not be more than a detachment of N. I. and the dépôt of recruits in this cantonment.—*Ibid.*, Nov. 13.

Nov. 1.—This was muster-day. Commanding officers of regiments mustered their own corps, but Sir Willoughby Cotton came on the parade ground, and inspected the 16th and 48th N. I. on the morning, and the 31st and 42d regts. N. I. in the evening. The inspection was rather minute, and extended to an examination of the contents of the sepoy's knapsacks. The 38th regt. N. I., under Lt. Col. Mosely, is to be moved immediately to Kurnaul. The 28th N. I., fall back on Meerut, where a court of inquiry is to assemble to inquire into the unfortunate causes of the refusal of the five companies to move.—*Ibid.*

Nov. 6.—Yesterday, two or three sepoy's of the 48th regt. Nat. Inf. received their dismissal, the only punishment now available to courts-martial, for endeavouring to seduce the rest of the men from their allegiance, by urging them not to carry their knapsacks. The offence was committed and discovered on the march from Delhi. The culprits, it appears, had gone about the regimental encampment, administering oaths to their fellow-soldiers, and inciting them to the breach of duty. On detecting their proceedings, the commanding officer threatened instant chastisement, at all personal hazards, and thus succeeded in preventing mischief. No punishment, however, was inflicted, until yesterday, when the traitors were discharged with disgrace. It is generally thought, that the sepoy's are laden too heavily, but this cannot apparently be avoided with proper regard to the future comfort of the men. It was said that the Commander-in-chief had limited the carriage allowed to each man to five seers. Whatever the intention may have been, Government have

not acted upon it, as fifteen seers weight is actually assigned. The carriage allowed still leaves a very considerable weight to be borne by the sepoy. In some regiments, he bears forty-seven pounds, in others forty-five. But even forty-two pounds is a heavy burthen on a long march, and must break down many a man of fragile build. I had the curiosity to ascertain the exact proportion of the weight of the different articles borne by the sepoy. The total weight of what a sepoy carries on his body (exclusive of coat and trowsers) is 42½ lbs. In light marching order, the sepoy carries 33 lbs. 10 oz., and the rest goes on camels. Some idea may be formed of the number of camels now in camp, when it is mentioned that each regiment is allowed eighty-two camels, exclusive of those employed to carry the mess and the baggage of the European officers. There cannot be less than twelve hundred camels on the plain.—*Ibid.*, Nov. 17.

Inspections and brigades are the order of the day at Kurnaul. The army moves on the 8th and 9th. Gen. Duncan's brigade going out on the 8th. Rumours of the most vague and improbable nature are flying in every direction.

The 14th N. I. do not, we learn, proceed to Futtehgurh. Sickness, to a considerable extent, has for the last seven months prevailed in this regiment. In this period, sixty-five men died, and one hundred men were sent to their homes by a station medical committee. There are now in hospital 120. The object of this committee was to trace, if possible, the cause of some disease peculiar to the corps. The cholera has broken out with great virulence in the 42d regiment N. I.; one officer and seventeen men had died in one day.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Nov. 8.

November 7.—Orders were yesterday evening received by Capt. Thompson, the field engineer, to proceed immediately to Ferozepore, and there concentrate all the means and appliances of his particular department, for the purpose (as it would appear from the *matériel* ordered) of throwing a bridge of boats across the Sutledge at that place. It is now conjectured, in the most likely and best informed quarters, that the intent of the Government is to go through the Punjab at once. The arrangements at Shikarpore nevertheless continue, by way, it is supposed, of a feint, in order to induce Dost Mohammed to draw his forces down to that quarter, and so clear the country to the immediate north and north-west of the Punjab. There will be no indiscreet or lavish outlay in this, because the preparations at Shikarpore will answer very well for the five thousand Bombay troops.

The 3d Light Cavalry marched this

morning for Ferozepore. The regiment goes into the field in the most efficient state. There is only one man unfit for duty in the whole regiment!

The 38th regt. N.I., under Lieut. Colonel Mosely, marched into Kurnaul this morning. The 21st, under Lieut.-Col. Palmer, move forward to-morrow, pursuing the same road with the 3d Cavalry. Capt. Nicol's troop of Horse Artillery likewise marched to-day for Loodianah.

The freshest report of the day brings back Sir Alexander Burnes and Mr. Thomson, with the doleful tidings that the Bhawalpore chief does not feel disposed to accede to our supposed wishes in relation to a passage through his territory; and the same ingenious rumour adds that Lord Auckland has indited a furious epistle to the address of the refractory rajah.—*Englishman*, Nov. 21.

Nov. 8.—This morning, Major-Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton and the staff of the first division; the brigade of Horse Artillery under Brigadier Graham, C.B.; the 13th Light Infantry, 16th and 48th regiments (forming Col. Sale's brigade), the 31st N. I., under Major Thompson; the brigade under Col. Roberts, consisting of the European regiment (commanded by Major Warren, Col. Orchard being field officer of the day); the 3d company of Sappers and Miners, and the 35th and 37th regiments of N.I., marched for Ferozepore. The 21st N. I., under Col. Palmer, likewise marched to join the escort of the Governor-general. The 21st N. I. and the Horse Artillery proceed by Amballah, as did the 3d Cavalry; but the others march respectively by Khytul and Pehvar, as previously arranged. The troops went off in excellent order. A heavy fall of rain last night had somewhat increased the weight of the tents, by saturating the outer canvass; but this annoyance was more than counterbalanced by the effect of the storm upon the earth. The dust has been allayed, and promise given of good crops and abundant grass on the road.

In a former letter, I mentioned that the *boot business* was the origin of the mutiny in the 28th N. I. That business undoubtedly laid the seeds of the disaffection which ensued; but I learn from an officer of the corps that the *immediate* cause of the revolt was the confinement of a sepoy, who could not, or would not, put his *town* into his knapsack, and was insolent to his superior officer. But it is of little consequence what caused the misunderstanding; it is sufficient that from some mismanagement the men ceased to be loyal.—*Ibid.*

Nov. 9.—Major-Gen. Duncan marched yesterday morning with Brigadier Roberts' brigade. This morning the camp broke up, and that vast plot of ground,

which only two days ago was instinct with life and animation, sending forth the hum of a hundred thousand human beings, is now a dreary plain, scarcely diversified by broken kedgeree-pots, big holes, broken bottles, and deserted cooking-places. The *gleaners* are at work, but it is doubtful if a single tent-peg will have been left behind to reward their searches.

The corps which marched this day were the 3d Buffs (33 officers and 608 men strong); the 42nd, 43rd, 2nd, 5th, and 53rd regiments of N.I., and a company of Sappers. They proceed by Pehvah and Khytul, according to the divisions to which they respectively belong.

In further conversation regarding the affair of the 28th N. I., with a number of the corps, I learn that no blame was imputable to Col. Worsley on *that* account; and that so far from five companies having laid down their arms, only seventeen men mutinied, and after a little remonstrance returned cheerfully to their duty, actually destroying their extra-chattels, that they might march to Ferozepore with the greater facility. It was, in fact, a momentary *emeute*, which has been cruelly exaggerated in a camp pregnant with extravagant rumours. Sir H. Fane acted on the report of the Court of Inquiry; but his proceeding is considered rather harsh and hasty, and both officers and men have addressed a memorial to him, praying the reversal of his sentence.—*Ibid.*, Nov. 22.

The accounts from Kurnaul speak of the fine spectacle and bustle the assembled troops afforded. The whole horizon visible from the church belfry could not take in all the encampment, and brigades, parades, and inspection gave much life to the scene. The men of the 13th Light Infantry and 3d Buffs were in fine condition and spirits, but there was much sickness among the sepoys. It has, however, begun to decline.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Nov. 10.

The *Hurkaru* says: "The army of the Indus is concentrating, but has already begun to experience difficulties in the important particulars of roads, forage, and beasts of burthen. All our private letters speak in the highest terms of the gallant bearing of the sepoys, and their enthusiasm in the cause of 'John Kompanie.'"

The *Delhi Gazette*, November 7, reports, from good authority, that negotiations have been carried on for some time with the Sind government, relative to the progress of our troops through their territory. "According to a despatch received the day before yesterday from Col. Pottinger, it appears that the Sind government are determined to oppose our march. Such being their intentions, it is supposed the *shah's* troops will remain

on this side of the Sinde frontier till the arrival of the grand army, unless the Bombay army should have previously brought the amvurs to their senses. The shah's force will not take the field until about the 8th or 10th prox."

The first relay tents of his Majesty Shah Shoojah left Loodianah on the 15th October, escorted by a regiment of the Contingent.

The following is an extract of a letter from Simla, dated 1st of November: "All hands are now moving down, and Simla may be said to be the busiest place in India. Persians and Russians are said to have retired from Herat. Shah Shoojah goes into Cabul with his own troops, aided by those of Bombay. Our Bengal army assembles at Ferozepore, and then turns round-about on Nepaul, and gives those treacherous neighbours a lasting lesson. Nothing short of actual permanent possession of the country, you may be assured, is contemplated."

The *Agra Ukhbar*, of November 22, states that the Governor-general will proceed to Lahore, after the meeting at Ferozepore. The object of the visit is said to be to flatter the Lahore rajah.

The *Maulmain Chronicle*, of October 31st, contains the following particulars respecting the progress and proceedings of Col. Benson's mission. The party arrived at Promé on the 14th of September, which they quitted again on the 15th. The only notice taken of them was by the display, on the river bank, in the neighbourhood of their boats, of about 200 "Invincibles," dressed in black jackets. The commandant of this warlike party, in order to impress a high idea of his courage, had a brace of horse-pistols stuck in his waistcloth, and a pair of pocket-pistols attached to a red handkerchief suspended over his neck, and hanging down on his breast. The head man at Promé would, had he been left to himself, have treated the party with civility, but every difficulty was thrown in the way of their obtaining bazaar-supplies. In every town and village at which they stopped, they experienced similar difficulty, though, when the people could be got hold of quietly by any of the followers of the mission, they always evinced a perfect readiness to dispose of their provisions at very moderate prices. At Meayday, where they arrived on the 18th, the people were openly threatened with punishment if they sold any provisions to the mission; and at night a man came to the bank of the river, just above the boats, and shouted out, that if any of the party were found in the town during the night, they would be put in the stocks. The officer who was appointed at Rangoon to accompany the mission said, that no order had been given to pre-

vent the people from selling to the mission, and pretended it was contrary to Burmese custom to sell any living creature during their Lent. He was at last informed that the mission would not move until supplies were obtained, and that a letter of complaint against him would be sent up to court. This had some little effect. At Ye-nan-kyauing, similar indignities were put upon the mission by the officer escorting it, though in a different manner. The resident and some of his party expressed a desire to visit the Earth-oil-wells, and requested the ye-won (escorting officer) to cause some accommodation for this purpose to be provided. The ye-won promised faithfully to have ponies ready for them, and went on a-head to give orders. Arrived at that place, the mission were informed the governor of the place was absent, and every poney had been carried off some time before on the public service. Desirous of seeing the wells, the party proceeded on foot, and saw numerous ponies at different houses. From this place Mr. Edwards, the clerk of the mission, was sent on a-head, in a light boat, with a letter to the ministers, announcing the approach of the mission. On rejoining the mission, he reported that a deputation of merchants had been ordered to meet the resident, and conduct him to the capital, and that every opportunity was taken of impressing on him that the mission would not find itself on the same footing as the former one. This deputation of merchants was to meet the mission at Kyaup-ta-loon, and the ye-won was ordered to detain it there till they arrived; this he accordingly endeavoured to do, but the resident, considering that merchants were not the proper men to receive him, determined on not waiting for them, and the ye-won being obstinate, he became equally so, and gave orders to prepare the gun-boats in which to continue his journey. This had its effect, and the party proceeded. Before they had moved far, the deputation arrived, consisting of Messrs. Sarkis, Arapet, and Low! They brought no letter with them, and not being officers of the government, while one of them was actually a British subject, the resident declined receiving them. They stated that they had been ordered to accompany the resident to the capital, and show him the quarters assigned to him, though even this they did not eventually execute, as they quitted the mission between Ava and Amerapoora, leaving the party to find out their quarters as they best might, and which they did not succeed in without much difficulty and annoyance. Their location is on an island, which a month before was under water, separated from the town by a backwater about a

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mile across, and to the westward by patches of flat land and water extending for two miles from the river. The communication with the city is entirely by water, though, as the dry weather comes on, the intervening water will dry up, leaving thick mud and puddles. The houses for the party, four in number, are placed under some trees, confined within a space of seventy paces by fifty-five, with one cook-room and a barrack, but no other out-houses. The resident was met at the landing-place by a tsara-dau-gyee, who said that a woon-douk was waiting to receive him within the houses. The resident, however, insisted on the woon-douk meeting him at the landing-place, which was done. After looking at the houses, he went away, and neither he nor any other officer of government had gone near the mission since. The resident arrived there on the 4th, and up to the 9th not a soul had been near him; he was completely cut off from all communication with the people, and experienced great difficulties in procuring even the commonest bazaar supplies.

The same paper, of November 7, states, that intelligence had been received from the residency at Amerapoora up to the 25th October, at which period they remained totally unnoticed by the king or his ministers. Several letters of remonstrance are said to have been addressed to the ministers on the subject, but the only reply was, that the roads were bad and full of mud and water; when they became good, the minister would grant the resident a meeting. It appears that the strictest orders have been issued to prevent the slightest intercourse with the mission, and that consequently they are shunned by every soul in the town. Several persons are said to have been severely punished for even having been seen within the space allotted to the residency, and that one poor Chinaman had been severely handled for selling a few little articles to a sepoy of the guard at one of the gates. Nothing appears to have been distinctly ascertained as to the footing on which the resident will be allowed to remain at the capital, but it was generally believed that mere residence on the spot would be all that would be allowed, while all interference in the concerns of British merchants in the country would be entirely disallowed—that, as the treaty of Yandaboo allowed of a resident with an escort of fifty men, this would be granted, but nothing more, while everything would be done to render his residence so uncomfortable, and so unbefitting the dignity of a British representative, that they would soon be rid of him.

In Rangoon there is some talk of expecting Dr. Bayfield from the house he at

present inhabits, and of an avowed intention on the part of the authorities not to allow of any houses being hired by Europeans. The steamer *Ganges* has brought to Maulmain from Rangoon all the European and American ladies and children that were residing there. It is said that the An-ye-paing woon-douk is about to quit, and that he will be succeeded by the Woongyee Loon-ingoo, one of the king's fathers-in-law, who, about a year ago, was sent down to Toung-ngoo to watch and oppose us, if necessary. It is said that large supplies of military stores are being forwarded from the capital to Rangoon, and that, at the former place, the young Bos and Dammyas around the king manifest the most intense delight at the idea of retrieving the honour of the Burmese arms by the recovery by conquest of the provinces we have severed from the empire. Troops were said to be moving towards Assam, but on what account it was impossible to learn correctly.

The *Bengal Hurkaru* states that letters from Col. Benson give such a description of the state of matters in Ava, that it is quite out of the question that our amicable relations with that country can continue much longer. The resident is daily subjected to every species of contumely and insult. An official despatch from our Government appears to have been intercepted by the agents of the Burmese court. A British merchant, resident at Rangoon, is suspected of being a creature of Tharrawaddie. In addition to the troops embarking on the *Java* for Arracan, tenders for the conveyance of five hundred men to Khyook Pliyoo have been advertised.

The same paper, of Nov. 14, adds, that an extraordinary council was held on the 9th, to consider the despatches from Ava; and that immediate war with the Burmese, or something very like it, was resolved on. H. M. 9th regt. at Chinsurah, under orders for Hazareebaugh, was ordered to be in readiness to embark for Rangoon, which place it is intended to take and retain possession of; whilst a demonstration will be made from Sylhet. The Bengal Government, it is said, had despatched orders to Bombay to send round immediately one or two, if not more, of the sea-going steamers.

The *Madras Herald*, of November 24, mentions that a despatch was received by that Government, express from Calcutta, containing important matter relative to Burmah; that three regiments were in consequence to be sent across at the earliest possible moment, and that the somewhat sudden order for the departure of H. M. ship *Victor* arose from this cause.

Letters from Rangoon, dated October 19, confirm the intelligence communicated in the *Maulmain Chronicle*, adding,

as the general belief, that the notorious unpopularity of 'Tharrawaddie effectually places his throne at the disposal of Lord Auckland. "Proclaim in favour of the old king; the Maulmain column, with two squadrons of horse, to push on to Remathan; a few steam-boats on the Irrawaddie to push on to Mingoan; the Arracan column to push on for Zim-baw, or White Elephant Island, when they would be all in communication with the lower country, happy under the old government; meanwhile the forces at Assam and Muni-pore might convert a feint into a real attack on the capital, as his strength lies in the province of 'Tharrawaddie. His adherents are estimated at about 5,000 men."

Mons. Moritz, a member of the Legion of Honour, was about proceeding up to the court of Ava from Rangoon to sell 300 rupees' worth of jewellery. "The information which he could give the court of Ava," observes the writer, "of the support which Russia can render to Persia in the forthcoming war — with his knowledge of military tactics, added to the exaggerated statement which the Armenians will give of their government (the Russian) to the court, and the statement which the Moguls will give of their king's power in Persia, will induce 'Tharrawaddie to swell in self-importance, like the frog in the fable."

Some reports have been produced by Major Gen. Oglander's visit to Goruck-pore, of hostile intentions on the part of the Nepaulese; but all accounts state that the rajah was desirous of continuing on good terms with us.

Private letters from Bombay mention the probability of a force of 6,000 men being sent to Persia *via* the Gulf, under the command of Major-Gen. Sir J. Fitz-Gerald.

The scarcity and dearness of provisions in the Kurnaul district have been such as to call for the extension to our native soldiery of the order of 1821, whereby money-rations are to be issued by the Commissariat when the price of ottah exceeds fifteen seers for the rupee.

The prevalence of scarcity of grain has induced the Government to contemplate the compelling sales of that article, to prevent hoarding and artificial dearth. The impolicy of this interference with the grain-market is urged by many, on principles of political economy.

Letters received from the neighbourhood of Hyderabad speak in most alarming terms of the long and unprecedented want of rain in that quarter. The writer seems to apprehend an extensive famine all over the Nizam's territories, if relief is not soon experienced by heavy falls.

In the beginning of November, Delhi was visited with cholera in its worst

form, having been seldom known so virulent: in nine cases out of ten death ensued within an hour after the commencement of the attack. The natives attribute it to the use of *bajerah*, which, in consequence of the scarcity, forms the subsistence of the poorer classes.

A severe gale has been experienced at Calcutta and its vicinity; upwards of two hundred boats of every description have been destroyed by it, and many huts and brick-built houses in Calcutta have been blown down. Accounts had not yet been received from the country up and down the river; but it is expected that a very great sacrifice of human life has been caused by the storm. On the river the effects of the gale were most disastrous. The barometer gave no signs of the gale's proximity till but an hour or two previous to its out-break, when the mercury began falling very rapidly. Amongst other casualties, occasioned by the storm, is the loss of the *Protector*, Dixon, from London, on the Saugor Sand, on the 18th October; of all the people on board, only a recruit and the cook of the vessel were saved. James Meekin, the recruit, was picked up, floating on two pieces of timber, on the 22d, after being in that situation for three nights and four days.

Sir H. W. Seton, the new Calcutta judge, landed on the 13th November.

Another meeting is convened to petition against what is called the "Black Act."

The *Bengal Herald*, adverting to the proceedings of the meeting of the Landholders' Association, October 31st, on the subject of the resumption of rent-free lands (referred to in our Correspondent's letter) says:—"This meeting may be said to form an epoch in the history of India; and we doubt not that, although five thousand zemindars and other natives are alleged to have been present, this is but a type of the consequences which an innate, and we might say an instinctive, consciousness of the distinction between right and wrong will ultimately produce, unless the Government are persuaded to attend to the dictates of common justice."

The troops despatched against Jhansi have not succeeded in obtaining possession of the fort, nor expect to succeed without further aid. The agent for the Governor-general has applied for a reinforcement of 2,000 men, and a battering train. Major-Gen. Sir T. Anbury proposes to command this force in person; he is well acquainted with the nature of Indian forts, from Seringapatam to Bhurtpore.

The troops under Sir John Keane embarked at Bombay on the 23d November, to proceed to the Indus, to meet

the Bengal troops at Shikarpore, unless the altered state of affairs in Persia should, as it is expected and understood, occasion the return of Sir H. Fane, with the greater part of the Bengal troops. In that case, Sir J. Keane will take the command.

The Bombay expedition was to land, not at Kurachee, as was originally intended, but at Vikkur or Ghorabaree, in the Delta of the Indus. This change has been caused by the scarcity resulting from the failure of the monsoon, and the consequent difficulty of obtaining forage in any part of the country beyond the immediate neighbourhood of the river. The Bombay papers state that there exists a very unfriendly feeling towards us, on the part of the inhabitants, in Sind, which had proceeded so far that Col. Pottinger had been pelted with stones by the populace. An apology had been offered for this outrage by the principal ameer, through his eldest son.

The *Columbo Observer*. October 25, states that a vessel had arrived at Galle from the Mauritius for the purpose of crimping Coolies; adding, "it is not, however, probable that many will be induced to leave their native land, where abundance of labour with fair remuneration can be easily obtained."

Sydney papers to the 8th September, and Van Diemen's Land journals to the 17th August, have also been received; their contents are not important.

The state of the finances in the former colony, ~~discussed~~ in the Governor's minute, ~~which~~ states a deficiency of revenue to meet the expenditure, of £78,000, or as some say, £110,000, is the subject of eager comment. A supposed dialogue between Lord Glenelg and Sir George Gipps on the subject, given in the *Sydney Gazette*, contains some cutting remarks.

The rapid spread of crime amongst the military in New South Wales is noticed, and traced chiefly to their frequent contact with the convicts.

In the Council, the Governor declined to produce the correspondence between the late Governor and Mr. McLeay, which led to that gentleman's removal.

In both colonies, Sir James Ross's projected Steam-ship Company is attracting notice and discussion.

The entrance to Lake Alexandrina and the river Murray from the sea has recently been thoroughly explored by Capt. Gill, late of the *Fanny*, and found to be a perfectly safe and practicable entrance, having upwards of three fathoms on the bar or the shallowest part, and about seven fathoms outside and an equal depth inside the channel. Capt. Gill passed out and in on several occasions

without difficulty, in a small boat or dingey, there being at high water no breakers whatever in the fair way, and scarcely a tide ripple. He considers it an easy and perfectly safe entrance for vessels of moderate tonnage, and there is room and depth of water inside for the British navy. For steam boat navigation, the passage, under any circumstances, is practicable; and this fact alone is most important, as ensuring the direct communication from sea with the interior. Scarcely less important is the confirmation of the report made to the government some time ago, that an arm of the lake, or a series of lagoons, believed to be navigable, extends eastward as far as Baudin's reefs, nearly to the boundaries of the province; thus rendering the greater portion of that fertile district—the Australia Felix of Major Mitchell—accessible to our enterprising settlers. It is impossible at present to calculate the effect which these discoveries are likely to produce.—*S. A. Gaz.*, Aug. 25.

Advices from Odessa and Constantinople represent that the Circassians had in November attacked the military colonies of veterans established by the Russians, sacked the villages, and destroyed fifteen hundred of the colonists. The regular Cossacks, marching to their relief, were routed with the loss of four thousand killed and wounded. The Russians were concentrating their forces, but desertion increases to a great extent. The Circassians are said to be making preparations to invade the Russian provinces adjoining their country. The spirit of insurrection was daily augmenting in those provinces, and in the army quartered in them, not only among the private soldiers and subalterns, but even among the superior officers. Two of the best officers of the Circassian army—Major-gen. Wasilkowsky and Col. Katenine—had been superseded and ordered to St. Petersburg, charged with being chiefs in a conspiracy existing among several corps of the army. A letter from Psemaz (Circassia), of the 16th November, states that the Russians had evacuated the eastern provinces. A body of Russian troops, having made an incursion in the direction of Shapsook, had been repulsed with loss, and driven beyond the Cuban.

In Georgia, discontent is at its height; the inhabitants have massacred the tax collectors, and even the soldiers left for their protection. The Cossacks of the Black Sea have been removed from the provinces bordering on the Caucasus, it having been discovered that they fought with reluctance against the Circassians.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS. &c.

PRACTICE OF COURTS-MARTIAL, H. M. TROOPS
—SOLITARY CONFINEMENT—STUDY OF THE
MUTINY ACT, &c.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 24, 1838.

—His Exc. the Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter (circular) from the adjutant-general, Horse Guards, dated 16th Dec. 1837 :—

Sir : I have the honour, by desire of the General Commanding-in-chief, to transmit to you a copy of the fifth clause of the Act 1st Victoria, cap. 90, from which it will be perceived it is enacted, " That from and after the commencement of the Act, it shall not be lawful for any court to direct that any offender shall be kept in solitary confinement for any longer periods than one month at a time, or than three months in the space of one year."

Although the proceedings of courts-martial do not appear to have been intended to be included within any of the provisions of the Act in question, yet, as the sense of the Legislature has been expressed, in the fifth clause, as to the extent to which solitary confinement may safely be carried, and the manner in which it should be restricted, I am now to signify to you his lordship's desire, that courts-martial, in future, in any sentence in which solitary confinement is included, shall conform to the limitations in that respect laid down by the clause above-mentioned.

July 21.—In compliance with instructions received from the Right Hon. the General commanding-in-chief, his Exc. the Commander-in-chief in India is pleased to direct, that whenever a culprit shall in future be recommended by the court-martial which has tried him to be discharged with ignominy, the following documents from the commanding officer of the regiment to which the culprit belongs will be required, viz. — 1st. A copy of the charge, or charges, and sentence. 2d. A detailed list of the culprit's former crimes, offences, &c. as the same appear upon regimental record, together with a distinct specification of the manner in which each was punished or dealt with. 3d. A statement of service and description-return, showing whether the man bears the marks of corporal punishment, and whether there is any probability of his effecting re-admission into the service, or is precluded from practising imposition in this respect, by

the effects of medical treatment, or otherwise.

The members of courts-martial are desired to recollect that this extreme punishment is not to be had recourse to, excepting in cases where the culprit has previously received corporal punishment, and (if the soldier is of sufficient length of service to have claims) has been deprived of all claims to increase of pay, or for pension for service.

They will, however, understand, that a soldier of *any* standing in the service, whether he has served long enough to have claims or not, is equally liable to be discharged with ignominy, should his offence have been of so disgraceful or aggravated a nature as to have rendered corporal punishment necessary as an example, and his dismissal from the service expedient.

Sept. 6.—His Exc. the Commander-in-chief in India has been pleased to direct the publication of the following G. O., dated 22d May 1838, received from the adjutant-general, Horse Guards, for the information of H. M. forces serving in India :—

General Order.—The General Commanding-in-chief having suggested that a more extensive circulation of the Mutiny Act and Articles of War would be advisable, the Secretary-at-War has authorized the issue thereof to *each* regiment and depot for the future, according to the following scale, viz.—two copies for the field-officers; one copy for each troop or company; one copy for the paymaster; one copy for the adjutant; and one copy for the orderly-room.

The above proportions being amply sufficient for every purpose in view, regimental officers will henceforth be expected to obtain an early and thorough knowledge of the laws and ordinances under which they discharge one of their most important (because most solemn) duties, viz. that of president or member of a court-martial.

Lord Hill desires that the general officers charged with the inspection of the troops, will consider it an essential part of their duty to ascertain and report whether the present order has been duly attended to.

They will report specially, by name, for his lordship's information, any regimental officer who shall have neglected to make himself acquainted with the provisions of the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, in obedience to the injunctions contained in page 243 of the General Regulations and Orders of the Army.

ADDITIONAL ADVANTAGES TO COMPANY'S
EUROPEAN SOLDIERS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, July 19, 1838.

—A reference having been made to the Hon. the Court of Directors on the subject of the application of certain of the provisions of his late Majesty's warrant of the 26th of May 1837, to the European soldiers of the Hon. Company's service, his Exc. the Commander-in-chief is pleased, for more convenient reference, and to ensure due attention to the subject, to republish the royal warrant, and to append the decision passed by the Hon. the Court of Directors on its several provisions.

(Here follows a copy of the "Warrant," for which see *Asiatic Journal*, vol. xxxvii., *Register*, p. 109.)

Decision passed by the Hon. Court of Directors, in their letter to the address of the Supreme Government, No. 38, dated the 10th of April 1838 :

1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Rules, Applicable as relating to good conduct, pay, and distinctive marks of merit. 5th, 6th, and 7th, Not applicable as relating to pensions. 8th, Applicable so far as relates to good conduct, pay, and distinctive marks of merit. 9th, Not applicable as relating to re-enlistment after discharge, which is not authorized in the Company's service. 10th, Applicable. 11th, Not applicable as relating to the terms upon which discharges may be purchased, the Company's rates being fixed upon a separate scale applicable to India. 12th, Not applicable as relating to pensions. 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th, Applicable. 17th, Applicable only so far as it relates to the limitation of good conduct pay to those soldiers who are of and below the rank of corporal. 18th and 19th, Applicable so far as they relate to good conduct pay whilst in the service. 20th, Not applicable as relating to pensions. 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th, Applicable. 26th, Not applicable. 27th, Applicable so far as it relates to distinctive marks of merit.

The Hon. Court have likewise been pleased to determine that soldiers in their service, enlisted prior to the 1st of Nov. 1836, and renewing their contracts, are, if they decline to avail themselves of the provisions of the "good conduct warrant," entitled to all the privileges conferred by the regulations of the service, which were in force at the date of their original enlistment.

RULES FOR INVALIDING.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Sept. 7, 1838.

—All applications from European commissioned officers for transfer to the invalid establishment are invariably to be accompanied by a statement, prepared by the medical officer in charge of the corps

to which they belong, of the particulars of the case.

This statement is to be referred to the judgment of the nearest station standing medical committee presided by the superintending surgeon, or senior medical officer present, before which the applicant is required to appear.

The statement to bear the signatures, and opinions on the case, of the members of the committee.

EQUIPMENTS FOR THE EXPEDITION.

Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 7, 1838

—His Exc. the Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct officers commanding corps, under orders for field service, to be careful that their officers and men are provided with baggage cattle before quitting their respective cantonments; for they must, on no account, trust to being furnished with the means of transporting their tents, &c. after joining the army at its rendezvous.

His Excellency takes this opportunity of impressing upon officers the propriety of moving on the present occasion as lightly equipped as possible.

PECUNIARY TRANSACTIONS WITH PAY
HAVILDARS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Sept. 29, 1838.

—1. Instances having recently occurred of native soldiers, who have filled the offices of pay havildars, having been tempted to commit breaches of trust by the too great confidence reposed in them, or by the careless manner in which pecuniary transactions have been conducted between them and their employers, his Exc. the Commander-in-chief deems it necessary to call the attention of officers to the subject.

2. The instances to which his Excellency alludes have arisen from officers depositing their private funds in their company's treasure chest, without any written memorandum of the transaction being given to, or taken from, the pay havildar.

3. It is hereafter to be considered a standing order, that no such transaction as the lodging of money in a Company's treasure chest, or the withdrawing of any part of the same, is ever to occur, without a written memorandum passing between the parties concerned.

4. A book ought to be kept by the pay havildar, in which every pecuniary transaction should be entered, testified by the signature of each party; which book ought to form the proof produced before a court of inquiry, or a court-martial, when pecuniary differences become the subject of investigation.

DEFICIENCY OF OFFICERS' CHARGES.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Oct. 1, 1838.

—It is shown by the monthly returns for August, that the attention of officers commanding some of the regiments of light cavalry is much required to the state of the equipment of their officers in horses. No less than thirty-eight officers' chargers appear to be deficient in the 1st, 2d, 7th, 9th, and 10th regiments.

The Commander-in-chief desires that this may be rectified; and he requests that the inspecting officers, at the periodical inspections, will direct their attention to the point.

INCREASE OF THE CAMEL BATTERY.

Head Quarters, Simla, Oct. 1, 1838.

—His Exc. the Commander-in-chief is pleased, with the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor-general, to authorize an increase (during the continuance of the service for which it has been warned) of twenty-two camels and one sirdar and twenty-two sowars to the establishment of No. 6 light field battery.

FIELD-PIECES FOR THE JOUDPORE LEGION.

Simla, Oct. 2, 1838.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general is pleased to authorize two six-pounder field-pieces, with bullock draft being attached, to the Joudpore Legion, and manned by sepoy of the corps, with the following gun establishment: 1 serjeant, 1 corporal, 1 tindal, 8 lascars, 1 mistry smith, 1 fireman, 1 fileman, 1 hammerman, 1 mistry carpenter, and 1 workman ditto.

DETENTION OF THE MAILS.

Fort William, General Department, Oct. 3, 1838.—It has been brought to the notice of the Hon. the President in Council, that mails have been stopped and detained in transit by public officers in the Mofussil, when encamped at places in the interior of districts through which the dawk travels, in order that the bags may be opened, and the letters addressed to them taken out. This practice is directly in violation of article 49, of the Regulations for the Post Office Department, published by the Governor-general in Council, on the 30th Aug. 1837; and the President in Council, in repeating the prohibition therein contained against any officers of Government whatsoever detaining and opening the public mails, except under the order of Government, directs that every contravention of this rule shall be reported to him through the post-master-general, when the officer guilty of such an impropriety will be visited with the severe displeasure of the Government.

It has also been brought to the notice of the President in Council, that mails have been detained through the

runners being stopped while employed in their actual conveyance by officers of police on petty charges of misdemeanor being preferred against them. The magistrates of the several districts are hereby required and directed to restrain this practice, and to enjoin that no runner shall be arrested or detained on any petty charge while so employed.

The runners employed in carrying the mails being all fixed servants, any process or summons can at any time be served upon them at their station, so that it can never be necessary to detain them while running with a mail.

FAMILY-MONEY OF MEN PROCEEDING ON SERVICE BEYOND THE FRONTIER.

Fort William, Oct. 8, 1838.—Application having been made by the men of the regiments proceeding beyond the frontier on service, to be allowed the indulgence of leaving assignments on their pay for the support of their families, the Hon. the President in Council is pleased to direct, that the officers commanding companies be required to obtain from their men the necessary particulars in the following form: (Here follows the form.)

The above form is to be prepared in quadruplicate; one is to be delivered to each man, with instructions to make it over to his family—duplicate is to be sent to the military auditor-general—triplicate to the superintendent of family-money, in whose circle the payee may be residing, and quadruplicate is to be furnished to the deputy paymaster proceeding on service, in order to enable him to check deduction noted in the abstracts.

The officers commanding companies will add such further information to the form as the circumstances of individuals may suggest, in order to prevent imposition, and to secure to the proper person the intended benefit.

The amount of family-money payable is to be noted on the muster-rolls opposite to the name of the man from whose pay the corresponding stoppage is made; and in case a man should wish to discontinue the allowance he had assigned, the same is to be notified in the muster-roll.

Casualties of men, from whom deductions on account of family-money are made, must be immediately reported, by commanding officers of companies, to the respective superintendants, and by those officers to the military auditor-general. Correct monthly rolls of all casualties will also be transmitted along with the muster-rolls to the military auditor-general.

The family-money of men on service is to be drawn in monthly abstracts (to be sent as usual through the respective pay-

masters for audit, and thereafter dealt with as stated in pay and audit regulations, page 351), by the agent for family-money at Barrackpore, if the payees reside in the Lower Provinces; and by the superintendent of family-money at Oude and Cawnpore, if in the Western Provinces.

Family-money is to be drawn two months in arrears, and officers in charge of companies will annex to their monthly abstracts statements of the deduction made from each man on this account, the total of which will be deducted from the amount of the abstracts, and the remainder only charged by the paymaster in his disbursements.

It must be particularly explained to the troops proceeding on service, that they will not be permitted to withdraw the allowance which they may have assigned to their respective families, until intimation of such intention, communicated by officers in command of companies, through the commanding officers of regiments, shall have been received, and the receipt of the same acknowledged by the respective superintendents of family-money. The superintendents are to conform to the latter part of section 8, p. 351, Pay and Audit Regulations.

Any over-payment made to the families of deceased men shall be recovered from the balances of arrears due to them at the time of their decease, which arrears the commanding officers of companies will retain until due advice of the extent of payments to the families of the deceased shall have been received from the superintendents.

AGENT WITH RUNJEET SINGH.

Secret Department, Simla Oct. 11, 1838.—

With reference to the notification under date the 1st instant, the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India is pleased to promulgate the following arrangements:

Capt. C. M. Wade, political agent at Loodianah, will proceed at the proper season to join the army of Maharajah Runjeet Singh, at Peshawur, and will be charged, under such instructions as shall be furnished to him, with the superintendence of all affairs of the British Government connected with the dominions and troops of his highness.

Capt. Wade will be assisted at Peshawur by the following officers:

Lieut. F. Mackeson, British agent for the navigation of the Indus.

Lieut. J. D. Cunningham, of the Bengal Engineers.

THE RAJAH OF NAGPORE.

Political Department, Simla, Oct. 11, 1838.—Whereas Maharajah Ruggoojee

Bhonsla, Rajah of Nagpore, being about to proceed on a pilgrimage to Allahabad, Benares and Gya, all civil and military officers of the stations and districts through which his highness may pass are hereby required to afford every assistance to him and his followers, and to show him every mark of attention and respect.

The maharajah will be received with a salute of seventeen guns, wherever a detail of artillery may be posted, and the magistrate of each district will go out the usual distance from the principal station to meet his highness.

ESCORTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Simla, Oct. 16, 1838.—The following movement of troops is directed, for the purpose of forming the escorts of the Right Hon. the Governor-general, and of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.

Escort for the Governor-general.

Two companies of the 17th N.I. to move from Loodianah, so as to meet the Governor-general's camp equipage and cattle at Umballa, on the 29th of Oct. and escort them to Buddee. The remainder of the 17th regt. to move from Loodianah, so as to join the camp at Rooper, on the 3d of November.

The head-quarters, with two squadrons of the 4th L.C. to move from Kurnaul on the 2d of Nov. for Loodianah, and there to await the arrival of the Governor-general's camp.

Two guns from the 4th troop third brigade Horse Artillery, under the command of a subaltern officer, to be held in readiness at Loodianah, to accompany the Governor-general, for firing salutes.

A company from the Nusseree Bat. to be detached from Subathoo to Buddee, on the 20th inst.

Escort for the Com.-in-Chief.

The left wing of the 20th N.I. from Loodianah, to move to Pinjore, so as to arrive there on the 1st proximo.

A squadron of the 4th L.C. to move from Kurnaul on the 25th of this month, as an escort for the cattle and camp equipage of both camps, as far as Umballa, when the squadron will escort that of His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief as far as Munnymajra, where the squadron will remain until the head-quarters' camp arrives.

A company from the Nusseree Bat. to be detached from Subathoo to Bar, for the protection of the head-quarters' baggage, on the 18th inst.

Oct. 25.—The wing of the 20th N.I. directed in G.O. of the 18th inst. to proceed to Munnymajra, for the purpose

of forming part of the escort of his Exc. the Commander-in Chief, is directed to return to Loodianah, and the Major-general commanding the Sirhind division will be pleased to detach a wing of the 27th N.I. for the duty. The wing will march from Kurnaul so as to reach Munnymajra on the 6th proximo, and await the arrival of head-quarters, proceeding thence to Ferozepore, where it will join the brigade to which it belongs.

The 21st N.I. will march from Kurnaul, as an escort to the train, and on arrival at Ferozepore, it will, with the 17th regt., form part of the escort of the Right Hon. the Governor-general, under the command of Col. T. P. Smith.

Oct. 26.—The whole of the 4th troop third brigade Horse Artillery will join the escort of the Right Hon. the Governor-general, instead of a detachment from it, as directed in G. O. of the 16th inst.

Oct. 31.—The 1st troop first brigade of Horse Artillery will commence its march for Ferozepore, as soon after the receipt of this order as may be practicable, for the purpose of being attached to the escort of the Right Hon. the Governor-general, on his lordship's march into the Punjab.

The 4th troop third brigade Horse Artillery, to which this duty was originally assigned, is placed under the orders of Col. Simpson, commanding the force in the service of Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk, and will continue attached to it until relieved by the two troops of Horse Artillery commanded by Cap. W. Anderson.

THE "ARMY OF THE INDUS."—SIR H. FANE'S ADDRESS TO THE TROOPS.

Head-Quarters, Sindia, Oct. 22, 1838.

—1. With the approbation of the Right Hon. the Governor-general, the army assembling for duty in the field will be denominated "the Army of the Indus."

2. Previous to the advance of the troops from the Jumna, his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, having in view the various unusual duties which many of the officers will be called on to discharge for the first time, offers for their consideration a few topics, the result of his experience.

3. All know that discipline is esteemed the first quality in an army, to ensure success in any military operation; but all are not aware of how small a part of the discipline of an army in the field is comprised in what is considered "discipline" in the ordinary acceptation of the term.

4. One of its most essential points on service, is the watchfulness which every individual should bestow on the manner in which the grades below him discharge their duties; and in every officer's not only performing his own duty with cor-

rectness, but in his seeing that the duties of the class immediately below him are also correctly discharged.

5. Thus, the officers commanding divisions must be watchful over the commanders of brigades; and they over the officers commanding regiments; who, in their turn, must take care that their captains perform their duties strictly; and so through all grades down to the non-commissioned officers of squads.

6. Officers on service in the field must esteem their own personal convenience but the secondary consideration: the care of the soldiers under their charge the first. No commanding officer of a regiment or a company, on the termination of a march, must attend to his own business, until the soldiers under his command are properly disposed of in their camp, and the necessary arrangements are in progress for the supplies for the men, or forage for the horses. The casual sick also require immediate attention.

7. A troop or company on service should never be dismissed after a march, until a scrutiny has been made, by the officers belonging to it, into any accident which may have happened to the arms or accoutrements of their men, or horses, during the previous movement, and orders are given for the requisite repairs. At the evening parades every thing should be again in order. The ammunition in pouch should be carefully looked to; and the act of making away with any be invariably punished.

8. Officers commanding regiments must be very attentive to the regularity of their column of march; since the more or less of fatigue to their men greatly depends on this point.

The falling out of the ranks by individuals should always be checked as much as possible; and when a man does fall out, his firelock is invariably to be carried forward by his next file, under orders from the commander of the section. A halt, and a piling of arms, for five minutes in every hour, prevents the necessity for individuals frequently quitting the ranks.

9. Good conduct towards the inhabitants of a country passed through, both on the part of officers and soldiers, is another very essential part of good discipline. All plundering or ill-treatment of them must be most carefully repressed; and in foraging, or other unavoidable encroachments on their property, every unnecessary injury should be abstained from.

10. All encouragement, by good treatment, should be given to the country-people bringing articles for sale to the bazars; as many of the comforts of the army may depend much on this point.

11. Whenever camps are near to (S)

towns or villages, safeguards must be placed in them, to prevent all pillage or marauding, or misconduct of any kind, by stragglers from the army, or its followers; and when such places are passed on the line of march, small guards should be detached from the head of the column, to prevent stragglers entering them; which guards should join and come forward with the rear-guard of the column.

12. In some of our marches the supply of water may prove scanty; and, where it must be drawn from wells for a large body of troops, careful arrangement is always necessary; and the commanding officers of regiments should establish strict regulations to preserve order at these places.

13. The soldiers must be taught always to recollect that many of their brother-soldiers are marching behind them; and that needless injury can never be done, or waste committed, on a line of march, which does not bring trouble and inconvenience on those following them.

14. A strict performance of all duties by guards and picquets must be carefully enforced from the commencement of the march, so that proper habits may be early established: the details for these should never be larger than circumstances render imperative, as the more soldiers on service are spared from unnecessary fatigue the better.

15. An officer in command of a brigade must never rest satisfied until he has personally seen that the picquets of his brigade are properly posted.

16. The greatest happiness which could befall his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and the reflection which would be the most gratifying to him during the remainder of his life, would be, if he could be enabled to carry through the duties entrusted to him without the infliction of any punishment whatever. It is only from good discipline that such a result can be possible; and he calls on every officer and non-commissioned officer with the army to aid him in maintaining that which is so very desirable.

17. At the same time that he proclaims what he so much wishes, he makes known to the soldiers that the necessity for good behaviour on their part is so important, for their own advantage as well as for general success, that he will repress disorders and breaches of discipline, and neglects of duty, with a strong hand.

18. He has the utmost confidence in the courage of the troops placed under his command, and if with that good quality, strict discipline be continued, his Excellency doubts not that the detachment of the Bengal army will return to Hindoostan, having acquired high honour for themselves, and advantage for their country.

RETIREMENT OF LIEUT. COL. CHARTER.

Simla, Oct. 22, 1838.—Lieut. Col. Charter, of the 5th regt. N.I., is permitted to retire from the service, from the date on which this order may reach the camp of that corps.

The Right Hon. the Governor-general cannot allow a lieut. colonel to resign his professional duties, and give up the command of a regiment, at the head of which he has been placed for several years, at a moment when the corps is in progress to join the force assembling for active service in the field, under the personal command of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, without expressing his conviction that the Bengal army cannot furnish another instance of so lamentable a want of correct military feeling as that exhibited on the present occasion by Lieut. Col. Charter, affording, as it does, an example injurious to all its grades, European and native.

THE 28TH. N.I.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Oct. 24, 1838.—The 28th regt. N.I. will halt near to Panneeput till further orders, and is to be replaced in the 5th brigade of the Army of the Indus, by the 20th regt. N.I.

The appointments of Lieut. Col. Worsley to be a brigadier, and of Capt. Boileau to be a brigade major, are accordingly cancelled.

Col. Paul, of the 20th regt. N.I., is appointed a brigadier of the 2d class, and is posted to the 5th brigade.

The 20th regt. will join the army of the Indus at Ferozepore.

MOVEMENTS OF H. M. CORPS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Oct. 29, 1838.—With the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor-general, the following movements of Her Majesty's regiments will be carried into effect in the manner specified, as soon after the receipt of these orders as may be practicable:

9th. Foot.—from Chinsurah to Hazareebaugh, when the necessary carriage, rattle, and camp equipage, are supplied; embarking their sick by water to Dinapore, whence they will march to Hazareebaugh.

31st. do.—from Dinapore to Ghazepore, as soon as furnished with the requisite carriage; embarking their sick by water.

44th. do.—from Ghazepore to Meerut, on the arrival of the 31st regt.; embarking their sick by water to Ghurmucktesir ghaut, and thence by land to Meerut.

49th do.—from Hazareebaugh to Dinapore, as soon after the receipt of these orders as may be practicable.

THE 48TH N. I.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Oct. 31, 1838.

—1. A report having been received through the major-general commanding the 1st division of the Army of the Indus, that certain disorderly conduct has occurred in the 48th regt. of N.I. on the subject of carrying their knapsacks, his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief directs that the standing orders of the army, section 25, may be read to the corps of the army.

2. Since so many of the sepoys are inexperienced soldiers, his Exc. desires that they may be made to understand that the greatest inconvenience would often be occasioned to themselves if they marched without having about their persons the articles they are ordered to carry; and the native officers of corps should have already explained this to the young soldiers.

3. As there is strong reason for believing that the sepoys Heerah Misser, Ramdeen (1st), Buctour, and Sewburt Singh, of the 48th regt., were the principals and instigators in the discreditable insubordination which has occurred, he directs that the three first-named sepoys be deprived of their arms and accoutrements on the parade of the regiment, and be paid up, and discharged the service, turned out of the lines of the brigade they belong to, and forbid to appear any more in the army. They have each of them been receiving the Hon. Company's pay for fourteen or fifteen years; and this bad conduct is the return they make on the first occasion of being called on for real service.

4. The Commander-in-Chief deems them quite unworthy to continue in a corps of such good character as the 48th regt.

5. His Excellency overlooks the conduct of Sewburt Singh, in consideration of his being a soldier of little service; and supposing him to have been misled by his seniors.

VACATION OF STAFF APPOINTMENTS ON ATTAINING THE RANK OF MAJOR GENERAL.

Fort William, Nov. 5, 1838.—The following paragraphs of a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, under date the 8th Aug. 1838, are published for general information in continuation of G. O. of 1st June, 1835.

Para. 1. "In our military letter to the Supreme Government, dated the 17th Dec. 1834, we notified our concurrence in the opinion of the Governor-general, and of the other members of the Government, 'that no reason exists why major generals should, in the event of there being in India supernumerary major generals in the

Company's service, vacate any offices or staff appointments of which they may be in possession, until it actually comes to their turn to accept or decline divisional commands, when the same rule* will apply to them, as we have now directed to be applied to colonels holding staff appointments.'

2. "The event thus contemplated has been realized by the large addition made to the number of major generals in our service by the brevet published in the *London Gazette* of the 24th ultimo.

3. "We now apprise you that, in conformity with the above decision, the regulation which requires officers to vacate the offices and commands specified in the margin,† on attaining the rank of major-general, will not apply to major generals in actual possession of those offices or commands at the date of your receipt of this despatch. In all future appointments the regulation must be duly attended to and enforced."

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following soldiers of H. M. service have been found guilty, and sentenced, viz. :—Private Paul, of the 9th Foot, to transportation for fourteen years, for striking Serjeant Hanly; Private Hogan, of the Cameronians, to transportation for life, for robbing Serjeant Pearson, and striking Serjeant Honeyman; and Private J. Love, of the 16th Lancers, to receive 200 lashes, for using gross, abusive, and indecent language to Col. Arnold.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Sept. 18.—Bahoo Jyegopal Banoorjee re-appointed to be a deputy Collector in Zilla Muttra, under provisions of Reg. IX. of 1833.

25. Baboos Chunder Sekur Deo and Nubbin Chunder Ghosal, deputy collectors under Reg. IX. of 1833, to be transferred from Chittagong to jurisdiction of Mr. W. Tayler, special deputy collector in zillahs Burdwan, Hooghly, Beerbhoom, and Bancoorah.

Mr. R. Orr to be a deputy collector in zillah Mooradabad, under provisions of Reg. IX. of 1833.

Mr. J. G. Bruce to be a deputy collector in zillah Hamcepoor, under provisions of ditto.

29. Mr. F. S. Head to be a settlement officer in district of Cawnpore.

Oct. 2. Syed Azim Oodeen Hussein Aga Immael All Khan, Mr. C. J. Muller, and Moulvie Fuzul All Khan, to be deputy collectors, under Reg. IX. of 1833, in zillahs Behar and Patna.

Sheikh Muzhar All and Syed Wajah Allah to be deputy collectors, under Reg. IX. of 1833, in zillah Behar.

4. Mr. E. T. Colvin to officiate as a joint magistrate and deputy collector at Delhi.

* Viz. That "if they prefer the retention of their offices, the divisional commands should not afterwards be open to them, except in special cases, to be determined by Government, and reported to us, for our approbation and sanction."

† Secretary to Government, military department; adj. gen.; qu. mast. general; commissary general; mil. auditor general; surveyor general; judge adv. general; commandants of subsidiary or field forces, districts or garrisons.

Mr. W. Muir to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Cawnpore.

Mr. J. S. Dumergue to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Hameerpoore, in room of Mr. J. J. Ward, whose app. under orders of 7th Aug. last is cancelled.

Mr. C. Grant to officiate as magistrate and collector of Ghazeepoor, on Mr. N. B. Edmonstone's vacating that appointment.

Mr. H. Rose to relieve Mr. J. Thornton, now employed in revision of Settlement of Allypore, who has obtained leave of absence, in event of his proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Lieut. Baker, superintendent of Delhi canals, to assume charge of operations on Nujufghur Jheel, v. Lieut. H. M. Durand.

Lieut. Spitta, assistant to superintendent of Delhi canals, to conduct operations now in progress for formation of canals in Moradabad, v. Lieut. J. Anderson, whose services have been placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief.

8. Mr. G. T. Lushington to be commissioner of Kumaon, v. Lieut. Col. Gowan, whose app. has been cancelled by the Hon. the Court of Directors, because they considered the office unfit "to be conferred on a military officer, without previous revenue or judicial experience."

Mr. J. Cumine to be magistrate and collector of Etawah, in room of Mr. Lushington.

Lieut. S. A. Abbott to have charge of revenue survey in zillahs Budion and Shahjehanpore, in room of Lieut. J. Abbott proceeding on active service.

10. Mr. R. H. P. Clarke to officiate as magistrate and collector of Bareilly.

11. Capt. R. Budd, 32d Madras N.I., now officiating as superintendent of Bangalore division, to succeed Mr. Popham as superintendent of Chittledroog division.

Lieut. H. M. Donaldson, 50th Madras N.I., to succeed Capt. Budd as an assistant in the office of Secretary to Commissioner for government of territories of H.H. the Rajah of Mysore.

13. Mr. J. J. Ward to be an assistant to magistrate and to collector of Hooghly, from 18th July last. Mr. Ward to continue to officiate as collector of Moorshedabad during absence of Mr. P. G. E. Taylor, or until further orders.

Mahommud Yousuf, sudder ameen and law officer of Juanpore, to officiate as principal sudder ameen of Futtehpoore, during absence of Syud Tussoodook Hossain Khan, who has obtained eight months leave of absence.

15. Lieut. H. Marsh, assistant to general superintendent of operations for suppression of Thuggee in Rajpootana, to make over charge of his office to Capt. J. E. Bruere.

16. Mr. A. T. Dick to officiate as magistrate of Rungpore during absence of Mr. Metcalfe.

18. Mr. T. J. C. Plowden to be magistrate and collector of Banda. Mr. Plowden to continue to officiate as magistrate and collector of Meerut till further orders.

Mr. R. B. Thornhill to be an assistant under commissioner of Allahabad division.

Mr. G. H. Clarke to be an assistant under commissioner of Rohilkund division.

Mr. J. Walker to be a deputy collector in zillah Goruckpore, under provisions of Reg. IX. of 1833.

Capt. Bruere to officiate as superintendent of Amere during period of Lieut. Macnaghten's absence to Simlah.

19. Mr. F. Currie to officiate as secretary to Governor-general for N.W. Provinces, in judicial, revenue, and general department, in room of Mr. C. Macween, absent on leave to Cape of Good Hope.

22. Lieut. Haisted, 2d-assistant to commissioner for government of territories of H.H. the Rajah of Mysore, to officiate for Capt. Elwall, as assistant to general superintendent for suppression of Thuggee, during his absence.

23. Baboo Shiphchunder Paulit, deputy collector under Reg. IX. of 1833, transferred from Rajehye to Burdwan, &c.

Baboo Rongehunder Bose, ditto ditto under ditto, transferred from Malda to Rajehye.

Baboo Hurrilhur Dutt, deputy collector under

Reg. IX. of 1833, transferred from Hidgellie to Burdwan, &c.

Mr. G. A. C. Plowden to relieve Mr. Mytton, and to officiate as magistrate and collector of Sylhet until further orders.

Mr. R. C. Halkett to relieve Mr. Bentall, and officiate as magistrate and collector of Dinagpore until further orders.

25. Mr. R. P. Harrison to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector of Midnapore.

Mr. G. Loch to conduct current duties of Mr. Stainforth's office as officiating civil and session judge of Sylhet during his absence.

30. Baboo Muddosooden Putnalk to be deputy collector, under Reg. IX. of 1833, in Khoordlah, v. Baboo Chutter Bhooj Putnalk dec.

Mr. A. Littledale to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Dacca, in room of Mr. A. T. Dick, on deputation to Rungpore.

Mr. H. D. Fergusson to be an assistant under magistrate and collector of Dacca.

31. Mr. John Curnin, assistant assay master, to take charge of office of assay master until further orders.

Mr. J. A. Dorin, junior member of the mint committee to perform duties of secretary to that committee.

32. Lieut. E. J. Robinson, assistant to agent to Governor-general at Delhi, to be an official assistant to political agent at Loodlanah.

6. Mr. L. Grey removed from Rungpore and app. an assistant in Moorshedabad, from 28th May last, and invested with powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in latter district.

Mr. E. T. Trevor to be an assistant under magistrate and collector of Hooghly.

Mr. W. Edwards to be an assistant under commissioner of 19th or Cuttack division.

9. Mr. G. F. Cockburn removed from Purneah, and app. an assistant vested with power of joint magistrate and deputy collector in Tirhoot.

14. 11. M. Parker, Esq., to be 1st, and John Trotter, Esq., to be 2d member of Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, and of Marine Board.

Messrs. E. T. Trevor, W. Edwards, and George Edmonstone, jun., writers, are reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages.

Mr. E. M. Wylly, having exceeded the period within which, under the orders of the Hon. the Court of Directors, he ought to have qualified himself for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages, has been ordered to return to England.

The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to attach the following gentlemen, writers, reported qualified for the public service, as follows:—Messrs. H. D. H. Fergusson, E. T. Trevor, and W. Edwards, to the Bengal presidency; Mr. George Edmonstone, junior, to the North Western Provinces.

The Hon. Alexander Ross, Esq., has been permitted to resign the East-India Company's civil service from the 1st of November.

Mr. A. Speirs, of the civil service, reported his return to this presidency from England on the 9th Nov.

ERRATUM. In the notification, under date the 18th Sept. last, of the appointment of Mr. C. Newton to be deputy collector of customs, for "at Saharanpoor," read at Hameerpoor.

Civil Service Furloughs.—Nov. 1. The number of civil service furloughs reported available for the season 1839-40 being 13, the following gentlemen, being the senior applicants to this date, have been admitted to the benefit, viz. Mr. W. Blunt, Hon. R. Cavendish, Messrs. J. Dunsinure, G. C. Chesp. J. Shaw, T. Taylor, D. Pringle, F. Carlew, and E. Bentall; Hon. R. Forbes; Messrs. R. H. Mytton, T. Bruce, and E. V. Irwin.

The following gentlemen, whose applications for furlough were unsuccessful in consequence of their junior standing, have been permitted by the Government, under separate applications submitted by them, to proceed to Europe on private affairs, viz. Messrs. N. B. Edmonstone, B. J. Colvin, and F. C. Trench.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Oct. 8. Mr. R. H. Scott, to presidency, and eventually to sea, for two years, for health.—12. Mr. H. S. Havenshaw, absence for four months, on private affairs.—13. Capt. M. Smith, principal assistant of Saugor, for three months, in extension, for health.—14. Mr. J. S. Clarke, for twelve months, in extension, to remain in the Hills, for health.—Lieut. J. D. Macnaghten, officiating superintendent of Ajmere, to Simla, for three months, on private affairs.—19. Mr. J. Thomson, to presidency, for three months, on private affairs.—22. Capt. F. C. Elwell, absence for four months, to Neigherries and Madras, for health.—25. Mr. H. Stanforth, absence for six weeks, for health.—31. Capt. E. S. Ellis, marine paymaster and naval storekeeper, absence for six weeks.—Mr. James Prinsep, assay master in Calcutta mint, to Cape of Good Hope, for health (eventually to Europe).—Nov. 1. Hon. R. Cavendish, to embark from Bombay for Europe.—7. Mr. F. J. Morris (from late China estab.), to England, *via* Bombay.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Oct. 24. The Rev. A. B. Spry (admitted an assistant chaplain on estab. on 20th Oct.) to do duty at presidency under direction of the senior presidency chaplain.

31. The Rev. H. Fisher, jun., to relieve the Rev. Mr. Hutton, and officiate at Dum Dum.

Furlough.—Oct. 31. The Rev. H. Hutton, chaplain, to Europe, on private affairs.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS. &c.

(By the Governor General.)

Simla, Oct. 6, 1838.—Capt. St. George D. Showers, 72d N.I., to be an aide-de-camp on personal staff of Governor General, v. Maj. J. Byrne.

Lieut. John Bontell, 51st N.I., to be an assistant in office of surveyor general of India, on a salary of 200 rupees per mensem.

Oct. 9.—Asst. Surg. H. Hill, of Banda, to be civil assistant surgeon of Humeerpore.

Assist. Surg. R. W. Faithful to be civil assistant surgeon of Futtehpore, v. C. Madden, placed, at own request, at disposal of Com.-in-chief.

The following promotions made in Army Commissariat department, consequent on demise of Maj. J. Satchwell:—Capt. F. T. Boyd, assist. com. gen. 2d class, to be an assist. of 1st class; Capt. H. Doveton, deputy assist. com. gen. 1st class, to be an assist. of 2d class; Capt. C. Haldane, deputy assist. com. gen. 2d class, to be a deputy assistant of 1st class; Capt. T. J. Nuthall, sub-assist. com. gen. to be a deputy assistant of 2d class.

Oct. 15.—Maj. C. St. John Grant, 52d Madras N.I. (on his obtaining a regimental majority) placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief of army of Fort St. George from date of his removal from Nizam's service.

Oct. 16.—Lieut. G. Carr, adj. of Sylhet Light Inf. Bat., to act as aide-de-camp on personal staff of Governor General, during absence of Ens. W. L. Mackintosh on service with his regiment (to join forthwith).

Surg. J. Taylor to perform medical duties of civil station of Dacca, in room of Surg. G. Lamb, on leave.

Oct. 18.—Capt. J. H. Craigie, 20th N.I., to command 3d regt. of Shah Shoojah's force, v. Beaton placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief.

Oct. 17.—Capt. W. Alexander, 5th L.C., to be commandant of 4th regt. of Local Horse, in room of Maj. C. C. Smyth, whose services are required for command of 3d L. C. under orders for duty in field.

Oct. 23.—Lieut.-Col. Gowan, of Artillery, placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief, from date on which he may be relieved from his present duties as Commissioner of Kemoon.

Oct. 25.—Lieut. F. H. Bazely, deputy commissary, to be a commissary of ordnance, to fill a vacancy.

Capt. E. Swetenham, of Engineers, in command of corps of Sappers and Miners at Delhi, during absence, on field service, of Capt. G. Thomson,

nominated to executive charge of public works at the station.

Oct. 29.—Lieut. W. Maxwell, of Artillery, to be an assistant revenue surveyor under Capt. J. Fordyce, revenue surveyor in Goruckpore.

Oct. 30.—The services of Lieut. H. Marsh, 3d L.C., and assistant to general superintendent of operations for suppression of Thuggee in Rajpootana, placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief, to enable him to join his regt. proceeding on service.

Nov. 1.—Capt. J. Griffin, 24th N.I., to be aide-de-camp to Col. E. H. Simpson, commanding force of Shah Shujah-ool Moolk.

Nov. 3.—Lieut. R. Maule, Artillery, directed to place himself under orders of Capt. C. M. Wade, political agent at Loodhiana, proceeding to Peshawar.

Assist. Surg. David Gullan directed to proceed to Jeypore, with a view to afford medical attendance to Major Ross's mission at that place.

The following officers, now employed in department of revenue survey, placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief for service in the field:—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. James Abbott, regt. of Artillery; Lieut. J. N. Rind, 37th N.I.

(By the President in Council.)

Fort William, Oct. 8, 1838.—Ens. H. G. Burnester (under instructions from the Hon. Court of Directors) to stand in gradation list of ensigns between Ensigns R. C. Stevenson and G. D. Bonar.

Oct. 22.—Assist. Surg. Alex. Stewart, m.d., at present attached to Salt Agency at Tumlook, placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief, for purpose of proceeding in medical charge of a detachment of artillery drafts to Upper Provinces.

Oct. 29.—Cadet of Cavalry A. W. M. Wyllie admitted on estab. and prom. to cornet.—Cadets of Infantry D. S. Dodgson, R. M. Wyllie, B. E. Bacon, and George Stranways admitted on ditto, and prom. to ensigns.

Thomas Murray, m.d., admitted on estab. as an assistant surgeon.

Nov. 5.—50th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Francis Trimmer to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Robert Hay to be lieut., from 29th Oct. 1838, in suc. to Capt. R. C. Johnson transf. to invalid estab.

72d N.I. Lieut. H. D. Maitland to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. G. B. Hobson to be lieut., from 29th Oct. 1838, in suc. to capt. R. W. Beaton transf. to invalid establishment.

Nov. 12.—37th N.I. Major John Herring to be lieut. col., Capt. Charles Griffiths to be major, Lieut. Thomas Hutton to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. W. Steer to be lieut., from 27th Oct. 1838, in suc. to J. Charter retired.

6th N.I. Ens. John Plunkett to be lieut., from 7th Nov. 1838, v. H. Apperly dec.

Infantry. Major Adam White to be lieut. col., v. H. Caldwell retired, with rank from 3d Oct. 1838, v. H. Ross, dec.

10th L.C. Lieut. Richard Cautley to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet W. B. Mosley to be lieut., from 9th June 1838, in suc. to W. Parker retired.

Supernum. Cornet John Munro brought on effective strength of Cavalry.

48th N.I. Ens. H. L. Bird to be lieut., v. E. Brace retired, with rank from 30th June 1838, v. R. Raban prom.

59th N.I. Capt. Richard Wilcox to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Wm. Anderson to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. H. F. Dunsford to be lieut., from 3d Oct. 1838, in suc. to A. White prom.

74th N.I. Lieut. H. Cheere to be capt. of a comp., v. M. Hulsh resigned, with rank from 1st March 1838, v. A. Spens prom.—Ens. J. P. P. T. Hawkey to be lieut., v. Cheere prom., with rank from 30th April 1838, v. W. T. Briggs dec.

Nov. 19.—13th N.I. Ens. C. F. Bruere to be lieut., from 9th June 1838, v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. George Griffiths retired.

49th N.I. Ens. H. J. Piercy to be lieut., from 11th July 1837, v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Henry Stone retired.

50th N.I. Ens. Henry Nicoll to be lieut., from 4th Nov. 1838, v. Lieut. Henry Kewney dec.

61st N.I. Capt. and Brev. Maj. Robert Stewart

to be major, Lieut. H. C. Talbot to be capt. of a comp., and Enis. W. H. Ryves to be lieut., from 11th Oct. 1898, in suc. to Maj. W. Gregory transf. to invalid estab.

Cadet of Infantry T. C. H. D'Oyly admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Messrs. John MacIntire and R. V. Shuter admitted on estab. as asst.-t. surgeons.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Fiddes, 45th N.I., to officiate as town and fort major of Fort William, during absence of Brev. Col. Barton, or until further orders.

Lieut. J. G. Bailmal, Madras Artillery, to be an aide-de-camp on personal staff of his Honour the President of the Council.

The following temporary Appointments made in Department of Public Works:—Capt. Henry DeBude, corps of Engineers, to officiate as secretary to Military Board, during absence of Capt. Sanders ordered to join Army of Indus, or until further orders.—Capt. J. A. Crommelin, corps of Engineers, to officiate as superintending engineer, South Western Provinces, v. Cap. Detache.—Lieut. G. H. Fagan, corps of Engineers, to officiate as executive engineer of 1st or Dum-Dum division, v. Capt. Crommelin, retaining charge of such portion of embankments of 24-Pergunnahs as shall appear to Military Board to be convenient to the service.

(By the Commander-in-chief.)

Head-Quarters, Simla, Sept. 28, 1898.—Lieut. C. C. Pigott, 18th N.I., to take charge of office of executive engineer 5th division of public works, and conduct current duties of that department until further orders; date 26th July.

The following Cawnpore Artillery division orders confirmed as temporary arrangements:—2d Lieut. R. Warburton, 4th comp. 5th, and acting as interp. and qu. mast. to 6th bat., to rejoin his own bat., and act as adj. and qu. mast. during period that Lieut. C. S. Reid may continue in command of it.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. H. McDonald, adj. 6th bat., to act as qu. mast., and 2d Lieut. R. Warburton, of 4th comp. 5th, to conduct duties of interpreter of 6th bat., until arrival of Lieut. F. A. Miles.

The following orders, dated 13th Aug., by officer commanding Arracan Local Battalion, confirmed:—Lieut. C. Apthorp to act as adj. during absence of Lieut. and Adj. R. N. Raikes; and Ens. F. M. Baker, doing duty with bat., to act as adj. till such time as Lieut. Apthorp, who is on command at Sandoway, can join head-quarters of the battalion.—Ens. F. M. Baker to take charge of Artillery detachment and all ordnance attached to bat. from Lieut. R. H. Baldwin, as a temporary arrangement.

2d Lieut. W. Paley, 5th comp. 6th bat., to act as adj. and qu. mast. to Meywar Artillery division, during employment of Brev. Capt. J. T. Lane in department of public works; date 4th Sept.

Sept. 29.—1st Lieuts. H. M. Lawrence, J. Brind, and R. C. Shakespear, of regt. of Artillery, and attached to revenue survey (who were placed at disposal of Com. in-Chief on 21st Sept.), to proceed forthwith and join troop and companies to which they respectively belong, and which have been warned for field service.

Oct. 3.—Staff Serg. Thomas Wilson, 3d troop 2d brigade Horse Artillery, to be provost marshal to force under orders for field service, and Qu. Mast. Serg. Wm. Parry, of European regt., to be deputy provost marshal to same force, and posted to 2d division of Infantry; to have effect from 1st Nov.

Oct. 5.—Surg. J. Thomson, 2d L.C., to afford medical aid to 26th N.I., in room of Surg. Grime proceeding to presidency on leave of absence, and in medical charge of invalids of the season; date Meerut 21st Sept.

Capt. H. W. Burt to continue to act as adj. to 46th N.I., as a temp. arrangement; date 6th Sept.

Major C. F. Unghurst, of inv. estab., permitted to reside and draw his pay and allowances at Meerut.

Surg. G. Smith (on leave to N.S. Wales) removed from 33d to 14th N.I., and Surg. H. Taylor, new prom., posted to 33d do.

Ens. George Holroyd removed from 9th to 43d N.I., under orders for field service.

The following Ensigns posted to Corps:—L. P. Faddy to 29th N.I. at Bandah; Martin Dunasford to 51st do. at Dinapore.

Oct. 6.—The following removals ordered:—Capt. J. D. Douglas, assist. adj. gen., from Meerut to Benares division; Capt. G. A. Brownlow, deputy assist. adj. gen., from Sirhind to Dinapore division; Capt. D. Thompson, assist. adj. gen., from Dinapore to Meerut division; Capt. W. G. Cooper, deputy assist. adj. gen., from Benares to Sirhind division; Capt. J. S. H. Weston, deputy judge adv. gen., from Meerut to Saugor division; Capt. W. Macgeorge, deputy judge adv. gen., from Saugor to Meerut division.—Brigade Major H. Hay, from district of Rohilcund to Rajpootanah field force; Brigade Major P. LaTouche, from Rajpootanah field force to district of Rohilcund.

The following appointments made of officers to officiate for those on staff, proceeding on field service:—Capt. F. W. Anson, 18th N.I., to act as assist. adj. gen. at Benares; Capt. A. Mercer, 70th N.I., to act as deputy assist. adj. gen. at Dinapore; Capt. J. E. Briere, 13th N.I., to act as major of brigade to Rajpootanah field force.

(It is to be understood, that the transfer of these officers from stations to which they are now attached, to others, which under existing circumstances they will be unable immediately to join, is not to interfere with their claim to a moiety of the staff salary of their respective appointments whilst employed on field service, as sanctioned by Gov. G.O. of 31st Aug. last.)

Major J. J. Farrington, 2d brigade Horse Artillery, to command Neemuch division of Artillery, which he will proceed and join.

1st Lieut. G. P. Salmon, 1st comp. 3d bat., to act as adj. to 3d bat. of Artillery, during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. E. Sunderland.

Cornet Alfred Harris, 1st L.C., to act as adj. to 3d Local Horse, until further orders.

Capt. E. Sanders, corps of Engineers, to join and assume command of two companies of sappers and miners, under orders for field service.

1st Lieut. W. Timbrell removed from 3d troop 3d to 3d troop 2d brigade Horse Artillery.

2d Lieut. R. Warburton removed from 4th comp. 5th to 2d comp. 6th bat. Artillery.

Ens. Joseph McCance posted to 65th N.I. at Barrackpore, to fill a vacancy.

Oct. 8.—Assist. Surg. W. Brydon, 4th L.C., to afford medical aid to 21st N.I., v. Surg. Ingles, M.D., proceeding on leave, as a temp. arrangement; date 25th Sept.

Lieut. W. Gibb to act as adj. to left wing 34th N.I., during its separation from head-quarters of regt.; date 4th Sept.

Ens. C. Wright to act as adj. to 44th N.I., v. Woodburn, who has been app. to serve with Shah Shooja's force, as a temp. arrangement; date 15th Sept.

Oct. 10.—The following removals of field officers ordered:—Lieut. Col. N. Wallace from 53d to 2d N.I., which he will join on its arrival at Meerut, retaining command of his present corps until that period; Lieut. Col. B. Chalmers from European regt. to 54th N.I.; Lieut. Col. J. Orchard from 31st N.I. to European regt., retaining command of former corps until 1st Nov.

Oct. 11.—Capt. W. Mactier, 4th L.C., to act as deputy judge adv. gen. to Benares and Dinapore divisions, during employment, on field service, of Brev. Maj. W. Hough, and he will proceed forthwith and join at Dinapore, making over charge of office of deputy judge adv. gen. of Sirhind division to Brev. Capt. J. Dyson, of 21st N.I., who will act in that station during absence, on leave, on med. cert., of Capt. Angelo.

Assist. Surg. C. Madden, who was placed at disposal of Com. in-chief, in orders of the 9th Oct., directed to proceed forthwith to Kurnaul, and place himself under orders of Superintending Surg. G. Playfair.

Oct. 12.—Assist. Surg. A. Bryce, M.D., 1st tr. 1st brig. Horse Artillery, to afford medical aid to 21st N.I., in room of Assist. Surg. Brydon relieved from that duty; date 4th Oct.

Assist. Surg. T. Smith, M.D., 8th L.C., to proceed to Goruckpore, and afford medical aid to 4th N.I., on departure, on leave, of Surg. B. Burt, M.D.; date 28th Sept.

Lieut. J. Waterfield to act as adj. to 38th N.I., during employment, on detached duty, of Lieut. and Adj. Young; date 20th Sept.

Oct. 13.—Assist. Surg. M. Grierson, 49th, to receive medical charge of 30th N.I. from Assist. Surg. T. Russel, proceeding to join his app. at Kotah; date 27th Sept.

Surg. H. Guthrie, M.D., recently posted to European regt., to make over medical charge of 14th and 47th regts. N.I., former to Gar. Surg. D. Woodburn, and latter to Surg. W. Mitchelson, 23d N.I.; date Agra 30th Sept.

Assist. Surg. J. S. Login, M.D., attached to residency at Lucknow, but who was app. to 3d tr. 2d brigade Horse Artillery, on 29th Aug. last, directed to proceed by dawk from Lucknow to join his troop, previous to its march from Meerut.

The following medical officers directed to proceed forthwith to Kurnaul, and to report themselves to Superintending Surg. G. Playfair:—Assist. Surg. G. Rae, H. C. Eddy, M.D., H. H. Bowling, and A. Paton.

Assist. Surgs. R. Christie and J. W. Knight to repair to Kurnaul (the former as soon as the Terrae is open, and the latter when relieved by Dr. Falconer), and report themselves to Superintending Surg. G. Playfair.

Oct. 15.—The undermentioned young officers to do duty:—Ensigns E. C. Scott and E. C. Gardner with 41st N.I. at Benares; T. F. Wilson with 69th do., to await arrival of his corps at Berhampore.

Lieut. G. Verner, 9th N.I., to act as adj. to Sylhet Light Inf. Bat., during absence of Lieut. Carr, or until further orders.

Oct. 16.—Capt. Robert Wyllie, 6th N.I., and acting assist. adj. gen. to Cawnpore division, directed to proceed by dawk to join army head-quarters at Simla.

Capt. Charles Marshall, 68th N.I., to officiate as assist. adj. gen. to Cawnpore division, during absence, on duty, of Capt. Wyllie.

Capt. R. Campbell, 43d N.I., commandant of Hurrianah Light Inf. Bat., permitted to join his regt. proceeding on service.

Major E. S. Hawkins, 38th N.I., to proceed to Hansi, without delay, and relieve Capt. Campbell from command of Hurrianah Light Inf. Battalion.

Ens. H. Ramsay, 53d N.I., who was permitted in orders of 18th Sept. to join his corps, directed to resume his duties as aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. the Hon. John Ramsay, commanding Meerut division.

Oct. 17.—Paym. J. H. Mathews, of H.M. 31st regt., to act as deputy judge adv. gen. at a general court-martial ordered to assemble at Dinapore.

Oct. 18.—26th N.I. Lieut. C. W. Duffin to be interp. and qu. master.

Oct. 19.—Lieut. A. Huish, 2d tr. 3d brigade, to repair to Lucknow, and receive charge of artillery at that station from Capt. Emly, about to proceed on leave of absence; date 6th Oct.

Oct. 20.—Lieut. Col. L. R. Stacy removed to 5th N.I., and directed to join.

Oct. 22.—Surg. H. Newmarch, 2d br. Horse Artillery, to afford medical aid to division and station staff at Meerut, from 7th Oct., v. Assist. Surg. McKinnon app. to Shah Jooah's force; date 11th Oct.

Lieut. W. L. Hasell to act as adj. to left wing 44th N.I., v. Anderson; also to act as station staff at Mynpoorie; dates 6th and 7th Oct.

Surg. T. Stott, 20th N.I., to afford medical aid to 17th regt. and to 4th tr. 3d brig. Horse Artillery; date Loodianah 11th Oct.

Lieut. Col. S. Hawthorne (on furl.) removed from 42d to 32d N.I.

Lieut. J. W. Bennett, of European regt., and doing duty with Sylhet L. Inf. Bat., permitted to proceed and join corps to which he belongs, which is under orders for field service.

Oct. 23.—Capt. D. Birrell to command detachment of sick and convalescents of European regt. and 37th N.I., ordered from Agra to Kurnaul, and Assist. Surg. G. Paton, M.D., to take medical charge of the same.

The recent removal of Ens. F. C. Tombs from 18th to 19th N.I. cancelled; and Ens. H. B. Lumsden posted to 19th instead of 18th N.I.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. S. R. Bagshawe, 7th N.I.,

to receive charge of Sudder Bazaar at Cawnpore, from Lieut. Simpson, as a temp. arrangement; date 1st Oct.

Oct. 24.—Capt. J. L. Mowatt, recently app. a deputy commissary of ordnance, posted to Cawnpore magazine.

The following removals and postings made in Ordnance department:—Assist. Com. J. Sperrin, doing duty in arsenal of Fort William, posted to magazine at Chunar; Deputy Assist. Coms. J. Permain posted to magazine at Ajmere, and C. McDonald to do at Delhi.

Oct. 26.—Capt. J. Hall, 8th N.I., to act as major of brigade Rohilkund division, v. Hay about to join his corps proceeding on service, as a temp. arrangement.

Assist. Surg. C. J. Macdonald, 29th N.I., to perform medical duties of civil station of Banda; date 2d Oct.

Civil Assist. Surg. T. W. Burt app. to medical charge of 9th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Surg. Carruthers; date Chittagong 23d Sept.

Surg. H. Newmarch, 2d brigade Horse Artillery, to receive charge of superintending surgeon's office and records at Meerut, on departure of Super. Surg. Playfair to join force proceeding on service; date 18th Oct.

Lieut. C. C. Pigott, 18th N.I., to assume temporary command of recruit depot at Meerut, and to entertain an establishment of two tent lascars for depot, and one bheesty for each company; date 15th Oct.

Brigadier H. Bowen, and Brigadier Major C. Cheape, on relief of troops at Mhow, by a detachment from Neemuch, to proceed and join stations to which they were severally nominated in G.O. of 19th Sept.

Col. S. Reid, 10th L.C., to reside at Agra during period he may continue in command of Agra district, making over command of station of Muttra to next senior officer there.

Capt. T. E. Sampson, 22d N.I., to officiate as deputy judge adv. gen. to Saugor division, during absence, on field service, of Capt. Weston.

Ens. W. Egerton, 2d N.I., doing duty with Sylhet L. Inf. Bat., permitted to rejoin regt. to which he belongs, proceeding on field service.

Assist. Surg. F. C. Henderson, M.D., of sappers and miners, to afford medical aid to engineer department serving with army of the Indus.

Oct. 29. Lieut. and Adj. E. Sunderland, 3d bat., removed to mounted branch of regt., and app. to act as adj. and qu. mast. to 1st brigade of Horse Artillery during absence, on field service, of Brev. Capt. Backhouse, or until further orders.

Oct. 30.—Lieut. W. F. Campbell, 64th, to make over station staff office at Allypore to Lieut. W. Gibb, 34th regt.; date 12th Oct.

Assist. Surg. Wm. Griffith, Madras estab., having been placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief, directed to do duty under orders of Superintending Surg. Playfair at head-quarters of army of the Indus.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. Moore, 54th N.I., to officiate as assist. adj. gen. of Meerut division, v. Douglas proceeding to join army of the Indus; date 20th Oct.

Assist. Surg. M. J. M. Rosa, medical storekeeper of army assembling for service, to take medical charge of 2d and 3d troops 2d brigade Horse Artillery, until arrival of Assist. Surg. Login; date Meerut 18th Oct.

Surg. T. E. Dempster, 4th bat. Artillery, to afford medical aid to sick of European regt. left at station of Agra, and to women and children of the corps; date 8th Oct.

Oct. 31.—The following removals and postings made in Regt. of Artillery:—Lieut. Col. G. E. Gowan from 5th bat. to 1st brigade; J. Tennant (on leave to Cape) from 2d brigade to 5th bat.; I. Pereira from 3d to 4th bat.; C. Graham from 1st to 2d brigade; T. Chadwick from 4th to 3d bat.

Capt. John Jervis, 5th N.I., to be major of brigade to 5th brigade of Infantry of army of the Indus.

1st Lieut. J. L. C. Richardson to act as adj. and qu. mast. to 5th bat. Artillery, as a temporary arrangement.

2d-Lieut. J. Elliot, 1st comp. 4th bat. Artillery, to proceed to Arracan, and assume command of artillery attached to Arracan Local Bat.

Ass. Surg. M. Grierson, 49th N.I., to afford medical aid to officers of civil and military services and their families residing at Mussoorie, and to proceed forthwith and join.

Nov. 2.—Surg. B. Burt, M.D., 4th N.I., to assume medical charge of civil station and jail at Goruckpore, on departure of Assist. Surg. J. Steel, M.D.; date 9th Oct.

Nov. 3.—Capt. J. Wilson, 17th N.I., to be major of brigade to troops warned for escort duty with Right Hon. the Governor General.

Ens. R. J. Meade posted to 65th N.I. at Barrackpore, to fill a vacancy.

Nov. 6.—The following removals and postings made in Regt. of Artillery:—1st-Lieut. A. M. Seppings from 1st comp. 4th bat. to 1st comp. 5th bat.; W. Barr from 2d comp. 2d bat. to 4th tr. 2d brigade Horse Artillery;—2d-Lieuts. F. Turner (with Shah Shooja's contingent) from 4th tr. 2d brig. Horse Artillery to 2d comp. 2d bat.; H. A. Carleton from 4th comp. 6th bat. to 8th comp. 7th bat.; E. Kaye from 3d comp. 3d bat. to 4th tr. 3d brig. Horse Artillery; G. H. Clifford from 2d comp. 4th bat. to 4th comp. 6th bat.; J. Mill from 1st comp. 1st bat. to 2d comp. 2d bat.; H. Lewis from 4th comp. 1st bat. to 2d comp. 3d bat.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—Oct. 29 Capt. R. C. Johnson, 80th N.I.—Capt. R. W. Beaton, 72d do.—Nov. 12. Maj. Wm. Gregory, 61st N.I.

Discharged from the Service.—Lieut. Chas. Darby, 52d N.I., by sentence of a general court-martial.

Examinations.—The undermentioned officers having been examined by a district committee assembled at Meerut, and pronounced qualified in the native languages, are exempted from further examination, except by the examiners of the College of Fort William, which it is expected they will undergo whenever they may visit the presidency, viz.:—Lieut. T. Quin, 4th L.C.; Lieut. A. H. Corfield, 21st N.I.; Lieut. C. W. Duffin, 26th do.; Ens. C. Harris, 27th do.; Lieut. G. W. Golding, 35th do.; Ens. R. A. Ramsay, 35th do.; Ens. W. H. Jeremie, 38th do.; Lieut. J. Bunce, 48th do.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Oct. 29. Lieut. Col. S. Hawthorne, 42d N.I.—Capt. R. Taylor, 63th N.I.—Nov. 12. Lieut. C. A. Morris, 29th N.I. 19. Maj. Gen. G. R. Penny, col. 11th N.I.—Maj. Gen. M. Boyd, col. 53d N.I.—Maj. Gen. F. V. Raper, col. 70th N.I.—Lieut. Col. John Anderson, 39th N.I.—Capt. F. Rowcroft, 1st N.I.—Lieut. W. L. L. Scott, 1st N.I.—Lieut. Wm. Martin, 52d N.I.—Lieut. Joseph Chilcott, 74th N.I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Oct. 22. Lieut. P. W. Willis, corps of Engineers, for health.—Lieut. I. S. Harris, 50th N.I., for health.—Nov. 19. Surg. James Innes, M.D., for health.

To visit Presidency.—Oct. 8. Lieut. J. T. Daniell, 47th N.I., from 18th Oct. to 15th April 1839, for health, preparatory to applying for furlough.—13. Lieut. G. D. Elliot, 33d N.I., from 1st Oct. to 1st April 1839, preparatory to applying for furlough.—18. Cornet C. Becher, 1st cav. of Oude Auxiliary Force, for two months, on private affairs.—20. Maj. T. Croxton, Artillery, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.—Ens J. Clarke, 1st N.I., for health, preparatory to ditto ditto.—Ens. R. C. Pennington, 11th N.I., for health, preparatory to ditto ditto.—Lieut. Col. J. Trelawny, 51st N.I., in extension, preparatory to retiring from the service.—23. Assist. Surg. J. Brown, civil surgeon of Jessore, for two months, for health.—25. Maj. R. Fernie, 27th N.I., from 22d Oct. to 22d Feb. 1839, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.—Maj. H. Lawrence, Ramgurn L. Inf. Bat., from 1st Dec. to 1st Feb. 1839, preparatory to applying for leave to Cape.—29. Lieut. W. H. Graham, executive engineer, for three months, preparatory to applying to proceed to Cape.—Nov. 3. Lieut. H. Goodwyn, executive engineer, for four months, for health.—Capt. C. T. Thomas, 18th N.I., for six weeks, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to sea.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Oct. 22. Capt. J. S. Winfield, commanding Bhopal contingent, from 1st Dec. to 31st Jan. 1839, preparatory to retiring from the service.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Oct. 22. Surg. P. Caruthers, for fifteen months, for health (eventually to V.D.Land).—Nov. 12. Maj. Gen. J. A. P. Macgregor, mil. auditor gen., for two years, for health.—19. Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. E. Barton, 40th N.I., town and fort major of Fort William, for two years, for health.

To visit Serohce.—Sept. 29. Surg. H. Clark, 22d N.I., from 1st Nov. to 1st Feb. 1839, on med. cert., preparatory to applying for furlough via Bombay.

To visit Bombay.—Oct. 18. Lieut. Col. N. Alves, agent to Gov. Gen. for states of Rajpootana, for three months, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to Cape or one of the Australian colonies.

To visit Deyrah.—Oct. 23. Capt. S. Nash, 4th L.C., from 16th Oct. to 1st April 1839, for health.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Oct. 11.—Lieut. George Holt, 54th F., to be capt. by brevet in East Indies only, from 9th Aug. 1839.

The Commander-in-chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

3d Foot. Ens. C. J. Foster to be lieut. without purch., v. Desborough app. adj.; and Lieut. L. Desborough to be adj., v. White dec., 26th Sept. 1839.

41st Foot. Ens. John D'Blaquiere to be lieut. by purch., v. Langdale who retires, 26th Oct. 1839.

FURLONGHS.

To England.—Oct. 11. Qu. Mast, S. Palmer, 31st F., for health.—Lieut. J. Ramsay, 49th F., on private affairs.—Lieut. J. H. Daniell, 49th F., on ditto.—18. Ens. D. Perie, 9th F.—Surg. Lewis, M.D., 4th F., for one year, for health.—Lieut. W. A. Kirk, 16th F., on private affairs.—Lieut. F. Cassidi, 16th F., on ditto.—Lieut. Harvey, 17th F., for one year, on ditto.—25. Assist. Surg. Carr, 62d F., for health.

To N.S.Wales.—Oct. 25. Brev. Capt. Bell, 16th F., for eighteen months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Oct. 22.—Falcon, from Mauritius (disarmed).—23. John, from Sydney; H.C. brig *Lady Wm. Bentinck*, from Penang; *Plantagenet*, from London and Madras; *Petite Nancy*, from Bordeaux; and *Astronome*, from Bourbon and Pondicherry.—25. *Swallow*, from Bushire, Muscat, Bombay, and Malras; *Hydroose*, from Bombay and Alleppee.—27. *Wanderer*, from London and Mauritius.—29. *Resoluto*, from Lisbon.—31. *Sir William Wallace*, from Penang; H.C. brig *Amherst*, from Kyook Phyo.—Nov. 3. *Patriot*, from Singapore and Penang; *Bengal Packet*, from China and Singapore; *Flora McDonald*, from Rangoon.—4. *Strathgairn*, from Sidney and Singapore; *Oriens*, from Balasore.—5. *Belhaven*, from Persian Gulf and Bombay; *Herculean*, from Liverpool and Bombay; *Courier*, from Moulmein; *Amelia*, from Port Louis.—8. *Eudora*, from Hobart Town and Port Phillip.—10. *Patriot King*, from Liverpool; *Fazaroman*, from Cochín; *Madagascar*, from London.—11. *Earl of Hardwicke*, from London; *Forth*, from China and Singapore; *Jesuit*, from China.—12. *Atlaten*, from China and Singapore; *Ino*, from Mocha, Bombay, and Colombo.—13. *Esperance*, from Bordeaux; H.C. steamer *Ganges*, from Moulmein; *Harmony*, from Cape.—14. *London*, from London; *James Ewing*, from Greenock; *Strabene*, from Bombay and Cochín; *Romany*, from Cochín and Alleppee.—15. *Fenesta Reddy*, from Rangoon.—16. *Drummore*, from Sydney.—17. *Lutworth*, from China.—18. *Fossil Cove*, from Rangoon.—19. *Catherine*, from Algoa Bay and Penang.—20. *Edmonstone*, from China and Penang; *Mount Stuart Elphinstone*, from Madras; *John Bagshaw*, from Liverpool.—21. *Duke of Bedford*, from London; *Frances Ann*, from Liverpool.—22. *Victoria*, from Mauritius; *Coclea*, from Bourbon;

H.C. brig *Hatirass*, from Chittagong (with the Lord Bishop of Calcutta on board).

Departures from Calcutta.

Nov. 13. Indian *Oak*, for Bombay.—16. *Sandany*, for Bombay.—18. *Esuore*, for London; *Ida*, for Newcastle.

Sailed from Saugor.

Oct. 20. H.C. steamer *Ganges*, for Rangoon and Moulmein.—22. *Colonel Burney*, for Bombay.—23. *Queen Mab*, for Liverpool; *Adams*, for Mauritius.—24. *Norfolk*, for Mauritius; *Will Watch*, for Singapore.—27. *Ayrshire*, for Bombay; *Pyeen Boun*, for Bombay; *Abellie*, for Bourbon; *Charles Dumergue*, for Coringa.—30. *Heroine*, for Singapore and China.—Nov. 1. *Marcombe*, for Bourbon; *Salacia*, for Bombay.—4. *John Hepburne*, for Moulmein and Rangoon.—6. *Maas*, for Batavia.—8. *Hersfordshire*, for Cape and London; *Samuel Horrocks*, for Penang and Singapore; *United States*, for Boston; *James Holmes*, for Liverpool; *Inabella Cooper*, for Liverpool.—11. *Emile*, for Bordeaux; *Atlas*, for Bourbon; *Thetis*, for Bombay; *Grecian*, for Batavia and Sydney; *Blakely*, for Liverpool; *Emma*, for Bourbon; *Malabar*, for Mauritius; *Cuba*, for Port Louis; *Suffern*, and *Trident*, both for Bourbon.—12. *Meg Merritts*, for Mauritius; *Fattle Rohoman*, for Bombay.—13. *Eleira*, for Liverpool.—14. *Sunda*, for London; *Gouverneur Doherty*, for Bombay; *Cecilia*, for Moulmein and Rangoon; *Miranda*, for London; *Jeune Laure*, for Bordeaux; *Kite*, for Isle of France.—16. *Kulatie*, for Bordeaux.—18. *Astronomie*, for Bourbon.—20. *Donna Carmelita*, for Ceylon and Bombay; *Collingwood*, for Liverpool; *Sarah*, for Bombay; *Java*, for Kyook Phyo.—21. *Syren*, for China.

Freights to London and Liverpool (Nov. 19).—Broken Stowage, £2. 10s. to £3 per ton; Sugar, £4. 10s. to £4. 15s.; Saltpetre, £4. 5s. to £4. 10s.; Rice, £4. 15s. to £5; Oil Seeds, £5. to £3. 10s.; Rum, £6 to £6. 6s. per 4 hogheads; Hides, £4. 4s. to £4. 10s. per ton; Jute and Safflower, £4 to £4. 4s.; Shell Lac and Lac Dye, £4. 4s. to £4. 10s.; Indigo, and Silk Piece Goods, £5. 10s. to £6; Raw Silk, £6. 6s. to £6. 10s.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 14. The lady of Lieut. G. W. G. Bristow, 71st regt. N.I., of a son.
Sept. 1. At Chittagong, the wife of Mr. C. W. Mullins, of a daughter.
18. At Dinapore, the wife of Mr. W. D. Salt, of a daughter.
19. At Delhi, Mrs. T. W. Collins, of a son.
Oct. 2. At Muttra, the wife of Mr. G. C. Chhill, sub-assist. revenue surveyor, of a daughter.
4. At Calcutta, Mrs. M. D'Silva, of a son.
6. At Boolundshuhur, the lady of T. Tonnachy, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Kurnaul, the lady of Capt. Lomer, 21st regt., of a daughter.
— At Agra, the wife of Mr. H. Meyers, Magazine Office, of a daughter.
— At Jounpore, Mrs. E. Dobson, of a daughter.
7. At Simla, the lady of Capt. Lucius Smith, 6th L.C., of a daughter.
8. At Delsury Factory, in Purnea, the lady of Richard Cruise, Esq., of a daughter.
10. At Futtelghur, Mrs. J. C. Pyle, of a son.
11. At Jeypore, in Rajpootana, the wife of Mr. Joseph Vanzeyst, of a daughter.
12. At Cawnpore, the lady of Assist. Surg. James McRae, Horse Artillery, of a son.
13. At Agra, the Hon. Mrs. H. B. Dalsell, of a son.
19. At Malda, the lady of A. Sconce, Esq., C.S., of a son.
21. At Nusseerabad, the lady of Lieut. George Parker, 74th N.I., of a daughter.
— Mrs. P. Smith, of a daughter.
22. At Calcutta, Mrs. Robert Laufer, of a son.
— Mrs. J. C. Bells, of twin daughters.
23. At Dinapore, the lady of C. Beadon, Esq., of the civil service, of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. F. Crank, of a son.
— At Tirhoot, Mrs. A. Howatson, of a son.

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25. At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. Bush, 65th N.I., of a son.
— At Calcutta, Signora Ventura, of a daughter.
27. At Mussorie, the lady of M. J. Tierney, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. R. G. MacGregor, 1st-assist. mil. auditor gen., of a son.
28. At Patna, the lady of C. G. Udny, Esq., civil service, of a son.
— At Midnapore, the lady of Mr. H. W. Tydd, deputy collector, of a son.
29. At Cawnpore, the lady of J. Graham, Esq., M.D., 3d brigade Horse Artillery, of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Andrew, jun., of a son.
30. At Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, the lady of H. S. Oldfield, Esq., civil service, of a son.
— At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. W. Buttanshaw, 7th N.I., of a son.
— At Berhampore, the lady of Lieut. S. Beaufort, of a son.
— At Chowringhee, the lady of E. B. Ryan, Esq., of a son (since dead).
31. At Calcutta, Mrs. Aubrey, of a son.
Nov. 1. At Calcutta, the lady of D. McFarlan, Esq., civil service, of twins (both since dead).
— At Calcutta, the lady of Roger Dias, Esq., of a son.
2. At Bancoorah, the lady of F. Gouldsbury, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Patna, the lady of Fulwar Skipwith, Esq., civil service, of a son.
— At Cuttack, the lady of Lieut. Col. Eckford, of a daughter.
— At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. Lennox, 43d N.I., of a daughter.
3. At Moorshedabad, the lady of A. Kean, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.
— Mrs. Aviet Malcolm, of a daughter.
— At Sulkea, Mrs. T. S. Colliards, of a son.
— At Serampore, Mrs. John Marshman, of a son.
4. At Arrah, the lady of W. Dent, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
6. At Lucknow, the lady Mr. C. Campagnac, of a son and heir.
8. At Allahabad, the lady of R. Montgomery, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— At Chittagong, the wife of Mr. McCullum, head master of Government Seminary, of twin daughters.
— At Soorajpore, near Allahabad, Mrs. George Breton, of a daughter.
9. At Kidderpore, Mrs. J. R. Aitkin, of a daughter.
10. At Dum-Dum, the lady of Lieut. J. H. Campbell, Artillery, of a daughter, still-born.
11. At Dinapore, the lady of J. H. Matthew, Esq., paymaster H.M. 31st regt., of twins, a boy and a girl.
12. At Calcutta, the lady of H. L. Christiansa, Esq., of a son.
13. In Fort William, the lady of the late Capt. William Tritton, 41st N.I., of a son.
— Mrs. J. Young, of a daughter.
15. Mrs. H. J. Joakim, of a son.
16. At Calcutta, the lady of the Rev. R. B. Boswell, of a son.
— At Calcutta, the lady of James Forlong, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Howrah, the lady of R. E. Blaney, Esq., of a son.
— Mrs. G. H. Swaino, of a son.
17. Mrs. H. Smith, of a daughter.
— At Hooghly, the lady of Radanauth Dutt, Esq., of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 17. At Benares, the Rev. C. B. Leupolt to Miss J. C. Jones.
Sept. 12. At Agra, Mr. L. F. Kelly, of Muttra, to Miss F. W. Boyd.
22. At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Dias to Miss Clara D'Silva, of Sulkeah.
29. At Calcutta, Mr. William Savage to Miss Caroline Matilda Mathews.
— Mr. Joseph Bayard to Miss Ann Rodrigues.
Oct. 13. Mr. John Jacob to Miss Ann Victor.
18. At Allahabad, Mr. J. J. Pemberton, assistant revenue surveyor, to Mrs. A. E. Pennien, widow of the late Mr. D. Pennieu.
19. At Neemuch, W. H. Ryves, Esq., adjutant 4th Local Horse, to Emma, youngest daughter of the late Brigadier Gen. W. G. Maxwell, C.B.
20. At Calcutta, Alexander McCarthur, Esq., indigo planter, of Baumunder, in Nuddea, to Sarah (T)

Clarke, third daughter of C. U. Smith, Esq., registrar of the Judicial and Revenue Departments under the Bengal presidency.

— At Calcutta, James Crooke, Esq., to Georgiana Emelia, eldest daughter of George Barton, Esq., of Coolbariah.

— At Calcutta, George Scott Hills, Esq., of Kishnaghur, to Mary Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Barton, Esq., of Newington, Surrey.

26. At Calcutta, Mr. J. H. Bagley to Eliza, youngest daughter of John Hayes, Esq.

29. At Calcutta, Mr. J. V. Landeman to Caroline Antoinette, eldest daughter of H. V. Ingels, Esq.

— Mr. T. B. Potenger to Miss Louisa Smith.

30. At Futtchghur, Lieut. John Baldock, 22d regt. N.I., to Mary Ann, second daughter of S. Birch, Esq.

— Mr. Charles Read to Miss E. Barrett.

31. Mr. C. Manuel to Miss L. M. Williams.

Nov. 1. At Kishnaghur, Thomas Coultts Loch, Esq., civil service, to Margaret Hannah, only daughter of Adam Ogilvie, Esq., civil service.

6. At Calcutta, William Rensfry, Esq., to Miss Mary Anne Draper.

7. Mr. F. Colombo to Miss M. Volkera.

8. At Comillah, T. W. Wilson, Esq., m.d., to Annette, fourth daughter of the late W. S. Andrews, Esq., m.d., of Richmond, Surrey.

9. At Berhampore, Mr. John Henry May to Mrs. Charlotte Amelia Beyson.

10. At Calcutta, H. J. L. Thornton, Esq., to Charlotte, daughter of the late Capt. J. Nicolson, 8th L.C.

15. At Sultanpore, Benares, George Edmonstone, Esq., jun., C.S., to Amelia Helen, widow of the late Henry Millet, Esq., C.S.

17. At Calcutta, Mr. John Aubrey to Miss Louisa Frances O'Crute.

19. At Calcutta, T. G. Read, Esq., civil engineer of the H.C. armed steamer *Ganges*, to Margaret Rosalia, eldest daughter of R. H. Wisehan, Esq., late commander of the iron steam vessel *Lord William Bentinck*.

21. At Howrah, Mr. James A. A. Chew to Miss Anna Maria Julia Thompson.

DEATHS.

Sept. 9. At Hansie, Mr. Geo. Grainger, aged 42.

21. At Calcutta, Mr. G. D. Brown, aged 26.

23. At Simlah, of cholera, Jane Anne, wife of Capt. Patrick Grant, assistant adjutant general of the army.

29. Mr. Wm. Mitchel, of the ship *Java*.

Oct. 8. At Calcutta, Mr. Thos. Casperst, aged 10.

14. At Patna, Mrs. V. A. Pereira, aged 16.

19. At the General Hospital, Calcutta, Charles Browne Marnell, jun., Esq., aged 23.

22. At Meerut, after a long and painful illness, Eliza, wife of Brev. Col. William Vincent, commanding the 27th regt. N.I.

— At Calcutta, Mr. A. Gonsalves, aged 75.

— At Calcutta, Mary Jane, relict of the late Mr. Walter Butler, aged 42.

23. At Agra, Lucy Sarah Josephine, aged 22, wife of R. B. Duncan, Esq., civil surgeon, and eldest daughter of Brev. Capt. Inge, H.M. 4th L. Drags.

24. At Chittagong, Terresa, wife of Mr. B. C. Vas, aged 39.

— At Calcutta, Capt. F. Ober, aged 38.

— At Calcutta, Ellen, widow of the late Mr. Thos. Burke, aged 29.

25. At Delhi, the lady of Colonel Nott, 42d regt. N.I., and commanding the 2d brigade of the army of the Indus.

— At Agra, suddenly, the lady of Major Warren, H.C. European regiment.

29. At Cawnpore, Sarah, wife of J. Graham, Esq., m.d., 3d brigade Horse Artillery.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. C. L. Mendes, aged 38.

30. At Loodhiana, Lieut. T. A. Halliday, 45th N.I., serving with Shah Shoblah-ool-Moolk's force.

— At Agra, Mrs. Gabriel Hookins, aged 49.

31. At Calcutta, Mr. Chas. Rabehohn, aged 37.

Nov. 1. At Calcutta, Mary Ann, lady of Capt. P. Sparling, aged 82.

3. At Calcutta, Geo. P. Woollaston, Esq., proprietor of the *Commercial Press*, aged 27.

4. At Calcutta, Mary, relict of the late R. B. Lloyd, Esq., many years commissioner of the Court of Requests, aged 62.

— At Calcutta, Robert Limond, Esq., assistant military auditor general's office, aged 65.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Jane Thomas, aged 65.

5. At Kurnaul, Lieut. Henry Kewney, assist. qu. master general in the first division of the Grand Army. He committed suicide in a fit of temporary insanity.

6. At Calcutta, Mons. P. P. Russell, aged 55.

7. At Cuttack, Lieut. Herbert Apperley, 6th N.I.

8. At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Hall, head assistant commissary general's office, aged 42.

9. At Calcutta, J. W. Lee, Esq., one of the assistants to the secretary, Sudder Board of Revenue.

— On board the *Duke of Bedford*, Mary, wife of James Ksdaile, Esq., m.d., in her 18th year.

10. At Ghazecpore, Helen, wife of Major C. E. O'Neill, H.M. 44th regt., aged 26.

11. At Calcutta, Mrs. Ann Speak, aged 70.

12. At Rajhmail, on her way from Lucknow to the presidency, Mrs. Thos. Catania, jun., aged 31.

14. At Sealdah, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. S. Peterson, proprietor of the Rada Bazar Dispensary, aged 42.

15. At Calcutta, Mary, relict of the late Mr. John Wakefield, H.C.'s Bengal Marine, aged 45.

— At Calcutta, W. Jackson, Esq., solicitor.

16. At Calcutta, W. S. Burgess, Esq., aged 40.

17. At Calcutta, John Bell, Esq., superintendent of Customs, aged 38.

18. At Calcutta, Miss I. Hughes, aged 28.

20. At Calcutta, Mary Ann, wife of Mr. T. C. Graham, aged 15.

— At Chinsurah, suddenly, Mr. French, an officer belonging to H.M. 9th Foot.

22. At Calcutta, James Palmer, Esq., of the Moyapore Semaphore, aged 35.

— At Calcutta, Miss A. C. Emmer, aged 18.

Lately, At Cawnpore, Elizabeth Mary Anne, wife of Charles Madden, Esq., late civil assistant surgeon, Futtchpore, aged 28.

— At Loodianah, Lieut. C. Black, 17th N.I. He died from an injury he received in a fall from his horse.

— In the Hills, Lieut. Col. Arthur Warde, 3d L.C.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

ALLOWANCES TO MILITARY OFFICERS

ABSENT ON SICK CERTIFICATE.

Fort St. George, March 27, 1838.—

1. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased, with reference to Act 1 Victoria, cap. 47, promulgated in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 8th Dec. 1837, p. 885, to modify the restriction contained in G. O. G. 28th July 1835, and to declare, that military officers absent on medical certificate, beyond the limits of the presidency, but within the real limits of the Company's Charter, to the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, the Island of St. Helena, New South Wales, or Egypt, be permitted to draw pay and allowances due to them, subject to the rules and limitations prescribed by the orders marginally indicated,* through their agents, on the latter entering into indemnification to refund all sums overdrawn on their account.

2. And further, that officers who may be permitted to proceed to another presidency for the purpose of embarking thence for Europe on furlough or medical certificate, or of retiring from the service, provided the port of departure for Europe shall not be more distant from the place which they shall have quitted in their own presidency than any port of embarkation within such presidency, shall be

* G.O.Gs. 6th Nov. 1821, 13th March 1832, and 19th May 1833.

permitted to draw, in like manner as above, their pay and allowances up to the date of despatch of the vessel on which they embark, provided it take place prior to the expiration of three months from the date of publication of their leave in general orders, beyond which period they will be entitled to pay only, unless sanctioned by Government, on application, explaining the case of detention.

3. With reference to para. 20 of the Absentee Regulations, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, 2d Feb. 1838, pages 74 and 75, it is notified that the indemnification granted by agents in cases as above, must specially provide for a refund of allowances drawn by individuals resigning the service, and who may depart for Europe without previous return to their presidency, provided the rules therein alluded to should require such refund.

4. With reference to G. O. G. 23d Jan. 1838, No. 15, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council deems it necessary for the guidance of the pay department to specify a limit beyond which Indian allowances shall not be passed to officers of this establishment returning to their duty *via* Bombay. It is, therefore, declared that, except in cases of certified sickness, one month, in addition to the regulated period according to distance, be the utmost extent allowed.

SADDLE CONTRACT FUND.

Fort St. George, June 26, 1838.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following statement, exhibiting the names of officers, and the periods for which they are entitled to share in the Consolidated Saddle Contract Fund of Mounted Corps, during the year 1837 (dropping fractions of pice where they occur), be published in General Orders, for the information of those concerned:

Distribution Detail.—Horse Brigade of Artillery, 2 shares; Regts. of Light Cavalry, 8 do.; Body Guard, $\frac{1}{4}$ do.—10 $\frac{1}{2}$ shares, equal to 41 quarters.

Amount Surplus of the Consolidated Saddle Contract Fund of Mounted Corps for the Year 1837, Rs. 47,189 3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; divided by 41 to ascertain one-quarter share, 1,150 15 3.

	Amount Share to each Officer.
Horse Artillery.	
Major P. Montgomerie, two shares, for the whole year Co.'s Rs. 9,207 10 6	
1st Regt. L.C.	
Major J. Buchanan, one share, from 1st Jan. to 15th Dec.	4,402 0 3
Capt. T. A. A. Munsey, one share, from 15th to 31st Dec.	901 12 11
2d Regt. L.C.	
Major J. Smith, one share, for the whole year	4,603 13 3
3d Regt. L.C.	
Capt. W. Hyslop, one share, for the whole year	4,603 13 3

	Amount Share to each Officer.
4th Regt. L.C.	
Major D. Macleod, one share, from 1st Jan. to 6th Feb.	466 11 0
Lieut. Col. F. L. Doveon, one share from 7th Feb. to 2d Sept.	2,623 8 9
Major D. Macleod, one share, from 3d Sept. to 31st Dec.	1,513 9 4
5th Regt. L.C.	
Major R. L. Highmour, one share, for the whole year	4,603 13 3
6th Regt. L.C.	
Lieut. Col. G. Sandys, one share for the whole year	4,603 13 3
7th Regt. L.C.	
Lieut. Col. R. James, one share, for the whole year	4,603 13 3
8th Regt. L.C.	
Capt. F. Straton, one share, from 1st Jan. to 30th Aug.	3,052 6 5
Capt. G. Dunsinure, one share, for 31st August 12 9 9	
Capt. J. Robertson, one share, from 1st Sept. to 31st Dec.	1,538 13 0
Body Guard.	
Major A. Kerr, quarter share, for the whole year	1,150 15 3

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE PUBLIC MONEY.

Fort St. George, July 31, 1838.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to establish the following rules, for the guidance of all officers vested with the charge and payment of pensioners, and holders of family certificates, and other disbursements of public money not before expressly provided for, and to direct that they be in future strictly conformed with in every particular.

1. The responsibility connected with the custody of public money is in all cases fixed with the officer who draws the funds, and whose duty is to make or superintend the disbursements.

2. Payments are invariably to be made in the presence of the officers who draw allowances for the performance of that duty.

It is to be distinctly understood, that the provisions of the above regulations are not intended, in any way, to interfere with the authority and general superintendence of commanding officers and heads of departments over their staff, or the other officers charged under them, with the custody and disbursement of public money.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ENGINEER DEPARTMENT IN THE PROVINCES.

Fort St. George, July 31, 1838.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Regulations for the Engineer Department in the provinces under this presidency.

Para. 1. Under the authority of the Government of India, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council abolishes the appointments of superintending engineer at Bellary, Arcot, Trichinopoly, and Masulipatam, and directs that henceforward the Madras territory, exclusive of Madras itself, be distributed into eight divisions

as follows :—1st division, Ganjam, Rajahmundry, and Vizagapatam; 2d do., Masulipatam, Guntoor, and Nellore; 3d do., Bellary and Cuddapah; 4th do., North Arcot, Chingleput, and South Arcot, with the exception of the Munnargoody and Chellenbrum Talooks; 5th do., Tanjore and Trichinopoly, with the Munnargoody and Chellenbrum Talooks in South Arcot; 6th do., Salem and Coimbatore; 7th do., Malabar and Canara; 8th do., Madura and Tinnevely.

2. To each of the above divisions an engineer will stand appointed, who will be charged with the superintendence of public works of all descriptions in his division, excepting the military buildings, which will be placed under charge of the division staff of the quarter-master general's department, under control of the Military Board. The civil buildings in the provinces will be under the charge of the judges and collectors, to be repaired as the necessity is pointed out by them, by civil engineers, who will themselves, as in the tank department, be under the orders of the Board of Revenue.

3. As the extent of the charge of the officers already holding the appointment of civil engineer will be considerably diminished, a suitable allotment of the assistants will be made.

4. The Governor in Council grants authority for discontinuing a portion of the establishment lately attached to the offices of superintending engineer, now abolished, amounting for the four divisions to Rs. 357; and authorizes the employment of an extra establishment for each of the three civil divisions now created, at a monthly charge of Rs. 136. 8, as per margin.*

5. All ordinary or trifling repairs to buildings in the military department will be executed by the authorities under whom they may be placed; and plans and estimates required for works in military cantonments, for the preparation of which professional assistance is necessary, will be furnished by the civil engineers, on the requisition of the military authorities; when, however, it is required to construct any large military buildings, or to make extensive alterations to old ones, the Governor in Council will be prepared to place under the orders of the Military Board an officer of engineers for the purpose of superintending the work; and when officers of the engineers are required for active service in the field, the civil establishment will of course be liable, under orders from Government, to the demands of the military department.

[Then follow various Regulations to be observed by the several authorities in res-

pect to buildings in the provinces; the channel through which estimates are to be forwarded for examination and check, and for eventual sanction; the authorities under which the works are to be executed, &c. &c.]

NEW SCALE OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

Fort St. George, Aug. 14, 1838.—1. In giving effect to the orders of the Hon. the Court of Directors, contained in their military despatch to the Governor of Bengal, dated 10th April 1838, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that, in assimilation to the system obtaining in Bengal, all officers holding staff situations, the duties of which do not render them liable to move (enumerated in the margin*), shall cease to draw regimental tent allowance.

2. In lieu of the regimental tentage, forfeited as above, the following special rates of "house rent or tentage" drawn by staff officers in Bengal, are established for staff officers of this presidency.

At the pre-	Field Officer	180	} To be drawn in staff abstracts.
sidency	Captain	135	
	Subaltern ..	90	
In the pro-	Field Officer	120	
vinces or at	Captain	90	
out-stations.	Subaltern ..	60	

N. B. — Officers in staff situations at the presidency, the duties of which render them liable to move, do not forfeit regimental tent allowance: but while at the presidency they draw the superior rates above established, in which regimental tent allowance is held to be included.

* *At the Presidency.*—Chief Engineer; Adj. of Engineers; Deputy Sec. to Gov. Mil. Depart.; Town Major, Fort St. George; Fort Adj. and Supp. Officer of Gentlemen Cadets, Fort St. George; Paymaster do.; Deputy Mil. Auditor Gen.; 1st-Assist. do.; 2d do. do.; Deputy Sec. Military Board; Assist. do.; Principal Com. of Ord. and Superintendent Gun Carriage Manufactory, Presidency; Do. Deputy do. do.; Commissary of Ordnance do.; Superintendent Manufactory of Gunpowder; Barrack Master, Presidency; Sec. Clothing Board; Do. Medical Board; Do. Departm. of Public Works; Superintendent of Pensions and Family Payments; Superintending Engineer, Presidency; Inspector of Ordnance on the Works of Fort St. George; Superintendent of Roads; Gar Surg. Fort St. George; Assist. do. do.; Surg. General Hospital, Presidency; Assist. do. do.; Medical Storekeeper, Presidency; Superintendent Eye Infirmary, do.; Physician to H.H. the Nabob; Port and Marine Surgeon, and generally all medical officers in fixed situations not in receipt of consolidated salaries.—*In the Provinces.* Brigadiers commanding fixed stations in the established divisions of the army; Paymasters of Stations; Deputy do.; Commissary of Ordnance do.; Deputy do., being a commissioned officer; Officers commanding Neilgherry Hills; Fort Adjutants of Stations; Cantonment Adjutant do.; Garrison Surgeon; Depôt Surgeon; Director of Artillery Depôt, St. Thomas' Mount; Medical staff, Neilgherry Hills.

Note Para. 3. Staff at the Presidency occupying public quarters, such as the Town Major of Fort St. George, Fort Adjutant, Garrison Assist. Surgeon, Commissary of Ordnance, Surgeon and Assist. Surgeon General Hospital, are disqualified to draw special house-rent and forfeit tentage, in lieu of which they draw where not in receipt of full batta regimental house-rent as part of regimental pay and allowances.

* Proposed extra establishment:—1 writer, Rs. 52. 8; 1 mistry, Rs. 35; 6 lascars, Rs. 42; 1 peon, Rs. 7.—Rs. 136. 8.

3. Staff officers provided with public quarters are not entitled to the superior rates of "house rent or tentage," but draw pay and regimental allowances (full or ordinary as attach to their appointments), less tent allowance.

4. During absence on duty, medical certificate, or private affairs, within the prescribed periods, staff officers resume their right to regimental tentage, forfeiting the superior rates.

5. The following are the rates of consolidated pay and regimental allowances, less tent allowance, henceforth to be drawn by staff officers in receipt of superior house rent or tentage.

	Consolidated Pay and full Regimental Allowances, deducting Tent Allowance.			Consolidated Pay and ordinary Regimental Allowance, deducting Tent Allowance.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
<i>Cavalry.</i>						
Lieut. Colonel	887	0	0	682	10	0
Major	686	6	4	541	1	10
Captain	398	0	4	356	11	4
Lieutenant	255	4	0	224	6	0
Ensign or Cornet	200	10	4	179	15	10
<i>Artillery and Engineers.</i>						
Lieut. Colonel	852	4	0	647	14	0
Major	639	3	0	490	14	6
Captain	358	10	0	317	5	0
Lieutenant	215	12	0	184	14	0
2-lieut.	163	5	0	142	10	6
<i>Infantry.</i>						
Lieut. Colonel	852	4	0	647	14	0
Major	639	3	0	490	14	6
Captain	340	6	0	299	1	0
Lieutenant	206	10	0	175	12	0
Ensign	152	0	2	131	5	8

6. Staff officers in receipt of full batta, in virtue of locality, draw that allowance, consolidated as above, with other regimental allowances.

7. Staff officers in receipt of full batta in virtue of their appointments (*vide* N. B. to para. 3, "full batta," G. O. G. No. 85, of 1838) draw in the usual manner, in their Staff Abstracts, "difference between full and half batta, deducting house-rent."

8. The foregoing provisions will have effect from the 1st Aug. 1838; but the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that they shall not be applied to the *present incumbents*, not in receipt of full batta of staff appointments, whose allowances would be reduced thereby.

ALLOWANCES FOR STATIONERY AND FOR THE COMMAND OF DIVISIONS OF ARTILLERY.

Fort St. George Sept. 11, 1838.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following regulations, in explanation of Para. 26, G. O. G. 3d. Dec. 1824, and Para. 3, G. O. G. 1st July 1826.

1. The allowance for stationery, Rs. 20 per mensem, authorised to officers in command of divisions of artillery, is only claimable for such commands as have no staff officer attached, by whom an allowance for stationery is drawn.

2. The allowance for the command of divisions of artillery with field forces, or at field, or full batta stations, sanctioned to officers not in receipt of other superior command allowance, at the rate of Rs. 300 per mensem to a field officer, and Rs. 200 per mensem to an officer of inferior rank, is only claimable for the command of the artillery serving with the Nagpore and Hyderabad Subsidiary Forces, and in Mysore, or for the command of a detachment actually in the field, or attached to a field force, and comprising the head-quarters of more than one troop, or company.

HONORARY DISTINCTIONS TO CORPS.

Fort St. George, Oct. 23, 1838.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council, in consideration of the employment of the 6th and 24th regiments N.I. in the reduction of the island of Bourbon, in the year 1810, is pleased to permit those corps respectively to bear on their colours and appointments the word "Bourbon," in addition to any other honorary badges or devices heretofore granted to them for their services.

NEW DRESS REGULATIONS.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, Nov. 17, 1838.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council having been pleased to sanction the publication of revised regulations, prepared in conformity with certain additions and alterations authorized by the Hon. the Court of Directors for the dress of the officers of this army, the Commander-in-Chief has directed copies to be forwarded to officers commanding divisions, stations, corps, and departments, for their guidance, and that of officers serving under them.

These regulations are to have effect from the 1st of Jan. 1839. All officers are, however, permitted to adopt the revised costume earlier, if convenient; but they are strictly forbidden to appear with any mixture of the old and new costume.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Fort St. George, Nov. 27, 1838.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased, at the recommendation of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, to direct that the following changes in the stations of corps, and movements, shall take place:

33rd N.I., from Palamcottah to Palaveram, instead of Vellore.

15th do. to remain at Vellore, instead of proceeding to Trichinopoly.

45th do. from Dindigul to Trichinopoly.

37th do. from Trichinopoly to Palaveram.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Nov. 6. F. Copleston, Esq., to act as head assistant to collector and magistrate of Guntur, during employment of Mr. Mathison on other duty.

W. Knox, Esq., to act as head assistant to collector and magistrate of Cuddapah, during employment of Mr. Copleston on other duty.

13. J. Bird, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Coimbatore.

G. M. Swinton, Esq., to be head assistant to collector and magistrate of Chingleput.

19. Lieut. Henry R. C. King, 6th L.C., to be postmaster at Secunderabad, so long as his corps remains at that station.

27. J. Silver, Esq., to act as head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Malabar, during employment of Mr. White on other duty.

The following gentlemen have accepted annuities from the Civil Fund, viz.—E. R. Macdonnell, E. B. Wrey, A. J. Dalzell, and J. T. Anstey, Esqrs.

A. Mellor, Esq., senior merchant on this establishment, reported his return to this presidency on the 19th Nov.

Franklyn Lushington, Esq., is admitted a writer on this establishment from the 11th Nov., the date of his arrival at Madras.

Furloughs, &c.—Nov. 1. John Orr, Esq., and E. Smith, Esq., to Europe, on private affairs.—2. W. B. Hawkins, Esq., absence for three months, to visit Southern Mahratta country and West Coast, on private affairs.—9. E. Eden, Esq., in extension for six months, for health.—16. F. N. Maltby, Esq., absence for six weeks, on private affairs.—27. F. F. Clementson, Esq., to Cape, for two years, for health.—T. L. Strange, Esq., to Europe, on private affairs, with benefit of absentee allowance.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras arrived at Cannanore on the 12th Oct., and was installed into the Episcopal See of the Bishopric of Madras on the 4th Nov.

The Lord Bishop of Madras having been pleased, under date the 3d Nov., to appoint the Rev. J. Halliwell, A.M., his domestic chaplain, until further orders, Mr. Halliwell is relieved from his duties at Cuddalore while so employed.

The Rev. R. A. Denton, chaplain to the garrison of Fort St. George, has reported his return to the presidency, from Cape of Good Hope, on the 8th Nov.

Furloughs, &c.—Sept. 28. The Rev. J. Cubitt, to visit presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to sea on sick cert.—Nov. 24. The Rev. J. C. Street, leave to presidency, for two months, on private affairs.—The Rev. V. Shortland, leave of absence for three months, on ditto.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Oct. 2, 1838.—The services of Capt. J. M. Ley, of Artillery, replaced at disposal of Com.-in-chief for regimental duty.

Oct. 30.—Col. J. Napier, 48th N.I., to be a brigadier of 2d class, and to command troops proceeding to Sholapore.

The appointment under date 23d Oct. of Capt. W. P. Macdonald, 41st N.I., to act to superintendent of Family Payments and Pensions, cancelled.

The following appointments ordered in consequence of occupation of Southern Mahratta coun-

try by Madras troops:—Capt. W. P. Macdonald, 41st N.I., to be paymaster of 1st class; Capt. T. E. Geils, of Artillery, to be commissary of ordnance; Sub-Assist. Com. Gen. Capt. W. Bremner to be deputy assist. com. general; Capt. J. FitzGerald, 42d N.I., and Lieut. H. J. Nicholls, 25th do., to be sub-assistants com. general; Lieut. R. A. Bruere, 33d N.I., to act as sub-assistant com. general.

The services of Lieut. W. M. Wahab, 44th N.I., and Lieut. A. Lysaght, 18th do., placed at disposal of Supreme Government.

Cadet of Infantry C. B. Stevens admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Nov. 2.—5th L.C. Cornet A. R. Thornhill to be lieut., v. Willis resigned; date of com. 25th Oct. 1837.

10th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. R. Forsyth to be capt., and Ens. Oliver Brassey to be lieut., v. Stokoe retired; date of coms. 26th May 1838.

11th N.I. Capt. John Clough to be major, Lieut. George Jackson to be capt., and Ens. James May to be lieut., v. Stott retired; date of coms. 28th June 1838.

31st L.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. H. Budd to be capt., and Ens. Blackett Revell to be lieut., v. Hutchison dec.; date of coms. 26th Sept. 1837.

48th N.I. Ens. Alaric Robertson to be lieut., v. Germon dec.; date of com. 20th Dec. 1836.

Capt. H. T. Hitchins, 52d N.I., to be brigade major at Sholapore, so long as his corps continues to compose a part of force in that cantonment.

Nov. 6.—Capt. W. P. Deas, 6th L.C., to act as superintendent of Family Payments and Pensions, until further orders.

7th N.I. Lieut. W. Taylor to be adj., v. Whitty proceeded to Europe.

The services of 2d-Lieut. J. G. Bahnam, of Artillery, placed temporarily at disposal of Hon. the President of the Council of India, without prejudice to his regimental staff appointment.

Assist. Surg. H. S. Brice to act as civil surgeon at Nogatam during employment of Assist. Surg. Grigg on other duty.

Nov. 13.—Capt. John Shepherd, 24th N.I., to be cantonment adj. of Palaveram so long as his corps may continue to form part of force composing that cantonment.

1st N.I. Lieut. Richard Hamilton to be adj.

24th N.I. Lieut. R. T. Snow to be adj.

Superintending Surg. John Macleod to be superintending surgeon to Madras troops employed in Southern Mahratta country.

Nov. 16.—46th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) George Gordon to be capt., and Ens. J. H. M. Rabington to be lieut., v. Watts invalided; date of coms. 13th Nov. 1838.

Mr. G. F. H. Prinrose, M.A., admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon, and directed to do duty under surgeon of general hospital at presidency.

Nov. 20.—13th N.I. Capt. George Dods to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. S. Sherman to be capt., and Ens. Josiah Smith to be lieut., v. Rorison dec.; date of coms. 3d Aug. 1838.

Assist. Surg. M. B. Pollock to be deputy medical storekeeper at Belgaum, and in medical charge of staff and all details at that station.

Capt. George Logan, 41st N.I., app. to Nair Brigade in Travancore state.

Assist. Surg. J. C. Campbell, doing duty with H.M. 55th F., to be sillah surgeon of Cuddapah.

Nov. 23.—Assist. Surg. J. T. Maule to be surgeon, v. Higginson dec.; date of com. 12th Oct. 1838.

Nov. 27.—22d N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. D. Monte Lys to be capt., and Ens. F. W. Baynes to be lieut., v. Darby dec.; date of coms. 20th Nov. 1838.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 25, 1838.—Ens. John Daniel (recently arrived) to do duty with 15th N.I.

Oct. 27.—Capt. J. W. Crogan removed from 2d to 1st bat. Artillery, and Capt. N. H. Fiske (late prom.) posted to 3d bat. do.

Oct. 31.—Ens. C. B. Stevens (recently arrived) to do duty with 51st N.I.

Nov. 1.—Ens. V. Scobell removed from 36th to do duty with 41st N.I.

Nov. 9.—Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) J. Napier removed from 48th to 12th regt., and Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) R. Home from latter to former corps.

Nov. 3.—Mr. E. Sellon, pensioned ensign, permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Palaveram, until further orders.

Nov. 7.—The following removals of deputies judge advocate general ordered:—Capt. C. W. Nepean from V to IX district, and Capt. T. B. Chalton from IX to V ditto.

Assist. Surg. Joseph Adams, M.D., removed from doing duty under senior surgeon at Cannanore, and posted to 30th N.I.

Nov. 8.—Lieut. A. C. Pears removed from 1st to 3d bat. Artillery, and Lieut. J. Babington from latter to former corps.

Lieut. A. C. Pears, 3d bat. Artillery, to act as adj. of that corps, during absence of Lieut. J. G. Balmaln on duty.

Nov. 12.—Ens. Alfred Barlow removed, at his own request, from right wing Madras European regt. to 1st N.I., which corps he will join and rank next below Ens. A. R. Dallas.

Nov. 13.—Ens. W. R. Brown removed, at his own request, from left to right wing Madras European regt., and to rank as senior ensign.

Nov. 15.—The following removals ordered:—Col. (Maj. Gen.) W. C. Fraser from left wing M.E. regt. to 13th regt.; Col. J. Briggs from 13th regt., to remain unattached.

Capt. Robert Watts, recently transferred to inv. establ., posted to Carnatic European Vet. Bat.

Nov. 21.—Surg. John Brown removed from 1st to 41st regt., and Surg. G. W. Schenlinan from latter to former regt.

Nov. 26.—Lieut. F. Y. Cooper, 4th L.C., permitted to reside and draw his pay and allowances at Wallajahbad pending decision of the Hon. the Court of Directors on his case.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—Nov. 13. Capt. R. Watts, 48th N.I.—27. Lieut. Col. J. N. Abdy, Artillery.

Examinations.—Ens. C. F. F. Halsted, 11th regt., having been examined in Hindoostanee by a Committee at Bangalore, has been reported to have acquired a very creditable knowledge of the language, fully entitling him to the Moonshie allowance, which is accordingly authorized by the Commander-in-chief.

Lieut. J. J. Losh, 9th regt., having been declared by a Committee appointed to examine him in the Canarese language to be "fully qualified to undertake the conduct of any business or public duty in which such knowledge is required," the Commander-in-chief considers him fully entitled to the Moonshie allowance authorized by G.O.G. of 9th Oct. 1829.

Lieut. R. W. O'Grady, 34th L.I., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a Committee at Bangalore, and it appearing from the report that he has made creditable progress, the Commander-in-chief authorizes his receiving the established Moonshie allowance.

Cornet the Hon. P. T. Pellow, 5th L.C., having been examined at the College in the Hindoostanee language, has been reported qualified as interpreter, and entitled to the Moonshie allowance, which is to be disbursed to him accordingly.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Nov. 13. Capt. T. J. M. Johnstone, 21st N.I.—Capt. N. Geoghegan, 25th N.I.—Superintending Surg. John Macleod.—16. Surg. G. W. Schenlinan.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Nov. 2. Capt. W. W. Dunlop, 50th N.I., for health.—3. Capt. E. Messier, 30th N.I., for health (to proceed from Bombay).—13. Maj. F. Hunter, 1st L.C., for health (to embark from Western Coast).—Lieut. J. McM. Johnston, 4th N.I., for health (to embark ditto).—16. Capt. M. Joseph, Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat., for health.—20. Lieut. C. J. Cooke, Artillery, for health.—Capt. F. Darby, 2d N.I., for health (to embark for Western Coast).—23. Lieut. J. M. Rees, European Regt., for health.

—Capt. J. Benwill, 46th N.I., for health (to embark from Western Coast).—27. Lieut. C. Newsam, Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat., for health (to embark ditto).

To visit Presidency.—Oct. 26. Capt. H. Morland, 27th N.I., for health, until 31st Jan. 1839.—Nov. 13. Brigadier J. Napier, on private affairs, on his route to join his station.—Capt. W. Hill, till 31st March 1839.—Nov. 15. Veterin. Surg. C. Jackson, 8th L.C., preparatory to applying for leave to Europe on sick cert.—17. Capt. M. Carthew, 21st N.I., till 26th Feb. 1839.—26. Capt. R. N. Faunce, 2d N.I., till 2d March 1839.—Capt. H. T. Hitchins, 32d N.I., till 26th Feb. 1839, for health.—Capt. R. T. Wallace, 44th N.I., till 31st March 1839.—Lieut. and Qu. Mast. J. A. Gunthorpe, Artillery, till 15th March 1839.—Lieut. T. Clerk, 24th N.I., till 25th Jan. 1839.

To Ootacamund.—Oct. 25. 2d Lieut. J. W. Tombs, Sappers and Miners, in continuation till 31st Aug. 1839.

To Bombay.—Nov. 1. Maj. H. B. Smith, 8th L.C., commanding Ellichpore division of Nizam's army, for three months, preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the service.

To Neigherries.—Nov. 13. Assist. Surg. W. P. Molle, 37th N.I., from 1st Nov. 1838 to 31st Aug. 1839, for health.—17. Lieut. and Qu. Mast. H. Stewart, 2d N.I., from 5th Dec. to 5th June 1839.—Lieut. J. Kitson, 45th N.I., from 1st Nov. to 31st Jan., for health.

To Western Coast and Neigherries.—Nov. 9. Superintending Surg. Jas. Stevenson, Nagpore Subsidiary Force, until 20th Jan. 1840, for health.—27. Lieut. H. S. O. Smith, 42d N.I., till 29th Feb. 1840, for health.

To Travandrum.—Nov. 27. Assist. Surg. A. Alardice, from 9th Dec. to 8th June next, on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Nov. 1. *Will Watch*, from Calcutta.—7. *China*, from London and Cape.—11. *True Briton*, from London and Cape.—13. H.M.S. *Wellesley* (bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Sir F. Maitland), from Macao.—20. H.M.S. *Victor*, from Penang.

Departures.

Oct. 24. *Isadora*, for Malabar Coast and Bombay.—25. *Catherine*, Pendencygrass, for ditto ditto; *Rahamany*, for Ceylon.—27. *Britannia*, for Calcutta; *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, for ditto; *Catherine*, Evans, for ditto.—Nov. 13. *Will Watch*, for Penang.—15. H.M.S. *Wellesley*, for Trincomallee.—17. *True Briton*, for Calcutta.—22. *China*, for Calcutta.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 22. At Tellicherry, the wife of Mr. George Edwards, of a daughter.

Sept. 29. At Cuddalore, the lady of Surg. Preston, of a daughter.

Oct. 4. At Secunderabad, the lady of Major J. W. Yaldwin, 21st regt., of a son.

— At Moulmein, the wife of Mr. B. D. Tisbury, of a daughter.

5. At Madras, Mrs. J. J. Ward, of a son.

9. At Quilon, the lady of Lieut. Webb, 38th N.I., of a son, still-born.

— At Kamptee, the lady of Major Kerr, Madras Europ. regt., of a daughter.

10. At Masulipatam, the wife of Captain Duff, of a son.

— Mrs. Joseph Millett, of a son.

13. At Bangalore, the lady of G. Knox, Esq., of a daughter.

14. At Melnattam, near Manargoody, the wife of the Rev. Robert Carver, of a son.

— At Madras, the lady of Capt. Cortlandt Taylor, of a daughter.

15. At Narsingapooram, on route to Cuttack, the lady of William Poole, Esq., of a son.

16. At Vepery, Mrs. Lacey, of a son.

18. At Vizianagaram, the lady of Capt. W. W. Dunlop, 50th N.I., of twin daughters, one of them still-born.

— At Calcutt, the wife of Mr. William Bates, of a daughter.

19. At Arcot, the wife of Mr. Morrell, merchant, of a daughter.
 — At Kamptee, the lady of Capt. Cherry, 1st L.C., of a son.
 20. At sea, on board the *True Briton*, the lady of Capt. Hamond, Madras Artillery, of a daughter.
 20. Mrs. Fred. Goudoin, of a son.
 21. At Madras, Mrs. J. Jans, of a son.
 26. At Fort St. George, the wife of Mr. J. Rambottom, of daughter.
 28. At Bangalore, the lady of the Rev. George Trevor, of a son.
 29. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Thos. McGoun, deputy judge advocate general, of a son.
 31. The wife of Mr. Thos. Hogg, of a son.
 Nov. 1. Mrs. Geo. Orton, of daughter.
 4. At the French Rocks, the lady of Capt. R. N. Faunce, 2d N.I., of a son.
 7. At Secunderabad, the lady of Fred. Gray, Esq., of daughter, still-born.
 — Mrs. Henry Plunkett, of a son.
 8. Mrs. G. Lovett, of a daughter.
 12. At Bellary, the lady of Capt. Stockwell, paymaster in the Ceded Districts, of twin sons.
 14. Mrs. J. Anderson, of a daughter.
 15. At Arcot, the lady of Capt. Elliot, 5th L.C., of a daughter.
 16. At Kamptee, the lady of Capt. Henry Griffith, 11th N.I., of a son.
 — At Madras, Mrs. John Flak, of a son.
 17. At Quilon, the lady of Major Laurie, 9th N.I., of a son.
 18. Mrs. C. Lefebour, of a son.
 — Mrs. George Bease, of a daughter.
 23. At Madras, the lady of William Douglas, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Sept. 3. At Pondicherry, M. Barnard Deffonço to Alina, third daughter of M. Pierre Mîchele.
 12. Mr. D. Hopkins to Miss S. Archbold.
 19. At Trichinopoly, Mr. N. Isaac to Miss Elizabeth Maitland.
 24. At Cuddalore, Mr. M. Rodrigues to Miss C. Vanderlowen.
 — At Madras, Mr. John Gregory to Ritha, daughter of the late Mr. Anthony Munia.
 — At Tellicherry, Mr. J. M. de Rozario to Jane, daughter of the late Mr. G. Gomm.
 Oct. 1. At Secunderabad, Lieut. Vine, 6th L.C., to Louisa Elizabeth, daughter of the late William Young Ottley, Esq.
 4. At Vepery, the Rev. John Thomas, Church Missionary Society, to Miss Mary Davies.
 9. At Vellore, Mr. J. Heywood, engineer department, to Miss Maria Butler.
 16. At Vepery, the Rev. J. C. Lehner, missionary, to Miss Emma Groves.
 17. At Madras, Mr. C. A. Eberhardie to Mrs. Georgiana Thorpe.
 20. At Madras, J. A. Hudleston, Esq., civil service, to Anna Maria Antoinette Ellen Isabella de Jorions, second daughter of Edward Archer Langley, Esq.
 — At Tranquebar, Lieut. W. Herford, 5th N.I., to Anna Matilda, daughter of W. Peterson, Esq., of this place.
 Nov. 7. At Seringapatam, John Ambrose, eldest son of Mr. J. M. Welsh, to Grace Hippolita, only daughter of the late Mr. J. H. Fonseca.
 20. At Madras, Lieut. Hamilton Gray, 13th Drags., to Fanny, daughter of the late Robert Sewell, Esq., of Oak-End Lodge, Bucks, and relict of Edward Chamier, Esq., Bombay civil service.
Latest. At Madras, Wm. McTaggart, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., to Charlotte, third daughter of Wm. Raynsford Taylor, Esq., Madras civil service.

DEATHS.

- July 15. At the Neilgherries, Mr. H. Holmes, of the pension establishment.
 Sept. 19. At Secunderabad, Subadar Major Gopal Kistamah Bahadoor, 41st N.I., aged 52.
 24. At Arcot, Mrs. W. Manning, aged 19.
 Oct. 4. At Badegherry, Capt. Thomas Atkinson, of H.M. 13th Light Dragoons.
 5. At Natmau, in her 27th year, Maria, lady of W. Warwick, Esq.
 7. At Madras, Jane Ann, wife of Mr. R. P. Ives, Military Board Office, aged 26.

9. In the cantonment at Moulmeln, Capt. J. Ellis, of H.M. 63d regt.
 12. At Moulmeln, Surg. Samuel Higginson, of the 13th regt. Madras N.I.
 15. Mrs. Edward Hewitt, aged 54.
 20. At Cannanore, Philip Parker, eldest son of Capt. Thos. Bainbridge, 11th M. 57th regt.
 Nov. 1. At Duojee, on route to, and near Bellary, aged 23, Ann, wife of Capt. H. T. Hitchens, 52d N.I.
 16. Killed by a tiger, at the Guzluttee Ghaut on the Neilgherries, when in the execution of his duty, Mr. Manuel Martin, assist. revenue surveyor, aged 27.
 17. At Royaspooram, Mr. William Hunter, late auctioneer and salesman, aged 46.
 20. At Masulipatnam, Capt. Frederick Darby, 22d regt. Native Infantry.
 22. At Bangalore, Major T. P. Lang, of H.M. 13th regt. Light Dragoons.
Latest. Moomtaz ul Cowrah Bahadoor, uncle of his Highness the Naib-i-Mookhtar.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

HOUSES AT MILITARY STATIONS.

Bombay Castle, May 19, 1838.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that in all cases when an owner of a house may not have left a station more than six months previous to its abolition as a military cantonment, and can shew that he had no opportunity of disposing of his property, he be allowed the usual compensation of six months batta, and that the grant be limited to such cases.

LIGHT INFANTRY MUSKETS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 13, 1838.—The Hon. the Governor in Council, in accordance with the recommendation of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, is pleased to direct that the rank and file of the light companies of every regiment in the army of this presidency be forthwith supplied with light infantry muskets of the pattern recently received from England. The commandant of artillery is requested to make the respective arrangements for supplying outstation arsenals and depôts with the quantities requisite to meet the demand.

The 19th regt. N.I. will be armed throughout with the light infantry musket, and the officer commanding the southern division of the army is requested to make arrangements for the arms now in use with that regiment being returned into store as soon as they can be replaced.

With the light infantry musket alluded to, the ordinary musket cartridges are to be used, with fusil flints.

The arms now in use with the light companies to be made over to the recruits of the several regiments.

DEVIATION FROM DRESS ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Poona, Aug. 17, 1838.
 — In consequence of a representation which has been received from the major-

general commanding the Poona brigade, the Commander-in-Chief is under the necessity of calling the attention of officers not belonging to the station, but who resort to Poona during the monsoon, to the necessity of appearing dressed in conformity to the regulations of this army, when they appear out of their quarters in cantonment.

The officers belonging to the departments under Capt. Foster, and Lieut. Wingate, of the Engineers, are particularly referred to the G. G. O. dated 19th Dec. 1835, upon this head; and his Excellency entertains a hope that no irregularity or deviation from orders on the subject of dress, on their part, will again call for public notice.

His Excellency has no desire to interfere with the comfort or convenience of officers in their early morning rides, or in any of their amusements; but he directs, when they appear in public as officers, they shall be dressed as such in conformity to existing orders.

INDIAN NAVY STEAM-PACKETS.

Bombay, Nov. 9, 1839.—The superintendent desires to notify to the service that, in pursuance of an order from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the measure of placing the steam-packet vessels on the footing therein ordered be now carried into effect, viz. that lieutenants shall be appointed to command them, unless a commander shall specially apply for the appointment.

This arrangement to be accompanied by placing past midshipmen in charge of watches. The assistant-surgeon is by the regulations of the service entitled to mess with the lieutenants, and to be admitted to the commanders' table, on the payment of the sum denominated "subsistence money."

The Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the following scale of pay to passed midshipmen and clerks in charge on board the steam-packet vessels:

Passed midshipmen Rs. 2 per diem, in addition to their present pay, Rs. 60.

To those midshipmen who have not passed, Rs. 20 per month, in addition to their former pay.

ACTING COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 23, 1838.—During the absence of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief with the Bombay division of the field force, or until further orders, all reports and returns of the army will be made to Major-Gen. Sir John Fitzgerald, K. C. B., the senior general officer on the staff of this presidency, and commanding the Poona division of the army.

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COURTS-MARTIAL.

ENS. W. W. PATTERSON.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Oct. 13, 1838.
—At a general court-martial held in cantonment near Poonah, on the 3d Sept. 1838, Ens. William Wilde Patterson, H. M. 6th Foot, was arraigned on the following charges:

First Charge.—For irregular and un-officer-like conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances:—

1st. In having, at Colaba, near Bombay, on or about the 22d Nov. 1837, disobeyed my order to furnish a correct copy of his report, as orderly officer, of the 21st of the same month.

2d. In having, at the same place, on the 23d Nov. 1837, absented himself without leave from the orderly room, where he had been directed to attend daily, although he had been admonished for a similar offence a few days before.

3d. In having, on the day specified in the preceding instance, absented himself without leave from a meeting of the officers of the regiment held by my order.

Second Charge.—For breach of military discipline, in having broken his arrest on or about the 18th Dec. 1837, by being in the Fort of Bombay, beyond the limits of his arrest, and being then dressed in a manner unbecoming an officer.

(Signed) J. ALGER, Major,
Com. H. M.'s 6th Regt.

Additional Charge.—For scandalous and disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances, viz.

1st. In having, at Colaba, near Bombay, on or about the 1st Jan. 1838, obtained from Bhugwan Sunker, an inhabitant of Bombay, several work-boxes, one looking-glass, and one picture, amounting in value to the sum of Rs. 215, or thereabouts, on the terms of immediate payment, and in having, after obtaining possession of the said articles, refused to return, or pay for the same; and in having then and there threatened to beat the said Bhugwan Sunker.

2d. In having, soon after the transaction set forth in the foregoing instance, disposed of one of the said boxes to Keelupah Moideen, a tailor, residing at Colaba, for the sum of Rs. 16, of which he received payment the same day.

3d. In having also disposed of another of the said boxes to the late Girder Kessowjee (commonly called Cheap Jack), an inhabitant of Bombay, for the sum of Rs. 50, in part liquidation of a debt due by him (Ens. Patterson) to the said Girder Kessowjee.

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—That the prisoner, Ens.

(U)

W. W. Patterson, H. M. 6th Foot, is guilty of the first instance of the first charge; guilty of the second instance of the same; guilty of the third instance; guilty of the second charge; guilty of the additional charge in the first instance; guilty of the second instance of the same—but eight rupees of the sum therein specified were received the following day; and guilty of the third instance of the additional charge.

Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner guilty as above specified, in breach of the articles of war, in such cases made and approved, does adjudge him, Ensign W. W. Patterson, to be cashiered.

Approved.

(Signed) H. FANE, General,
Com.-in-Chief, East Indies.

To have effect from the date of its receipt at the head-quarters of the Bombay army.

—
LIEUT. JOHN BRODHURST.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, Nov. 2, 1838.
—At an European general court-martial, assembled at Dapolee, on the 27th Sept. 1838, and of which Maj. C. Crawley, 4th N.I., is president, Lieut. John Brodhurst, of the Native Veteran Battalion, was tried on the following charge, *viz.*

Charge.—For highly disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, in cantonment, near Dapolee, on the 3rd June 1838, gone to the shop of Nannah Parangpay, a shroff residing in the said cantonment, and taking away several handfuls of pice, amounting to four rupees and thirteen annas, belonging to the said shroff, without counting the same, and without the consent of the said Nannah Parangpay, and not returning the above sum, although asked to do so, till he was officially addressed on the subject by the superintendant of bazaars.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—That Lieut. John Brodhurst, N.V.B., is guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner, Lieut. Brodhurst, N.V.B., guilty of the charge preferred against him, sentences him to be dismissed the Hon. Company's service.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) JOHN KEANE, Lieut-Gen.
Com.-in-Chief.

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.—Before confirming the above sentence, the Commander-in-Chief considered it his duty to direct inquiries to be made from the officer commanding the Native Veteran Battalion (who happened also to belonging to the same regiment with the

prisoner, when both were on the effective list), in respect to Lieut. Brodhurst's previous character and conduct; and his Excellency greatly regrets that the report which he has received is of so unfavourable a nature, that it precludes him, with a just regard to the honour and respectability of every branch of the army of this presidency, from attending to the recommendation of the court in the present case.

The name of Lieut. John Brodhurst is to be struck off the strength of the Native Veteran Battalion, from the date on which this order may be received at Dapolee, which is to be reported to the adjutant-general of the army.

—
MAJOR F. T. FARRELL.

Adj.-General's Office, Poona, Nov. 22, 1838.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Deesa, on the 14th Nov. 1838, and of which Col. T. Valiant, K.H., of H.M. 40th regt., is president, Major F. T. Farrall, of the 6th regt. N.I., was tried on the following charges:

1st Charge.—For highly irregular and unofficerlike conduct, in breach of his duty as senior officer in charge of the regiment, in the following instances:

For having, in a letter addressed to the adjutant-general of the army, dated Surat, March 24, 1838, knowingly made a false report, for the information of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, "that a regular and respectable officers' mess had been formed in the regiment," thereby tending to deceive the Commander-in-Chief, as no mess was then kept up as defined and directed in G.O. by the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council, under date the 16th May 1836, and republished and declared to be applicable to the army serving under this presidency on the 8th July of the same year.

2d Charge.—In having, betwixt the 24th March 1837 and the 12th Oct. 1838, knowingly signed false certificates, that a regimental mess was so formed and maintained, thereby sanctioning the government allowance for the same to be drawn, contrary to the rules laid down in the aforesaid G.O., as no regular mess was, during the above-specified period, *bona fide* established and kept up on the principles therein set forth.

3d Charge.—For highly irregular conduct, as senior officer in charge of the regiment, in having, in a paper dated Camp, Deesa, 9th July 1838, proposed and sanctioned part of the regimental mess-house to be rented to an officer of the regiment, thereby diverting that part of the premises from their intended use and purposes.

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—That the prisoner, Major F. T. Farrell, 6th regt. N.I., is, with respect to the first charge, not guilty; with respect to the second charge, not guilty; with respect to the third charge, not guilty.

The court are of opinion that the prisoner, Major F. T. Farrell, 6th regt. N.I., did sanction part of the regimental mess-house to be rented to an officer of the regiment, to which the court attach no criminality.

The Court do, therefore, most fully and honourably acquit the prisoner, Major F. T. Farrell, 6th regt. N.I., of all and every part of the charges preferred against him.

Approved.

(Signed) JOHN F. FITZGERALD,
Major-general.

Major Farrell is to be released from arrest, and will return to his duty.

VARIOUS.

At Deesa, on the 6th Aug., the following soldiers of H. M. 40th regt. were found guilty of drunkenness, disorderly conduct, striking their superiors, &c., and sentenced to be transported as felons, viz.—Privates Thomas Moreland, James Dwyer, and Edward Malone, for the term of seven years each; Private Charles Sheehan, for fourteen years.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Oct. 17. Mr. R. Mills to be collector and magistrate of Poona.

Messrs. P. Stewart to be first assistant ditto; W. Escombe to be second assistant ditto and acting 1st ditto; H. P. Malet to be third assistant ditto; J. N. Rose to be assistant ditto and acting 2d ditto; T. Mansfield to be assistant ditto and acting 3d ditto; and G. E. T. Tyler to be assistant ditto.

Nov. 2. Mr. G. Coles to be first assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Surat, from date of Mr. Chambers' departure for England.

9. Mr. E. Montgomery, acting deputy, to act as civil auditor and mint master, during absence of the civil auditor and mint master.

Mr. W. H. Payne to act as unconvenanted assistant to collector of customs at presidency, during Mr. Lewis' absence, on account of ill health.

10. Capt. W. Lang, 21st N.I., to act as political agent in the Mahee Kaunta.

Capt. G. Le Grand Jacob to act as first assistant to political agent in Kattywar.

Lieut. H. Aston, 10th N.I., to act as 2d assistant to ditto ditto.

13. Lieut. G. Wingate to be assistant to collectors and magistrates of Poona and Sholapore, while employed as superintendent of revenue survey of the Deekan, and to continue in charge of Talooks of Mohole and Murha.

14. Mr. T. P. Loughnan to be acting assistant judge and session judge at Dharwar.

21. Mr. J. Vibart to act as revenue commissioner, from date on which Mr. Williamson may deliver over charge of that office.

Mr. W. C. Andrews to be acting principal collector of Surat.

Mr. W. C. Andrews has returned to his duty with the permission of the Hon. the Court of Directors.

Furloughs, &c.—Nov. 14. Mr. John Gordon, to Europe, on furlough allowance of £500 per annum, for three years.—Mr. R. T. Webb, an extension for twelve months to remain at Cape of Good Hope, for health.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Oct. 25. The Rev. E. P. Williams, M.A., acting chaplain of Colaba and the harbour, to be chaplain of Southern Conkan, and of Mahabuleswar Hills.

The Rev. G. Pigott, B.A., to be chaplain of Colaba and the harbour, but to proceed on duty with force going into the field, the duty of Colaba and the harbour being performed during Mr. Pigott's absence by the two chaplains of the Cathedral.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 15, 1838.—Lieut. C. T. Christie, 21st N.I., to act as line adj. at Ahmednagar, from 20th June last, during absence of Lieut. Westcott on sick cert.; confirmed as a temp. arrangement.

Oct. 30.—Cadets of Infantry G. S. A. Anderson and L. N. Raikes admitted on estab., and promoted to ensigns.

Messrs. John Hollarau and Wm. Purnell admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Oct. 31.—Lieut. J. C. Anderson to be acting deputy paymaster and acting in charge of bazaars at Deesa, in place of Lieuts. D. E. Mills and W. B. Salmon, 19th N.I., who have been placed at disposal of Com.-in-Chief for field service.

The services of Capt. George Boyd, 2d or Gr. N.I., placed at disposal of Com.-in-Chief for regimental duty.

Nov. 3.—Assist. Surg. M. Stovell (having arrived from England) directed to assume charge of his office of oculist at this presidency.

Assist. Surg. J. Don, M.D., to assume his duties as medical storekeeper of field force.

Nov. 2.—*European Regt.* (left wing). Capt. R. O. Meriton to be major, Lieut. L. M. McIntyre to be capt., and Ens. F. E. Woodhouse to be lieut., in suc. to Henderson retired; date 20th Oct. 1838.

Ens. T. S. Sorell posted to right wing *European Regt.*, to complete estab.

Ens. W. Reynolds, 14th N.I., to act as interp. to left of 13th regt. from 19th Oct., on departure of Lieut. Wright.

Ens. E. B. Eastwick, 6th N.I., to act as adj. to Marine Bat., v. Barr proceeding on field service.

Lieut. C. W. Prother, 4th N.I., to act as adj. to N.V. Bat., v. Hogg proceeding on field service.

Nov. 5.—The following temporary removals of Brigadiers ordered, consequent on app. of Maj. Gen. T. Willschire, C.B., to command of a brigade ordered on field service.—Brigadier J. Morse from Baroda to Poona; Brigadier J. Gibbon from Sholapore to Baroda.

Ens. A. Valliant, 9th N.I., to act as staff officer to field force under command of Lieut. Col. Bagbold, from 6th Oct., as a temp. arrangement.

The following arrangements made in Commissariat department:—Lieut. J. Ramsay, sub-assist. com. gen., to proceed to Ahmedabad, and receive charge of department from Capt. Stewart.—Capt. F. D. Bagshaw, ditto, to proceed to Deesa and relieve Lieut. Ramsay.

Nov. 6.—Lieut. W. G. Duncan, 24th N.I., and aid-de-camp to Hon. the Governor, to be placed in charge of barrack master's department, consequent on death of Capt. T. B. Hamilton.

Nov. 7.—Lieut. S. Landon, 16th N.I., to be bazaar master at Dapoolee, v. Prother proceeding with his regt. to presidency.

Nov. 12.—6th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. Farquhar to be adj. v. Thatcher proceeding to Europe; date 15th Oct. 1838.

Brev. Capt. Adamson, H.M. 40th regt., to act as interp. to 6th N.I., as a temp. arrangement.

Lieut. H. Ash, 20th N.I., to act as adj. to that regt. from 14th Sept. to 20th Oct. 1838.

Lieut. R. W. Horne, 8th N.I., to act as qu. mast. and interp. to that regt. during absence of Lieut. Cotgrave on leave.

1st L.C. Lieut. C. J. Owen to be capt., and Cornet E. C. Campbell to be lieut., in suc. to Hamilton dec.; date of rank 30th Oct. 1838.

17th N.I. Lieut. W. J. B. Knipe to be capt., and Ens. R. Simpson to be lieut., in suc. to Cruickshank dec.; date 5th Aug. 1838.

15th N.I. Ens. W. T. T. Whittard to be lieut., v. Cotgrave dec.; date 4th Nov. 1838.

Ens. W. Pottinger posted to 15th N.I.

Brev. Col. Frederick Roome, 14th N.I., to command fortress of Asseerghur, during absence of Lieut. Col. Shirreff, or until further orders.

Nov. 14.—Lieut. Col. M. E. Bagnold, 9th N.I., on completion of service he is now employed upon, to resume command of Baroda brigade, pending arrival of Brigadier Gibbon.

Lieut. E. W. Agar, 3d N.I., to be adj. of Guzerat cooly police corps.

Nov. 15.—Capt. B'rdwing, fort adj., to act as inter. to 3d N.I., during Lieut. Crawford's absence on duty.

Nov. 16.—Lieut. Hendley, 21st N.I., an assistant magistrate, and in charge of guards over subsidiary jail at Ahmedabad, to be also acting assistant superintendent of roads, &c., and vested with all duties of Lieut. Walker until further orders.

17th N.I. Lieut. C. Manger to be adj., v. Knipe prom.; date 6th Nov. 1838.

Lieut. H. E. D. Jones, 12th N.I., to be commissariat agent at Rajcote.

Nov. 17.—The following arrangements made in Commissariat department in supercession of those announced on 6th Nov.—Capt. J. D. Hallett, sub-assist. com. gen., to assume charge of department at Ahmedabad; Lieut. J. Ramsay, ditto, to remain at Deesa; Capt. T. D. Bagshawe, ditto T.S., to be attached to deputy assistant commissary's office at Presidency.

Nov. 19.—Capt. B. Crispin, 16th N.I., to be commissariat agent at Dapoolce, consequent on removal of Capt. Ramsay with his corps to Presidency.

Capt. C. Johnson, 3d N.I., to be brigade major in Candeshi, v. Forbes prom.; date 8th Nov. 1838.

Lieut. Pownell, Horse Artillery, to take charge of Ordnance department at Deesa, on departure of Brev. Capt. Webb for Presidency; date 31st Oct.

Brev. Capt. W. T. Whittle to act as brigade major to regt. of artillery during employment of Capt. Coghlan on field service.

Nov. 20.—Lieut. W. B. Salmon, 19th N.I., to be Maharratta interpreter to that regt.

Nov. 21.—The G.O. dated 5th Nov. 1838 cancelled, and in lieu of the arrangement therein directed, Brigadier Gibbon app. to Poona, v. Maj. Gen. Willshire, c.a., ordered on field service.

Consequent on the foregoing alteration, Lieut. Col. Bagnold placed at disposal of Com-in-Chief.

Nov. 22.—1st L.C. Capt. J. C. Conyngham to be major, Lieut. G. K. Erskine to be capt., and Cornet J. F. Neeld to be lieut., in suc. to Mylne, dec.; date of rank 1st Nov. 1838.

Cornet L. M. Valiant posted to 1st L.C., v. Neeld promoted.

Nov. 27.—Lieut. E. W. Agar to act as qu. mast. to 3d N.I., on departure of Lieut. Crawford for Presidency.

Head Quarters, Oct. 30, 1838.—The following officers having obtained permission to join their regiments proceeding on field service, are (with exception of those nominated to staff situations with the force) directed to join head-quarters of their respective corps as early as practicable, viz. Capt. W. M. Coghlan, Artillery; Lieuts. H. Giberne, J. Jacob, F. Ayrton, and T. Gaisford, Artillery; Capt. T. B. Hamilton, 1st L.C.; Capt. T. Donnelly, 1st Gr. N.I.; Capt. J. Swinson, 19th N.I.; Lieuts. D. E. Mills and W. B. Salmon, ditto; Maj. G. J. Wilson, 23d N.I.; Capt. H. Lyons and J. Outram, ditto.—Lieut. Giberne to proceed to Baroda, and take command of company of Golumdause there stationed; Lieut. Jacob to join 1st comp. 2d bat., proceeding on field service; Lieut. Ayrton to join head quarters of 1st bat. at Ahmednagar, and act as qu. master; Lieut. Gaisford to join 2d bat. proceeding on field service.

Nov. 2.—The following officers directed to repair to presidency on duty with all possible dispatch:—Col. W. Gordon, commanding at Asseerghur;

Capt. G. Hagart, assist. adj. gen. Poona division of army; Capt. R. Bulkeley, deputy judge adv. gen.; Lieut. A. Crawford, 3d N.I.; Lieut. R. P. Hogg, adj. N.V.B.; 2d-Lieuts. C. F. North and W. F. Marriott, Engineers; Surg. R. Phinney, 21st N.I.; Assist. Surgs. J. Dou, m.d., and B. P. Rooke.

Assist. Surg. H. T. Chatterton app. to medical charge of 23d N.I., and directed to join.

The following medical officers to be attached to force proceeding to N. W. frontier for general duty under orders of the Superintending Surgeon:—Assist. Surgs. A. R. Morton, P. Caiuan, and W. Nelson, G. M. Grant, W. P. Gillanders, and J. Hollaran.—Assist. Surgs. Morton and Cannon to proceed with 23d N.I. from Mandavie to its point of debarkation.

Assist. Surg. P. W. Hockin directed to proceed to Guzerat, and join force employed under command of Lieut. Col. Bagnold.

Assist. Surg. Parsons to afford medical aid to squadron of Cavalry and detachment of Golumdause proceeding with field force from Baroda; date 16th Oct.

Nov. 5.—Ens. L. N. Raikes to do duty with 19th N.I. until further orders.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. A. P. Le Messurier, 23d N.I., and aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Salter, having been permitted to proceed with his corps on field service, will accordingly join its head-quarters at Mandavie as early as possible.

Lieut. J. B. Woosman transferred from 1st bat. Artillery to 3d troop Horse Brigade.

Nov. 6.—Surg. Gray, of European regt., app. to medical charge of 2d bat. Artillery until further orders.

Assist. Surg. Watkins to afford medical aid to 4th troop Horse Artillery; date 30th June.

Nov. 8.—Assist. Surg. H. T. Chatterton to proceed in medical charge of company of European Artillery under orders for Bhooj, and on his arrival at Mandavie to join 23d N.I.

Nov. 9.—The following medical arrangements in the corps d'armee of Scinde ordered:—Assist. Surgs. Neilson to join 19th N.I., Grant to join Engineer corps, Gellanders to join 5th N.I., and Hollaran to join 2d comp. 2d bat. Artillery.

Superintending Surg. McAdam, of Poona division, removed to presidency ditto, until further orders. Surg. W. N. Purnell to act for Sup. Surg. McAdam during his absence on leave.

Superintending Surg. Shephee removed from N. W. division of Guzerat to Poona division, and directed to join.

Superintending Surg. Stuart, of S. division, app. to N. W. division of Guzerat, and to join on being relieved at Belgaum by a Madras officer.

Assist. Surg. Cunningham, staff surgeon and deputy medical storekeeper at Ahmedabad, removed to Poona in same situation, during absence of Assist. Surg. Dun on field service.

Assist. Surg. Dolg, staff surgeon and deputy medical storekeeper at Belgaum, removed to Ahmedabad, during absence of Assist. Surg. Cunningham, and to proceed to that station on being relieved at Belgaum by a Madras medical officer.

Surg. L. Hathway, on being relieved from medical charge of 23d N.I. by Assist. Surg. Chatterton, to repair to presidency, reporting his arrival at Adj. Gen.'s office.

Nov. 20.—Surg. L. Hathway removed from 23d to 21st N.I.

Surg. W. Erskine app. to medical charge of recruit depot at Poona.

Assist. Surg. A. Weatherhead app. to medical charge of 7th N.I.

Nov. 21.—Assist. Surg. Parsons, 3d L.C., to return with squadron of that regiment to Deesa, giving over medical charge of 9th N.I. to Assist. Surg. Davies; date 10th Nov.

Nov. 23.—Assist. Surg. Montgomery, civil surgeon, to afford medical aid to detachment of 7th Madras N.I.; date Dharwar, 30th Oct.

Surg. R. Frith, m.d., app. to temporary medical charge of N.V. Bat., and directed to join.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Oct. 30. Brev. Col. E. H. Bellasis, Engineers.—Maj. H. G. Roberts, 13th N.I.—Capt. E. M. Willoughby, 18th N.I.—Brev. Capt. H. Stamford, Artillery.—Lieut.

W. F. Curtis, 1st L.C.—Assist. Surg. H. T. Chatterton.—Assist. Surg. M. Stovell.

Returned ditto, from Egypt.—Oct. 30. Lieut. H. Barr, qu. mast. and interp. Marine Bat.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Oct. 15. Lieut. W. Thatcher, 6th N.I., for health.—Nov. 13. Ens. H. Denr, 5th N.I., for health.—15. Ens. E. Wood, 12th N.I., for health.

To the Sea Coast.—Nov. 21. Lieut. W. S. Stuart, of Engineers, and the mint, for two years, for health.

To Neilgherry Hills.—Nov. 16. Lieut. T. H. Godfrey, 20th N.I., for two years, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Nov. 17. Lieut. J. C. Hartley, 2d or Gr. N.I., and Deputy assist. com. gen., for health (eventually to Europe).

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Nov. 12. Midshipman H. H. Hewitt to be lieut., v. Smith invalided; date 18th Aug. 1838.

Permitted to Retire from the Service.—Oct. 26. Commanders Wilson and Denton, and Lieut. Warry, on pensions offered by the Hon. Court in their letter dated 9th May last to such officers of Indian Navy as might wish to retire from service in consequence of its altered condition.

Returned to duty from Europe.—Oct. 30. Midshipman Ford, I.N.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Nov. 1. U.S. frigate *Columbia*, from Muscat.—2. H.C. steamer *Semiramis*, and H.C. brig *Tiptoe*, both from Vingoria (with troops).—3. *Cumtatic*, from London and Cape; *Stains Castle*, from Llanelli; H.C. sch. *Constance*, from Vingoria; *Charles Forbes*, from China.—4. *Friton*, from Bordeaux.—5. *Jupiter*, from Liverpool; *Brasmar*, from Calcutta; H.C. cutter *Nerubudda*, from Surat.—6. H.C. patimar *Bhimu*, from Mandavie.—9. *Stalkart*, from Calcutta and Cochlin.—12. *Hero*, from Clyde.—14. H.M. ships *Volage* and *Cruizer*, both from sea; *Urania* and *Tory*, both from Liverpool; *Malabar*, from London and Tellicherry.—15. *Fanny*, from Calcutta; H.C. st. *Semiramis*, and H.C. brig *Tiptoe*, both from Vingoria (with troops).—16. *Argyle*, from London and Cape; *Mangalore*, from Rio de Janeiro.—17. *Elora*, from Glasgow; *Ayrshire*, from Calcutta.—20. *Anne Crichton*, from Llanelli; *Sandade*, from Rio de Janeiro.—24. H.C. sch. *Mahi*, from Bushire.—25. H.C. st. *Atalanta* from Suez (with London mail) of 29th Sept., and via Marseilles beginning of October; *John Marsh*, from Bushire and Muscat.—27. *Col. Burney*, from Calcutta.—28. *Catherine*, from Madras; *Wellington*, from Colombo; *Sir H. Compton*, from China, &c.—29. *Pyeen Bown*, from Calcutta.—30. *Sir A. Campbell*, from Calcutta.—Dec. 1. *Emily Jane*, from China; *Lady Grant*, from ditto; *Isulwa*, from Madras.

Departures.

Nov. 4. *George Wilkinson*, for Liverpool.—6. H.C. st. *Semiramis*, and H.C. brig *Tiptoe*, both for Vingoria.—11. U. States ships *Columbia*, and *John Adam*, on a cruise.—12. *Hamido*, for Colombo.—14. H.C. cutter *Nerubudda*, for Surat.—17. *Pierre*, for Cochlin and Seychelles; H.C. brig *Euphrates*, H.C. sch. *Constance*, and *Sir E. Paget*, all for the Indus (with troops, &c.).—18. *Lady East*, and *Hannah*, both for the Indus (with troops); *Syden*, for Scinde (with do.); *Louisiana*, for Tellicherry.—20. *Sir Chas. Malcolm*, and *Aurora*, both for the Indus (with troops); H.M.S. *Cruizer*, to sea.—21. H.C. sch. *Emily*, for Bushire; *Cambridge*, for the Indus (with troops); H.C. st. *Semiramis*, and H.C. brig *Tiptoe*, both for the Indus (with troops); *Malakodra*, for China.—25. H.M.S. *Volage*, to sea.—26. *Princess Charlotte*, and *Linton*, both for Liverpool.—27. *Ardascer*, for China.—29. *Charles Forbes*, for Scinde (with troops).—Dec. 2. *Sandade*, for Goa.—5. H. C. steamer *Berenice*, for Red Sea.

Freight to London (Dec. 5)—£2. 15s. per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 16. At Colabah, Mrs. John Lawless, of a son.
26. At Colabah, the lady of Walter Roberts, Esq., of a son.
27. At Poona, the lady of Major Canningham, 2d L.C., of a son, still-born.
Nov. 6. Mrs. Malvery, of a daughter.
7. At Belgaum, the lady of Adam Campbell, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
— At Decsa, Mrs. Welsh, of a son.
12. At Poona, the lady of Capt. C. Waddington, engineers, of a son.
— At Dhoolia, the wife of Mr. J. F. Casobon, indigo planter, of a son.
13. At Poona, Mrs. Lawless, of a son.
16. At Mazagon, the lady of Lieut. Buckler, I.N., of a daughter.
— At Colaba, the wife of the late W. Durant, Esq., of the country service, of a daughter.
20. At Poona, the wife of Mr. Joseph Hanson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 30. At Poona, R. N. Beebe, of H.M. 6th Foot, to Anne Elizabeth Barbara, only daughter of the late Lieut. W. M. Cox.
Nov. 5. At Mahe, John, second son of M. D'Silva, Esq., to Jenny, youngest daughter of John Tessier, Esq., agent.
12. At Bombay, Alexander McIntyre, Esq., commander of the *Ardascer*, to Miss Elizabeth Anne Dunn.
19. At Byculla, Lieut. George Robinson, I.N., to Jessy Anne, eldest daughter of Capt. T. Tanner, of Exeter, Devon.
21. At Byculla, John Williams, Esq., C.N., to E. M. Montgomery, daughter of William Boswell, Esq., advocate, sheriff of Berwickshire, and granddaughter of the late James Boswell, Esq., of Auchinleck, biographer of Dr. Johnson.
22. At Dapoolie, Archibald Graham, Esq., surgeon, to Martha Anna, second daughter of Edward Seiven, Esq.

DEATHS.

Aug. 18. On board the H.C. brig *Euphrates*, Midshipman Arthur Whitburn, of the Indian Navy.
Oct. 5. In the Fort, after a long illness, Byramjee Rustumjee Rana, Esq., aged 50.
8. At Ahmedabad, Edward Grant, Esq., of the civil service. He put a period to his existence by shooting himself through the head.
30. At Colabah, Capt. Thomas Baillie Hamilton, of the 1st regt. L.C.
Nov. 4. At Colabah, Lieut. Henry Cotgrave, of the 15th regt. N.I.
8. At Rutmagharce, Mrs. Margaret Campbell, aged 30.
13. In the Fort, of apoplexy, Jose Antonio Pereira, Esq., of the late firm of Pereira and Sobrinhos.
23. Near Rajcote, Lieut. F. G. Neild, of the 1st regt. L.C.
26. At Bombay, Mary, wife of Mr. John Lawless, of the Mint.
29. Near Punderpoor, of fever, whilst on a pilgrimage to Toonjapoor, his Highness the Rajah of Kolapoor, aged 37.
Dec. 2. In the Fort, Anne, daughter of Mr. Blackwell, aged 6 years.
Late. Major Thomas Myne, 1st L.C.

Ceylon.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Oct. 6. Capt. Kelson to be district judge and assistant government agent at Nuwera Ellia; date 1st Oct.
G. H. Cripps, Esq., to be government agent, collector of customs and fiscal for Southern Province; date 1st Nov.
H. R. Scott, Esq., to be district judge of Galle; date 1st Nov.

J. S. Rodney, Esq., to be district judge of Trincomalie; date 1st Nov.

22. J. N. Mooyaart, Esq., to be acting government agent for Central Province.

J. Caulfield, Esq., to be acting district judge of district court of Chilaw and Putlam, and acting assistant to government agent for Western Province.

C. P. Walker, Esq., to be acting district judge of district court of Hambantotte, and acting assistant to government agent for Southern Province.

C. R. Buller, Esq., to be acting government agent for Western Province, during absence of W. Gisborne, Esq., proceeding to England on leave of absence for eighteen months.

J. Dinwoodie, Esq., to be acting district judge of district court of Colombo No. 1, South, during absence of D. A. Blair, Esq.

C. R. Buller, Esq., acting government agent for Western Province, to act also as fiscal for said Province.

The Hon. G. T. Gurnour, Esq., acting colonial secretary, C. R. Buller, Esq., acting government agent for the Western Province, and P. E. Wodehouse, Esq., assistant colonial secretary, to be commissioners for executing office of Treasurer of this colony, the same taking effect from 1st Nov. next.

The Hon. Mr. Talbot to be assistant agent at Trincomalie.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Capt. Sargent, 50th regt., to be staff officer of Trincomalie, v. Capt. Wynn dec.

Lieut. Col. Macpherson, Ceylon Rifle Regt., to be commandant of Kandy, v. General Darley.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Colombo.—Previous to Nov. 15.—*Caroline*, from Mauritius (and loading from London); *Iris* (and to sail for London 1st Dec.); *Duchess of Clarence*, from Liverpool; *Childe Harvot*, from Bombay and Cannanore (and loading for London); *Herald*, from London and Cape; *Emma*, from Mauritius.

Departure from Colombo.—Oct. 15. *Agnès*, for London.

Departures from Trincomallee.—Sept. 29. *Emma*, for London.—Oct. 27. H.M.S. *Wolf*, for England.

Freight to London (Nov. 15).—Oil and Coffee, £5. per ton; Cinnamon, £7. do.

DEATHS.

May 9. At Trincomallee, after a lingering illness, Staff Assist. Surg. Hall.

Aug. 22. At Colombo, C. S. Wickerman, Esq., paymaster general of the late Ceylon Dutch Civil Service, aged 87.

Penang, Singapore, &c.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Singapore.—Previous to Oct. 18. *James Turcan*, *Orient*, and *W. S. Hamilton*, all from Liverpool; *Sultan*, and *Dumfries*, both from Greenock; *Sir H. Compton*, *Sulimany*, *Cleveland*, *Claremont*, and *Duke of Lancaster*, all from Bombay; *Albion*, from New York; *Hero*, *Ariel*, and *Catherine*, all from Siam; *Napoleon*, from Borneo; *Elizabeth Walker*, from Batavia; H.M.S. *Victor*, and *Hortensia*, both from Penang; *Exporter*, from Mauritius; *Samuel Horrocks*, from Pedier Coast; *Falcon*, from Bally, &c.; H.M. brig *Algerine*, from Samarang; *C. neordia*, from Manila; *Water Witch*, and *Cowarjes Family*, both from Calcutta; *Renance*, and *Orwell*, both from Madras.

Arrivals at Penang.—Previous to Nov. 10. *St. Vincent*, from London (and sailed for China); *Catherine*, from Alga Bay.

Departures from Singapore.—Previous to Oct. 18. *Sir H. Compton*, *Sulimany*, *Hortensia*, *James Turcan*, *Claremont*, *Water Witch*, *Cowarjes Family*, and *Duke of Lancaster*, all for China; *Louisa*, for Penang and Ceylon; *Chippewa*, and *Elizabeth Walker*, both for London; *Jane*, for West Coast of Sumatra; *Francis Raeton*, for Manila.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 4. At Penang, the lady of J. F. Carnegie, Esq., of a daughter.

15. At Singapore, the lady of T. O. Crane, Esq., of a daughter.

27. At Penang, Mrs. James Glass, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

July 17. At Penang, Mr. Adrian D'Cruze to Miss Michaela Gomes.

Dutch India.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Batavia.—Previous to Sept. 29. *Aurélius*, *Letitia*, and *John O'Gunt*, all from Liverpool; *Erasmus*, and *Janetia*, both from London; *Cheriton Packet*, from Calcutta; *Dorothea Hanvicta*, from Macassar; *Mauriet*, from Mauritius; *Jeune Elise*, from N.S. Wales; *Dumfries*, from the Clyde; *Shepherd*, from Swan River.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to Sept. 7. *Jeane*, and *Canoon*, both for Manila; *Ceylon*, and *York*, both for China; *Margaretha*, for Sourabaya.

Arrivals at Sourabaya.—Previous to Sept. 6. *Aberdeenshire*, from N.S. Wales (for China); *Westminster*, from ditto (for ditto); *Duncan*, from ditto (and loading for Europe); *Maria*, from Batavia (and loading ditto).

Arrivals at Anjir.—Previous to Sept. 14. *Elizabeth*, from Singapore (for N.S. Wales); *Argo*, from Manila (for ditto); *Ann Eberling* (for Batavia); *John N. Gosler*, from Gibraltar; *Malcolm*, from Liverpool (for Singapore).

DEATH.

Aug. 31. At Batavia, John Pitcairn, Esq., son of the late William Pitcairn, Esq., Dundee.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to Oct. 6. *Lulworth*, *Alexander Baring*, and *Crescent*, all from London; *Faerie Queen*, *Euphrates*, *Corington*, *Hereford*, *Horatio*, *Penang*, *Canada*, and *York*, all from Liverpool; *Castle Huntly*, *Charlotte*, *Vansittart*, *Hopkinson*, *Mary*, *Vicomte Melbourne*, *Benares*, *London*, *Ingis*, *Leven*, *City of Poonah*, *General Palmer*, and *Oriental*, all from Bombay; *Singapore*, &c.; *Ataran*, *Bengal Packet*, *Ann*, *Sir E. Ryan*, *Patrist Queen*, *Bolton*, *Ariel*, *Mermaid*, *Imogen*, *Forth*, *Victoria*, and *Bengal*, all from Calcutta, Singapore, &c.; *Catherine Cornelia*, *Mary Frase*, *Layton*, and *Bencoolen*, all from Singapore; *Unity*, from Oahu; H.M.S. *Laine*, and *Narcissa*, from Manila; *Gerard*, from Philadelphia; *Maffatt*, and *Hope*, from Java; *Orestes*, *La Belle Alliance*, and *Jane Blain*, all from Madras, &c.; *Duchess of Northumberland*, from Sourabaya.

Departures.—Previous to Oct. 6. *Glenclyde*, *Anna Robertson*, *Parkfield*, *Hero*, and *Tyner*, all for London; *Mary Ann Webb*, for Liverpool; H.M.S. *Laine*, in search of the *Antonio Pereira*; *Narcissa*, for Manila.

Freight to England (Oct. 9).—£4. 10s. per ton.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

APPOINTMENTS.

Aug. 4. Charles Edghill, Esq., of Montpellier, Cowpastures, to be a commissioner of crown lands within colony of N.S. Wales.

6. Mr. J. G. Stuart to be clerk to Bench at Hartley, in room of Mr. Bohun resigned.

Sept. Sir J. J. G. Breiner, K.C.B. and K.C.H., Capt. John McArthur, Royal Marines, Lieut. A. L. Kuper, of H.M.S. *Alligator*, and Lieut. O. Stanley, of H.M. brig *Britomart*, to be magistrates of the territory.

8. Charles Forbes, Esq., to be police magistrate at Patrick's Plains.

J. D. Pinnock, Esq., to be agent for immigration to N.S. Wales until pleasure of Secretary of State shall be known.

BIRTHS.

June 16. At Rolland Plains, Port Macquarie, the lady of Joseph Wilson, Esq., of a son.

July 2. Mrs. J. G. Austin, of a son.

6. At Sydney, the lady of H. O'Brien, Esq., J.P., of a daughter, still-born.

9. Mrs. J. M. O'Brien, of a daughter.

11. At La Retraite, Mrs. Dalgairns, of a daughter.

28. At Port Macquarie, the wife of the Rev. John Cross, of a daughter, still-born.

31. At Sydney, the lady of E. D. Day, Esq., of a daughter.

Aug. 2. At Sydney, the lady of H. McDermott, Esq., of a son.

7. At Wollongong, Mrs. John Mackie, of a son.

22. At Beaulieu Hall, the lady of A. Fraser, Esq., of a son.

25. At Parramatta, Mrs. B. Partridge, of a son.

Sept. 5. At Darlinghurst, Mrs. Williams, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 21. At Port Macquarie, A. P. Cheyne, Esq., to Marianne, daughter of Charles Blewett, Esq., of Prospect.

July 5. At Sydney, Kenneth McKenzie, Esq., of Shoalhaven, to Mrs. Cliffe, of Sydney.

— At Sydney, Murdoch McKay, Esq., to Ann, daughter of John Stevenson, Esq., of Glenpachan, Argyleshire, Scotland.

11. At Green Point, Brisbane Water, Willoughby Bean, Esq., to Harriett, second daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Battle, of the 60th Rifles.

— At Sydney, W. W. Jenkins, Esq., of Illawarra, to Matilda Pitt, fourth daughter of James Wilshire, Esq., of George Street, Sydney.

21. At Windsor, Mr. W. J. Johnson to Miss Eliza Harris Tompson, of Wyldesdale.

29. At Sydney, George J. Rogers, Esq., solicitor, to Martha, eldest daughter of Major Russell, of Orthes, near Cawdor, late in H.M. 29th Foot.

31. At East Bourne, St. Paul's Plains, F. M. Innes, Esq., editor of the *Colonial Times*, fourth son of Capt. Francis Innes, late of H.M. 10th Foot, to Sarah Elizabeth, third daughter of H. Grey, Esq.

Aug. 1. At Sydney, Charles Forbes, Esq., late captain of H.M. 17th regt., to Adelaide, youngest daughter of John Eyde Manning, Esq., Ultimo House.

8. At Sydney, Mr. S. B. Dight, of Richmond, to Sophia, daughter of Mr. Hawes, of Windsor.

20. Mr. James Hackett, of Penrith, to Miss Mary Ann Bradley.

21. At Windsor, Thomas Broughton, Esq., of Sydney, to Jane, second daughter of John Tindale, Esq., Hornsey Wood, Penrith.

29. At Parramatta, Mr. E. H. Stratham, of Sydney, to Miss Snape, of Parramatta.

Sept. 1. At Sydney, James Wright, Esq., of Lanyon, to Mary, eldest daughter of William Davis, Esq., of Chettiscombe, Devon.

DEATHS.

July 20. At Sydney, Mr. J. Clarke, aged 57.

22. At Sydney, Isabella, wife of Henry O'Brien, Esq., of Yass, J.P., and eldest daughter of Capt. George Macdonald, late of H.M. 17th regt.

Aug. 1. At Sydney, Mr. J. B. Beard. He put a period to his existence by taking poison.

8. At Sydney, Miss E. M. Hill, aged 24.

14. At Sydney, Mr. Wm. Imeson, formerly of Shoreditch, London, aged 39.

19. At Emu Plains, Mr. Joseph Perring.

24. At Sydney, in consequence of severe injuries she received by having fallen into the fire while in a fit of epilepsy, Mrs. Warman, the mistress of the "National School."

Sept. 3. At Sydney, Mr. John Montgomery, chief clerk in the *Sydney Gazette* office.

Lastly. The following individuals:—Mr. John Thorn, of Parramatta; Mr. Henry Russell, a retired timber-merchant; Mr. George Wilmott; and Mr. Stewart, son-in-law of Mr. Garling, of Sydney. They all met their deaths accidentally, by being thrown out of gigs, &c.

— Mr. J. L. Jackson, of Laurence's, aged 36, son of the late John Jackson, Esq., of Union Hill, county of Down, Ireland, and many years in the commissariat of accounts department, Sydney.

— At Sydney, Mr. Mancur. He committed suicide while in a state of temporary insanity.

— At Sydney, Mr. William Hodges.

— J. B. L. D. D'Arlotta, Esq., of Merton Park.

— At Sydney, Mr. John Ferguson, formerly employed as superintendent of works at Norfolk Island.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

APPOINTMENTS.

July.—W. H. Dixon, Esq., to be a justice of the peace for V.D. Land.

Mr. Anstice to be postmaster at Hamilton, vacant by resignation of Mr. Roadknight.

W. H. Hare, Esq., lieut. 51st regt., to be a justice of the peace for V.D. Land.

Mr. George Forster to be an extra pilot for the river Tannar.

Aug.—G. B. Forster, Esq., to be a justice of the peace for V.D. Land, and assistant police magistrate at Brighton, v. Roper; also to be a coroner for the territory.

Sept.—Robert Douglas, Esq., to be storekeeper at Hobart Town, for charge, management, and security of gunpowder.

BIRTHS.

June 30. At Hobart Town, Mrs. Joseph Lester, of a son.

July 22. At Newlands, Mrs. McLachlan, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 21. At Hobart Town, Alfred Stephen, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, to Eleanor, only daughter of the Rev. Wm. Bedford, senior chaplain.

Aug. 14. At Hobart Town, James F. Strachen, Esq., to Lillias, eldest daughter of Hugh Murray, Esq.

Lastly. At Clarence Plains, Mr. W. Nichols to Susanna, daughter of Mr. Thos. Lucas, of Campbell Town.

DEATHS.

July 19. At Hobart Town, Jane Tennant, daughter of S. R. Dawson, Esq., J.P., Claremont.

Aug. 1. At Carrington, of apoplexy, James Ross, Esq., L.D., third son of the late Alex. Ross, Esq., of Pitnacree, Aberdeen.

Lastly. At Launceston, Mr. J. L. Jackson, aged 36.

— Supposed to have been drowned in crossing the Clyde, Dr. DeLittle, one of the colonial assistant surgeons.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

BIRTH.

April 8. At Adelaide, the lady of Charles Mann, Esq., advocate general, of a son.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to Oct. 26. *Mary, Tynher, Mary Eliza, Augustina, John Panter, Lord Auckland, Janet, Suffren, Vigilant, Wm. Lockerby*, and

Diadem, all from Calcutta; *Lonach* (with rice and 252 coolies), *Euphrasia* (with 177 coolies), *British Monarch* (with rice and 106 coolies), and *Cashmere Merchant*, all from Cuddalore; *Lord Elphinstone* (with 136 coolies), and *Maria* (with timber and 98 coolies), both from Coringa; *Velocity*, *Apprentice*, and *Frederick Huth*, all from Cape; *Centurion*, *Nitz*, *Coe*, and *Ruby*, all from Marseilles; *Octavia*, from St. Marie; *Cambrian*, *Sarah* and *Elizabeth*, *Caroline*, *Caline*, *Amelia*, and *Adolph* and *Fanny*, all from Bordeaux; *Bride*, from Leith and Bordeaux; *Ganges*, from Bombay; *Globe*, from Rio de Janeiro; *Lydie*, *Ceres*, *Augusta*, *Bellone*, *Colonial*, *Constance*, *Amiable Creole*, and *Courier de St. Pierre*, all from Nantes; *Henry Bell*, and *Emma*, from Singapore; *Medicia*, from Havre; *Glocester*, *Charles Heartley*, *Sir John Rae Reid*, *Eleanor Russell*, and *Sir Edward Paget*, all from London; *Mary*, from Leith; *Courier de St. Denis*, from Pondicherry; *Spartan*, from Algoa Bay.

Departures.—Previous to Oct. 26. *Frederick Huth*, *Wanderer*, *Amelia*, *Ruby*, *Eleanor Russell*, *Cecilia*, *Louisa Munro*, *Superbe*, *Victoria*, and *Mary Eliza*, all for Calcutta; *Edward Robinson*, *Manchester*, and *Ganges*, all for Pondicherry; *Sir Edward Paget*, for Bombay; *Courier de St. Pierre*, for Batavia; *Porcupine*, for Cochín; *Argos*, for Seychelles; *Selma*, for whaling; *Spartan*, and *Emma*, for Ceylon; *Mary*, for Hobart Town; *Lonach*, for Madras; *Revolution*, for Penang; *Adrastus*, for Moulmein; *Samuel Baker*, for N.S. Wales.

DEATH.

Lately. Maj. G. A. Delhoste, of H.M. 35th regt. of Foot.

Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Table Bay.—Previous to Nov. 16. *Maria*, *Courier*, *Eleanor*, *Time*, *Mary*, and *Helen*, all from Algoa Bay; *Eliza*, from Llanely; *Wellington*, *Carnatic*, *Fagles*, *Warrior*, *Morley*, *Duke of Argyll*, *Clifton*, *Osprey*, *Mermald*, *Arab*, *Ranger*, and *Eucereetta*, all from London; *Dream*, from Torbay; *Portland*, and *Sir Robert Peel*, from Greenock; *Oriana*, from Star Point; *Paragon*, from Bristol; *Meldoni*, from Newcastle; *Porter*, *Dorset*, *Cambria*, and *Anoca*, all from Liverpool; *Munster Lass*, from St. Helena; *Bayne*, from Cromarty; *Margaret*, from Kingston; *Laure*, from Marseilles.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to Nov. 15. *Sophia*, and *Balquerie*, for Calcutta; *Sabine*, for Bourbon; *Rail Power*, *Madagascar* (steamer), *Gazelle*, and *Maria*, all for Mauritius; *Alice*, *Fairlie*, *Portland*, and *Ann*, all for Sydney; *Mauritian*, *Helen*, *Queen Victoria*, and *Courier*, all for

Algoa Bay; *Hero*, for Mossel Bay; *Cecilia*, and *Perthshire*, for Batavia; *Eliza*, *Morley*, and *Mermald*, all for Bombay; *Briton*, and *Shylock*, to the sealing; *Britomart*, for Swan River; *Wellington*, *Carnatic*, *Duke of Argyll*, and *William Wilson*, all for Madras; *Charlotte*, for V. D. Land; *Osprey*, for Ceylon; *Time*, for Struys Bay; *Star*, to a market.

Arrival at Simon's Bay.—Nov. 12. *Louisa*, from London, and sailed 14th for Hobart Town.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 7. At Cape Town, the lady of Collis C. J. Delmage, Esq., m.d., 27th sept., of a daughter.

17. At Alphen, the lady of H. v. Dreyer, Esq., of a son.

28. At Woodstock, the lady of the Hon. Mr. Advocate Cloete, of a son.

Oct. 7. At Belvidere, Kynsna, the lady of Thos. Henry Duthie, Esq., of a son.

11. Mrs. C. Maynard, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 30. At Bathurst, Bertram Egerton Bowker, fifth son of Miles Bowker, Esq., of Tharfield, Albany, to Ann, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Richard Simpson, of Hull, Yorkshire.

Oct. 24. At Port Elizabeth, Wm. S. Van Ryneveld, Esq., eldest son of the civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Graaff Reinet, to Johanna Henrica Heugh, youngest daughter of P. Heugh, Esq., of Port Elizabeth.

25. At the Paarl, Mr. Jacob Wm. Brunt to Susanna Magaretha, third daughter of J. N. de Villiers, Esq., Resident Justice of the Peace.

Nov. 11. Mr. D. J. Ackerman to Miss Anna C. E. Basson.

DEATHS.

Sept. 10. Mr. Wm. Gunn, aged 56.

15. Mr. Edward Croom, aged 44.

17. At Port Elizabeth, Mr. Angus Graham Lamont, aged 15.

19. At Simon's Town, Mr. A. G. Payne, aged 48.

22. At Beaufort, Mrs. A. A. Fraser, aged 39.

30. Mr. George Thomas Parker, aged 17.

Oct. 1. Aged 80, Emerentia, relict of the late Peter John Truter, Esq., church commissioner of the colony.

9. At Clifton, Bavian's River, Mr. Robert Pringle, senior, aged 85.

27. At Cape Town, Johan David Piton, Esq., 76.

29. At Graham's Town, Mrs. Ann Trollip, sen., aged 61.

— At ditto, Mr. L. Benjamin, aged 41.

30. At Stellenbosch, Mr. H. C. Cats, aged 52.

Nov. 7. Lieut. Walter Cook, 10th Madras N.I.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DINNER TO SIR JAMES RIVETT CARNAC.

Some leading members of the Indian community in England having suggested the propriety of testifying the respect entertained by that body for Sir James Carnac, by a public dinner previously to his departure for Bombay, the proposal was eagerly embraced by the members of the civil, military, and marine services now in this country, as well as by the principal mercantile men connected with India. The dinner took place on the 17th Jan. at Willis's Rooms. Nearly two hundred

and fifty persons were present, many of them of the highest rank and influence, some of whom came from distant parts of the country especially on the occasion. The chair was taken by Col. Sir Jeremiah Bryant, C.B. On his right sat Sir James Carnac, and on his left Sir John Hobhouse. On the cloth being removed, the chairman proposed the health of "The Queen," which was drank with the usual honour. This was followed by that of "The Queen Dowager and the Royal Family;" after which, Sir Jeremiah Bryant rose and spoke as follows:

"We have met this evening to take

leave of our friend, Sir James Rivett Carnac; and it must be a source of high gratification to him, and to us all, that he should find himself surrounded on this occasion, by such numerous friends, assembled to join in this parting tribute of attachment and esteem. We have amongst us many who were witnesses of his early services under that government of which he is now the head; some of them fellow-labourers, but whose partialities have subsided in that sober judgment which is the effect of long separation: they are pressing around him this evening, happy in this proud realization of the promise of his youth. Another part are those who have had the cooler, keener atmosphere of England to regulate and temper their judgment on our friend, and who, having marked his career in this country for many years, either as a director of India affairs, or in other important avocations, have equally joined us in this expression of regard. There are others, who, like myself, turn to him with heartfelt gratitude, for energies displayed, difficulties surmounted, and advantages achieved, for the benefit and welfare of our Indian service; and, signally in the vindication and support of the fair claims of the Indian army—and it were wished that all his former colleagues were here to share in this grateful expression. India and England thus constitute our meeting—a meeting, not to celebrate the attainment of irregular ambition, but the accession of an able and upright man to an office of high trust and awful responsibility, for which he is peculiarly and eminently qualified. The services of Sir James Carnac, both in India and England, have been before the public; and his open, manly character has made his private life public too; and thus, publicly and privately, those who have known him best, esteem and respect him most. As personal friends, we rejoice in his advancement to a post worthy of his head and heart; but we have a purer, higher source of gratification than personal feeling. It is our confidence that his appointment to the government of Bombay is a security for the happiness and welfare of the millions of India assigned to his rule and protection; and that a few years hence, his course of duty done, he will return to England still higher in the estimation of his country, and with fresh claims on our esteem, attachment, and respect."

The health of Sir James Carnac having been drunk, amidst a storm of enthusiasm, the hon. baronet acknowledged the honour in the following terms:

"The circumstances under which we are this day assembled—the terms in which my health has been proposed—terms, Sir, which you will permit me to

say far surpass any pretensions to which I could venture to aspire—the manner in which it has been received—all press upon me for acknowledgment; and while I feel myself utterly incompetent adequately to express my feelings upon *even one* of these points, their combined effect renders the attempt almost overwhelming.

"I could not have expected that my departure for Bombay could have been regarded as an event of sufficient importance to justify such a meeting as I have now the happiness of addressing. I was not less surprised than flattered when I heard that such a meeting was in contemplation. And *now* that I see the result—*now* that I enjoy the felicity of beholding all classes of the Indian community, civil, military, marine, and commercial, thus prompt to express their kindly feelings to one of themselves—thus pressing round to bid him farewell—you cannot but believe that if unmixed happiness can be, even for a single moment, the lot of man, such happiness is now mine.

"At an early period, my lot was cast in India. Abroad and at home, my life has been passed among the Indian community; and if it were possible that the years which have passed could be recalled, and that, with the advantage of the experience which I have had, I could again choose my place among men, I would desire that it might fall among those with whom both public duty and private friendship have connected me from boyhood to the present hour. No man has had better opportunities of knowing the Indian community than I have had; and, as a necessary consequence, no man entertains for them a deeper respect or a more fervent regard.

"It would be affectation to deny that, *personally*, I have felt much gratified, as well as highly honoured; that in selecting a governor for the presidency of Bombay, the views of the Court of Directors should have been turned to me; that those views should have been warmly espoused by the distinguished person at the head of the India Board, and that the choice should have been ratified by the gracious approbation of the Queen. But the pleasure thus originating is greatly enhanced by finding that the appointment is gratifying to those who, among the residents in this country, are most interested in the subject, and best qualified to form a judgment upon it. Gentlemen, I have another source of gratification. I do not affect to be free from all personal feeling, but I derive the highest satisfaction from the consciousness that the honour conferred upon me is virtually an honour conferred upon that valuable body of men, *the servants of the East India Company*. Myself a member of their military service, and engaged in India in (X)

civil and political duties, I cannot but believe that at least one motive by which the Court of Directors and my right hon. friend the President of the India Board were influenced, was their desire to mark the value of the two services, by raising an individual connected with them to one of the most important and honourable offices which they have to bestow. It is not, indeed, the first instance of such a compliment being paid to the Company's service. We can refer with glowing pride to the name of Elphinstone—a name which I am almost afraid to mention, lest I should be suspected of the vanity of ranking myself with such a man—but I mention it as an act of justice to the Court of Directors. The personal merit of that distinguished individual, indeed, more than justified the choice; but in the instance of myself—of one who can lay no claim to similar qualifications—the compliment to the service, let me observe, is more pointed and striking. This is my view, and I hope it is yours. I indulge this hope because I know that the Court of Directors deserve that you should give them full credit for an anxious desire to advance the interests and gratify the feelings of their servants. I indulge this hope, because it will add so greatly to my pleasure that every individual member of the two services should feel that he is entitled to claim his share of the honour which has been bestowed upon me.

"Under the influence of these views and feelings, you will believe that I derive no small pleasure and satisfaction from knowing that the office to which I have been called will not separate me from a body of men whom I so highly esteem and value; that it will necessarily bring me into contact and close communication with them. It would be mere trifling to prove that the efficiency of every government must depend upon the character of those by whom its operations are carried on, as the position is self-evident. I have the satisfaction of knowing that I shall be aided by the members of the civil and military services in India. This is a high ground for hope and confidence—I shall be aided by men who are the worthy successors of those by whose labours the foundations of the British empire in India were laid, and who are, I trust, destined, under Providence, to uphold the honour of the country and of the services to which they belong. Better assistance I could not possess; better assistance I could not desire.

"Gentlemen, whenever the position of British India has called for men of extraordinary ability and extraordinary energy, they have always been found: there has been no occasion to look for them beyond the limits of the regular service. The

servants of the East India Company have reared the most wonderful empire that ever existed in the world. They have raised and trained an army which, for efficiency, daring gallantry, and fidelity, has been rarely equalled, and never surpassed; that army they have never led but to victory; its noble deeds have covered India with interesting recollections, from the eastern to the western coast—from Nepal to Cape Comorin. Even beyond these wide-spread limits has the glory and renown of the Indian army extended—its value has been attested on the plains of Egypt, and in the isles of the Indian Ocean. I rejoice in believing that the past is but the mirror of the future. An army which has established such claims upon public admiration well deserves all that public gratitude can offer. I derive sincere delight from knowing that those claims are recognized, and that within a few years much has been done to improve the situation of the service. Some of these acts of liberal justice took place at a period when I occupied the Chair of the Court; but I am anxious most emphatically to declare that I lay claim to no merit beyond that of a cordial concurrence in the sentiments of the authorities to whom the reputation of those acts justly belongs. The Court of Directors have been most anxious to promote the interests of the Indian army, and in the President of the Board they have found one ready to act with them heart and hand in the great object. The talents and acquirements of Sir John Hobhouse, in various ways, have entitled him to public distinction; but there is one character which he nobly deserves, and which, in my view, stands prominent among his public merits;—he is eminently the friend and benefactor of the Indian army, and by that army his name will be long held in grateful veneration.

"The presence of those who represent the commercial interests of India naturally directs our minds to a subject in which I feel a warm interest, although I may be little qualified to discuss its details. Where all is gratifying, it is scarcely possible to select points for notice; but I could not feel satisfied if I sat down without avowing the delight which I experience from perceiving among those to whom I owe the pleasure of this day the representatives of those wealthy and honourable firms, through whose operations the commerce of India is maintained in vigorous and healthy action.

"Gentlemen, I have presumed upon your kindness—not being able to acquit myself to my own feelings, I have persisted in the vain attempt longer than, perhaps, I ought. I cannot thank you sufficiently in words—I have, therefore, only one resource: I shall often

ponder on the proceedings of this day—I shall often recall the feelings under which I now address you, and as they can never return without an overpowering sense of the kindness with which you have welcomed me here, neither can they return without a deep conviction of the additional responsibility which you have thereby imposed upon me. The office which I have undertaken lays upon me a duty to the East India Company, to the crown of Great Britain, and to the people of India; you have superadded another—a duty to *yourselves*. That duty will bind me to a course which shall not discredit the opinion you have been thus pleased to express, and, as far as lies within my ability, to a course which shall vindicate the extraordinary expression of kindness and confidence with which I have here been honoured. I feel that this will be an arduous task, and I must entreat that my friends will not expect too much. I shall enter upon my office with a determination to fulfil its duties to the utmost of my ability. Much has been done by those who have preceded me—much must remain to be done by those who will follow. I can only promise my best exertions—and if I could want an impetus, your kindness has supplied it to an extent beyond all that I could have anticipated or hoped. For such kindness I feel that any thanks that I can offer are, indeed, a poor acknowledgment; but, gentlemen, I am emboldened by what you have already done to hope that you will add one more claim upon my gratitude, by accepting them; that you will overlook the many, very many, imperfections of my offering, and recognize in it nothing but the heartfelt sincerity and overpowering feeling from which it flows.”

The “Navy” was next drunk, and the toast was acknowledged by Sir Thomas Troubridge. “Lord Hill and the Army” succeeded, and this was followed by “the Duke of Wellington.” The next toast was, “Lady Carnac and family,” introduced by the following speech from the chairman of the evening:

“The family of our friend accompanies him to India, and imperfect will be our wishes for his safety and happiness, if we do not equally express what we feel for those so dear to him. The wife and daughters of Sir James Carnac will be welcomed to the provinces under the government of Bombay by a sweeter note than any that authority or power can command. It will be the song, the prayer of woman—now the happy wife, the happy mother, but once herself the threatened victim of infanticide, whose murderous altar was destroyed by the school in which our friend was reared. In one of the last letters of Mr. Duncan,

the governor of Bombay, the first of our countrymen who exercised the power and influence of the British government for the suppression of this awful turpitude;—in this letter—written shortly before his death, addressed to a native chief, exhorting, imploring him to desist from this dreadful custom in his states—Mr. Duncan refers him to the further agency of the resident at Baroda, Captain Carnac. That Captain Carnac, on whom thus Elijah’s mantle fell, is the present Sir James Carnac, our honoured guest. Judge with what feelings his wife and daughters will be welcomed to India!”

Sir James Carnac again rose, and thus delivered himself:

“If I felt difficulty in meeting the call upon my gratitude when my own health was drunk, you will believe *that* difficulty to be greatly increased *now* that you have bestowed the same mark of kind feeling upon the dearest objects of my affections. Gentlemen, you have filled the cup of happiness to overflowing. The moment in which I shall communicate to Lady Carnac and my family the honour you have conferred upon them will be one of the proudest of my life. Of their grateful feelings I can confidently assure you. They already highly appreciate the value of your kindness to *me*, and, like me, I am sure they will be overwhelmed by learning that your kindness has extended to them also. On their behalf, and on my own, I entreat you to accept the warmest acknowledgments which the human heart can entertain or offer.”

In proposing “Sir John Hobhouse, and the India Board,” which was the succeeding toast, Sir Jeremiah Bryant said:

“We are honoured this evening with the presence of one of Her Majesty’s ministers, the President of the India Board, to whom, with the Directors of the East India Company, is assigned the general supervision of the British empire of India. On a recent occasion, similar to the present, allusion was made to the cordial, harmonious co-operation of these two authorities. Gentlemen, we have the pleasure to believe it, for a happier specimen of their co-operation cannot exist than in the selection and appointment of Sir James Carnac. The presence this evening of Sir John Hobhouse is a gratifying proof that, with his high official approbation of the Governor of Bombay, he joins in our expression of esteem for the private worth of our friend. All here are happy to offer their respect to Sir John Hobhouse; but after what has fallen from Sir James Carnac, the Indian service must turn to the right hon. baronet with strong and grateful expressions, for his just appreciation of their character and his support of their interests and honour.”

Sir John Hobhouse, in acknowledging the toast, said, "We have met, on this happy occasion, to evince unanimously our estimation of the public merit and private worth of our valued friend, Sir James Carnac, on his elevation to the responsible appointment of Governor of Bombay.

"For some time, I have followed with interest the steps of Sir James Carnac, both as a Director and as Chairman, for two successive years of the Hon. Court. In the discharge of his public duties, I have invariably found him well-judged, active, zealous. In the few little differences that must be supposed occasionally to arise between the Hon. Court and the Board of Control, I have ever met from him conduct alike open and manly. With reference to these occasions, I am enabled to bear especial testimony to his merits, while, as to his general character, I am at once proud and gratified to add my suffrage to his long-tried and arduous services, his able, upright and unblemished career.

"Holding the office I do in the ministry of the Sovereign I serve, it has afforded me most sincere pleasure to assist in inclining the source of patronage towards an individual for whom, I think, from what I have seen of the past, I may venture to augur, that source for the future will *never* be dry.

"Under the threatening aspect which the north-western frontier of Her Majesty's territory in India, at this moment, presents to our view, I may congratulate the country on the selection by the Hon. Court and Her Majesty's Government of one, whose firmness and foresight, conciliating manners, and sympathy with man in every clime and condition, will go far to induce the wavering Asiatic chiefs to rally, with renewed devotion, round the British power. That, in the difficult path before him, he may meet with the success which I confidently anticipate, I feel his numerous friends will cordially unite with me in earnestly wishing — and, I trust, coming events will prove, that much as we expect from him, those expectations will, ere long, be realized to their fullest hope. In short, if, in the administration of the government of which he has been nominated the head, Sir James Carnac is enabled to accomplish his own wishes, he will accomplish all that the country and those that direct Her Majesty's councils can expect or desire.

"We have with us this day an eminent person, who, in the same government which Sir James Carnac is about to undertake, has established a reputation which will remain as long as the British government in India is remembered. I feel assured that our friend is destined to achieve the like honour, and that the

names of Elphinstone and Carnac will descend to posterity together in connexion with the presidency of Bombay."

The "East India Company" was the next toast given by the chairman, who thus prefaced it:

"The East-India Company have great and peculiar claims on the respect of the large proportion of this meeting. In their service our friend has passed his life, and from them he has now received the appointment to govern a third division of the Indian empire. It would require the language of the East to advert to the character of the East India Company, whose history is more like a story from the Arabian Nights than the sober page of real life—who, without any sacrifice by, or demand on, the parent state—and what is a prouder, happier assertion, with less stain or reproach than ever attended conquest in any age or any clime—have added an empire to our country, and one hundred millions of subjects to the British crown. In 1817, the representative, the servant of the East India Company, hoisted the standard of Great Britain on the last remaining hostile fortress on the Continent of India, proclaiming Britain's universal empire from Cape Comorin to the Himalaya—from the Sutlege to the Indian Ocean—and commanding the continent of India, with its one hundred and twenty millions of souls, to repose in peace under the protection of the British flag. Peace! universal peace! an event unknown in the history of India for more than a thousand years! Such is the East India Company!"

Sir Robert Campbell then rose and said, that if the toast had been the Court of Directors, he should have left the task of acknowledging it in other hands; but as a proprietor of the East-India Company, he felt happy in responding to a compliment which embraced his brother proprietors. Under the existing charter, it was highly desirable that the best understanding should exist between the Court and the Board, and it was most gratifying to know that such now existed. The President of the Board was always open to suggestions from the members of the Court—always ready to receive them with urbanity, and to consider them with impartiality. This was a state of things which augured well for the good government of India, and he (Sir Robert Campbell) sincerely hoped and trusted that such harmony between the co-ordinate authorities might ever continue. Of Sir James Carnac he could say nothing that had not been already said. When all before him had agreed in adopting the language of eulogy, it was unnecessary for him to follow. This much, however, he might say, that none were better acquainted with the sterling worth of Sir

James Carnac—none had a higher regard for his talents and his virtues—than had his late colleagues in the direction of the East-India Company, and by consequence they felt a degree of regret at parting with him, which was alleviated only by the reflection that he was proceeding to a post worthy of his abilities, and where his means of promoting the welfare of India would bear some proportion to his wishes."

Sir James Carnac then proposed the health of the Chairman, Sir Jeremiah Bryant, in the following terms :

"I have already adverted to the merits of the Indian army—not, indeed, at the length which my own feelings would have dictated, but within the limits necessarily imposed by a festive meeting. Did time permit, I should rejoice in the opportunity of resuming a theme, which indeed affords matter almost inexhaustible. This, however, may not be; but one pleasure I may yet enjoy—one further proof of the interest I feel in the Indian army I may yet display—one further appeal to your sympathy with that army I may venture to claim, by proposing the health of one of its distinguished members, who presides over our meeting. On the personal merits of Sir Jeremiah Bryant I need not enlarge; he has gained those marks of service which are a soldier's brightest trophy—marks, which attest the ardour and devotion with which he has given himself to his country. The honour which he has conferred upon me by consenting to occupy the chair on this occasion, ought, indeed, to receive some special acknowledgment; but I feel myself unable to offer any which would be adequate to the subject. I must, therefore, simply propose the health of the chairman, Sir Jeremiah Bryant."

The Chairman replied as follows :

"Gentlemen, Sir James Carnac is about to leave us—he is consequently entitled to more than ordinary indulgence; but lest I should be guilty of that with which I reproach him—occupying your attention with a subject very unworthy of it—permit me in one word to thank you and him for the honour you have done me, and to recur to what will and ought to interest you."

In proposing Lord Auckland, and the several governments of India, the Chairman said :

"A statesman has observed, that it requires little wisdom to govern the world. It is an error. Incapacity in India betrays like treason. He came from the regions of the north, and little knew the opposing strange extremes that perplex the Indian statesman and philosopher—the Moslem's burning blood, the Hindoo's calm contempt of death. In his time the British empire of India was un-

born; the world had never produced so extraordinary, so anomalous a structure. It has been truly said that it is an empire of opinion. That opinion assigns to us two prominent commanding properties—good faith, and a sharp sword; and while we preserve this union, while we continue to impress on our native subjects that we are as anxious to preserve the one as we are to exhibit the other, we need not fear any external aggression, either from the banks of the Indus or the Irrawadee, or the mountains of Nepal. Dissolve this union, the enchantment ends, and

"Fancy's fairy frost-work melts away."

The "Civil Service" was next given by the Chairman, in the following terms :

"Among the mighty benefits which steam-navigation is conferring on the world, and especially on this country, is the approximation of the Indian empire to the shores of Britain; and as our countrymen shall have a clearer and more distinct view and examination of this fabric, of singular, and peculiar, and unparalleled construction, in broader relief will appear the character and labours of the civil servants of India; labours unequalled in the world for their magnitude and interest, and, we may justly add, for the high tone of rectitude and honour with which they are discharged. The British functionary in India is like the Mameluke of Egypt; he is considered by the natives as part of the government, and you cannot degrade him without shaking the pillars of the empire. Fatal will be the moment when the civil servant shall be divested of the high position, the moral power, which enables him to sit alone among hundreds of thousands of different colour, country, and religion, and inspiring those hundreds of thousands with respectful submission to his simple mandate. This is part of the Empire of Opinion, and it is the noble contribution of the honour and talent of the civil servants of India."

Mr. Warden returned thanks on the part of the civil service thus :

"Although I am not the senior civil servant present at this meeting, yet as my name has been associated with the toast which has just been proposed, the duty of responding to it devolves upon me. To whatever circumstance I am indebted for this honour, I am, I assure you, proud of the distinction of appearing before you on this particular occasion as the representative of so distinguished a body as the civil servants of India. It would, however, ill become me, as a member of that body, to enter into any elaborate eulogium on the character of the civil service of India. I will therefore content myself with observing that, during a long series of years, from the period of the display of the British flag in the first commercial establishment formed in the Mogul's

dominions, the civil servants, as chiefs and factors, laboured under many privations, were exposed to serious extortions, personal insults, indignities, and cruelties, in extending and maintaining those factories, in promoting the commercial interests of this country, and which have proved the basis on which the British empire in India was subsequently founded.

"From the date of the Company's acquiring territorial rights in India, the civil servants have cordially co-operated and zealously endeavoured to rival their fellow-servants in other branches of the administration, in upholding the national honour, and providing for the security and stability of that empire. Gentlemen, if you call upon me to adduce proofs in support of my assertions of this character of the civil service in former times, I must refer you to the records of history. It has been observed by high authority, that the magnitude of our Indian empire is the accumulated result of the activity and enterprize of former times. If I am called upon to adduce proofs in support of the character of the Civil Service of modern times, I have to request that you will look around you. I can confidently appeal to those humble individuals who have risen with me to manifest our sense of the value of the compliment which has been paid to us, and of the flattering manner in which it has been received. The majority of those individuals have recently returned to this country, after having been engaged in situations of the very highest responsibility, involving duties of the most anxious and delicate nature, and pregnant with momentous consequences to the security and stability of British India. On behalf of the civil servants present, I offer to my honourable friend, Sir J. Carnac, our congratulations on his nomination to the government of Bombay; and I hope that he will consider the number of civil servants who have attended this meeting as affording decisive evidence of the unmixed gratification which that nomination has afforded to the civil service. That nomination cannot fail of proving equally popular at the presidency over which he is destined to rule, not only with the European portion of the community, but more especially with the natives, towards whom the conduct and demeanour of my honourable friend have ever been marked with every degree of mildness, kindness, and consideration."

Mr. Newnham next proposed the health of Captain Carnac, which having been acknowledged by that gentleman, the "Indian Navy" was given from the chair. On the "Home Service" being proposed, Mr. Melvill, secretary to the East-India Company, acknowledged the compliment by saying,

"I am impressed with a deep sense of obligation for the distinguished honour which you and this company have been pleased to confer upon the Home Service of the East-India Company. That service, essentially subordinate in its constitution, has no other pretension to consideration than that, in the discharge of the important and laborious duties which are entrusted to it by the Home authorities, it is uniformly animated by a devoted zeal for the great interests of India, and for the honour and character of its government. Called upon to make this acknowledgement of your kindness, I should be doing violence to my own feelings, and injustice to the service to which I belong, if I did not express our heartfelt gratification upon the occasion of the present meeting. It is only lately that we have been called upon, in our official situations, to act under Sir James Carnac, as the Chairman of the Court of Directors; it has been our happiness to receive his instructions, and to obey his commands, and I am happy to add that we have enjoyed his entire confidence; and being thus qualified by experience, we congratulate the officers of the Bombay presidency that they are to render their service under a governor so enlightened, so discriminating, so confiding, so generous, as Sir James Carnac. Amidst those numerous classes who vie with each other in expressions of attachment to Sir James Carnac, and admiration of his character, there is none who entertain those sentiments more cordially than the Home Service. We say 'May God bless him!' may he enjoy uninterrupted health and happiness in the important charge which he is about to undertake; may his government be one of unbroken prosperity, and may he return with, if possible, increased claims upon the admiration and gratitude of his countrymen!"

"The Commercial Interests of India, and Mr. Crawford," followed from the Chairman, who said:

"It would be difficult for Indians to separate themselves from this toast, for we are the creation of the enterprize and success of commerce; and, when we trace the empire that commerce has given to our country in the east, and then turn to another empire, Australia, rising in the south, both sending tributary commercial wealth to their common parent, this little island in the west, well may we exult in our country's greatness; well may we boast that our merchants are princes, the honourable of the earth."

The last toast given from the chair was the "Indian Army," which was thus introduced by Sir Jeremiah Bryant:

"The Indian army has been already noticed. It is a branch of the army

which received the expression of your kind feelings in the early part of the evening. Its only distinction is, that it is younger in its birth. It is of the same parent, of the same flesh and blood, the same hand and heart. The British lion has not crouched under the direction of the Indian officer. One feature, therefore, alone entitles it to separate expression,—the native soldier that fights under him, The sepoy resembles the empire he guards; singular, peculiar, sensitive, utterly unsafe to touch but by a practised hand,—but, commanded by his own officer, familiar with his language, his passions and prejudices understood, his religion unviolated, and he is a noble picture of fidelity, courage, and devotion. He is not a soldier after the model of Europe, for the command of him has been obtained, not by reducing him to European discipline, but by reducing and adapting European discipline to fit the man. Runjeet Sing, the ruler of Lahore, the ablest native chief now in India, declared that the secret of our empire, the magic of our rule, is our care of the wounded and worn-out soldier. This is a main ingredient, but there is another; it is that the Indian officer has always the map open before him—not a map of the surface of the earth, but of the human heart, the Asiatic heart. It is this study that has enabled us to command the courage and devotion of the sepoy, and to bring into the field, led by British officers, 250,000 natives of India, firm and faithful supporters of the dominion of Britain. Here, again, is the empire of opinion. Do not by any rude shock—by an abrupt European innovation, destroy this noble rampart."

Sir James Carnac having given the health of the stewards, on whose behalf the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone returned thanks, the meeting separated, impressed with feelings of gratification, which will long be remembered by all present.

STEAM-COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

A public meeting was held on the 18th January, at the London Tavern, to receive the report of a committee appointed at a public meeting held at the Jerusalem Coffee-house, on the 12th of October last, to investigate the plan submitted by Capt. Barber, and any other suggestions submitted to them, for establishing a steam communication with India *via* the Red Sea, on a comprehensive plan. The chair was taken by the Right Hon. Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, Bart. About two hundred persons were present. The chairman read the report, in which the committee express an opinion that a monthly communication, combining regularity and de-

spatch, "may be effectually secured through the instrumentality of a private association, and that by such agency alone can it be accomplished." To establish and maintain this communication, seven vessels, *viz.* four for the Indian, and three for the European side, of not less than 2,000 tons each, and 500 horse-power, with the necessary accommodation boats on the Nile and Mahmoudoué Canal, will be required, and the annual expense is estimated at £250,000. In order, therefore, at once to place the undertaking in a position of undoubted efficacy to carry out the scheme with perfect success, the committee recommend that the capital of the proposed company should not be less than £600,000. To meet the annual disbursement, they consider that the projectors should look for returns from the passengers, periodicals, specie, and valuable light parcels, and an annual payment from her Majesty's Government and the East-India Company, for carrying the mails and despatches to and from the several presidencies of India and Ceylon, and for a monthly conveyance of the mails to and from Gibraltar, Malta, and Alexandria.

The report was agreed to, and sundry other resolutions were moved and adopted.

ASSAM TEA.

The first importation of tea from the British territories in Assam, consisting of eight chests, containing about 350lbs., was put up by the East-India Company to public sale, in the Commercial Sale-rooms, Mincing-lane, on the 10th January, and excited much curiosity. The lots were eight, three of Assam souchong, and five of Assam pekoe. On offering the first lot (souchong), Mr. Thompson, the sale-broker, announced that each lot would be sold, without the least reservation, to the highest bidder. The first bid was 5s. per lb., a second bid, was made of 10s. per lb. After much competition, it was knocked down for 21s. per lb., the purchaser being Capt. Pidding. The second lot of souchong was bought for the same person for 20s. per lb. The third and last lot of souchong sold for 16s. per lb., Capt. Pidding being the buyer. The first lot of Assam pekoe sold, after much competition, for 24s. per lb., every broker appearing to bid for it: it was bought for Capt. Pidding. The second, third, and fourth lots of Assam pekoe fetched the respective prices of 25s., 27s. 6d. and 28s. 6d. per lb., and were also purchased for Capt. Pidding. For the last lot (pekoe) a most exciting competition took place—there were nearly sixty different bids made for it. It was at last knocked down at the extraordinary price of 34s. per lb. Capt. Pidding was also the purchaser of this lot,

and has thereby become the sole proprietor of the first importation of Assam tea. This gentleman, we understand, has been induced to give this enormous price for an article that may be produced at 1s. per lb. by the public-spirited motive of securing a fair trial to this valuable product of British Assam.

RECEIPTS OF SOCIETIES.

The amount of the receipts of Missionary, Bible, Education, and Tract Societies, during the year 1837-38 is £846,315. The largest sums are the following:—British and Foreign Bible, £97,237; Wesleyan Missionary, £83,648; Church Missionary, £83,447; Christian Knowledge, £74,032; London Missionary, £70,255; Religious Tract, £60,246; these six societies have, therefore, the disbursement of nearly half a million sterling annually.

THE SERAMPORÉ MISSION.

By an arrangement concluded between the Baptist Missionary Society and the Serampore missionaries, the division, which commenced in March 1827, has been terminated, it being resolved that the junction of the two societies should take place on the 30th April last. By this arrangement an addition of thirteen stations and about thirty agents has been made to those employed by the society in India. To meet the expense thus incurred, more than £2,000 per annum will be necessary.

M. EUGENE JACQUET.

M. Eugene Jacquet, who died at Paris on the 7th July, at the age of 18, had made extraordinary advances in oriental learning. He had devoted himself specially to the study of Sanscrit and Chinese, and, young as he was, he could not only read the former with facility, but had followed it into the languages derived from it. He had undertaken to publish a collection of Indian inscriptions, and in his inquiries into this subject he had thoroughly investigated Sanscrit palæography, of which he was supposed to know more than any continental scholar. He pursued these studies with sagacity, ardour, and devotion to learning, notwithstanding the difficulties of his position. He died of a disorder in the chest, in the midst of the medals brought to France by M. Meifredy, from General Court, in the Punjab.

FUNDS REMITTED FROM INDIA.

The Court of Directors have given notice, in reference to their advertisement of the 10th April 1836, "that the demands upon the Indian Government for funds, to be remitted in the ensuing year, 1839-40, by all modes, including the re-

mittance through China, will be reduced to about £2,500,000."

HON. COMPANY'S SERVICE.

RECENT APPOINTMENTS.

Capt. Christopher Biden to be master attendant and marine storekeeper at Madras.

The Rev. John Henry Pratt, M.A., to be an assistant chaplain on the Bengal establishment.

The Rev. George Knox, M.A., to be an assistant chaplain on the Madras establishment.

The Rev. R. K. Hamilton to be a minister of the Church of Scotland on the Madras establishment.

RETIREMENTS, &c. IN ENGLAND.

Bengal Establishment.

Retired.—Lieut. Col. Hugh Caldwell, Infantry, from 9th Aug. 1836.—Maj. Thomas Reynolds, Invalid estab., from 10th Oct. 1836.—Capt. Windsor Parker, 10th L.C., from 10th July 1838.—Capt. Charles H. Whitfield, Infantry, from 1st Aug. 1839.—Brev. Capt. Henry Stone, 49th N.I., from 11th July 1837.—Capt. R. S. Phillips, Invalid estab., from 27th June 1838.—Lieut. D. K. P. Wiggins, 7th L.C., from 3d Sept. 1838.—Lieut. George Griffiths, 13th N.I., from 23d July 1838.—Lieut. George D. Dawes, 54th N.I., from 10th Sept. 1838.—Lieut. Edward Meades, 55th N.I., from 4th Aug. 1836.—Rev. T. N. Hamilton, A.M., chaplain, from 25th July 1838.

Resigned.—Capt. Mark Hulsh, 74th N.I., from 8th July 1837.—2d Lieut. Thomas Bacon, Artillery, from 8th Aug. 1838.

Retired.—Lieut. Markham Kittoe, 6th N.I., from 5th Sept. 1838.

Madras Establishment.

Retired.—Lieut. Col. H. W. Hodges, Infantry, from 25th July 1838.—Maj. George Stott, 11th N.I., from 28th June 1838.—Maj. Charles Maxtone, Invalids, from 17th Aug. 1838.—Brev. Maj. Wm. Stokoe, 10th N.I., from 26th May 1838.—Capt. Oliver St. John, 31st N.I., from 19th Dec. 1836.—Capt. Charles G. Chauvel, Infantry, from 20th May 1838.—Capt. John Aldritt, Artillery, from 12th April 1838.—Lieut. Arthur Worsley, 51st N.I., from 12th Jan. 1838.—The Rev. G. P. Laurie, chaplain, from 29th Aug. 1838.

Resigned.—Lieut. Charles T. Willis, 5th L.C., from 25th Oct. 1837.—Ens. H. W. Yates, 8th N.I., from 9th April 1838.

Struck off (having been absent five years).—Lieut. J. S. Mackenzie, 48th N.I., from 12th Aug. 1838.

Bombay Establishment.

Retired.—Maj. Henry C. Holland, 16th N.I., from 23d June 1838.—Capt. George Grant, Indian Navy, from 25th Aug. 1838.—Capt. Robert Cogan, Indian Navy, from 31st Aug. 1838.—Capt. William Rose, Indian Navy, from 7th Sept. 1838.—Commander John Houghton, Indian Navy, from 28th Aug. 1838.—Commander Charles Wells, Indian Navy, from 31st Oct. 1838.—Lieut. George Boscawen, Indian Navy, from 14th July 1838.—Lieut. J. R. Wellsted, Indian Navy, from 31st Aug. 1838.

Resigned.—Henry Young, Esq., civil service, from 5th Sept. 1838.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

3d L. Drags. (in Bengal). Brev. Maj. M. White, from 11th L. Drags., to be major, v. Andrews dec. (4 Jan. 39).

43th L. Drags. (at Madras). Lieut. W. Ready, from 11th L. Dr., to be lieutenant, v. Hussey who exch. (12 Jan.)

3d Foot (in Bengal). Ens. O. H. St. George Anson to be lieutenant by purch., v. White prom.; A. H. Robson to be ens. by purch., v. Anson (both 28th Dec. 38).—Lieut. P. Dore to be capt., v. Barron dec.; and Ens. O. H. St. George Anson to be lieutenant, v. Dore (both 21 Dec. 38); Ens. C. J. Foster to be lieutenant by purch., v. Anson, whose prom. by purch.

has not taken place; and Cadet C. A. Thompson to be ens., v. Foster prom. (both 4 Jan. 39).

6th Foot (at Bombay). Ens. R. S. Cole to be lieut. by purch., v. Barry who retires; J. R. Croker to be ens. by purch., v. Cole (both 25 Dec. 38).—Ens. C. N. North to be lieut., v. Stewart app. to 21st F.; and D. Ogilby to be ens., v. North (both 28 Dec.).

12th Foot (at Mauritius). Lieut. S. Reed, from 54th F., to be lieut., v. Win. Woods who retires upon h.p. of 54th F. (24 Dec. 38).

16th Foot (in Bengal). Capt. A. D. Colley, from 26th F., to be capt., v. Mylius who exch. (2 July 38).—Ens. 1. Hook to be lieut., v. Lomax dec. (4 Dec. 38); and Regimental Serj. Maj. T. Linsay, from 17th L. Drags., to be ens., v. Hook (4 Jan. 39).—Ens. G. Stoney, from 24th L. Regt., to be lieut. by purch., v. Crawford who retires (11 Jan.).

17th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. G. E. Darby, from 45th F., to be lieut., v. Stawell who exch. (26 Dec. 38).—Ens. H. W. P. Welman to be lieut., v. Bace app. to 21st F.; and T. P. G. Fitz-mayer to be ensign, v. Welman (both 28 Dec.).

21st Foot (ordered to Madras). Maj. G. Deare to be lieut. col.; Brev. Maj. R. Meade to be major, v. Deare; and Lieut. B. Byley to be capt., v. Meade (all 28 Dec. 38).—*To be Lieuts.*, Lieut. P. Crawford, from Royal Afr. Col. Corps; Lieut. W. A. Dely, from 54th F.; Lieut. A. D. A. Stewart, from 6th F.; Lieut. G. Hutchinson, from 55th F.; Lieut. W. F. Ring, from 2d W. L. Regt.; Lieut. T. Greene, from 97th F.; Lieut. W. Murray, from 7th F.; Lieut. S. B. Lamb, from 55th F.; and Lieut. H. W. Bace, from 17th F. (all 28 Dec. 38); 2d Lieut. B. C. Crook-shank (29 do.); 2d Lieut. A. L. Johnston (30 do.).—*To be 2d Lieuts.*, Ens. J. R. Carnae, from 56th F., v. Crookshank (29 Dec.); Serj. P. Stuart, from 42d F., v. Johnston (30 do.).

26th Foot (in Bengal). Capt. George Mylius, from 16th F., to be capt., v. Colley who exch. (28 Dec. 38).

35th Foot (at Mauritius). Lieut. J. Tedlie to be capt., v. DeThost dec.; and Ens. G. G. Baker to be lieut., v. Tedlie (both 23 July 38).—Ens. F. H. Henry to be lieut., v. Baker, whose previous prom. has not taken place (7 Aug.); Ens. J. T. Oswald, from 2d W. L. Regt., to be ens., v. Henry (14 Jan. 39); Staff Assist. Surg. H. Silvery, m.d., to be surgeon, v. Barclay prom. (4 Jan.).

38th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. M. G. Nixon to be capt. by purch., v. Spencer who retires; Ens. F. E. Cox to be lieut. by purch., v. Nixon; and R. H. Currie to be ens. by purch., v. Cox (all 28 Dec. 38).

49th Foot (in Bengal). J. T. Stanley to be ens. by purch., v. Cruise who retires (4 Jan. 39).

50th Foot (in N.S. Wales). Ens. Wm. Wakefield, from 98th F., to be ens., v. Rathborne who exch. (25 Dec. 38).

55th Foot (at Madras). Ens. M. Barbauld, from 54th F., to be lieut., v. Hutchinson app. to 21st F. (28 Dec.); Ens. W. H. Fairlough to be lieut., v. Lamb app. to 21st F.; J. Wilton to be ens., v. Fairlough (both 29 do.).—Ens. R. Hines, from h.p. Bourbon Regt., to be ens., v. Crowe app. to Royal Newf. Vet. Bat. (4 Jan. 39).

57th Foot (at Madras). D. E. Armstrong to be ens., v. Cardew prom. (25 Dec. 38).

58th Foot (in Ceylon). Serj. John McLerie, from Scots Fusilier Guards, to be adj., with rank of ensign, v. Grant who resigns the adjutancy only (28 Dec. 38).

61st Foot (in Ceylon). Capt. James Campbell, from 15th F., to be capt., v. Dalgety who exch. (28 Dec. 38).

72d Foot. Ens. W. W. T. Cole, 32d F., to be ens., v. Lamont who retires (11 Jan. 39).

75th Foot (at Cape of Good Hope). Wm. Harding to be ens., v. Guise who retires (28 Dec. 38).—Ens. A. T. Hotham to be lieut. by purch., v. Bingham who retires; T. B. Bicknell to be ens. by purch., v. Hotham (both 11 Jan. 39).

94th Foot (in Ceylon). Ens. W. H. Kirby to be lieut. by purch., v. Mills prom.; and S. Lyster to be ens. by purch., v. Kirby (both 28 Dec. 38).

95th Foot (in Ceylon). Lieut. James Campbell, from 46th F., to be capt. by purch., v. W. C. Fisher who retires (25 Dec. 38).—Capt. J. W. Dalgety, from 61st F., to be capt., v. Campbell who exchanges (28 Dec.).

Ceylon Rifle Regt. 2d-Lieut. B. B. Keane to be 1st-lieut. by purch., v. Fenwick whose prom. has

not taken place; and J. Bourne to be 2d-lieut., v. Keane (both 11 Jan. 39).

Hospital Staff. Staff Surg. C. St. John, m.d., to be assistant inspector of h. pitals, with local and temporary rank at Mauritius, v. G. Jones, who retires upon h.p. (4 Jan.); Surg. Geo. Barclay, m.d., from 35th F., to be a surgeon to the forces, v. St. John prom. (4 do.).

Unattached.—Lieut. Wm. Briggs, from 50th F., to be capt. without purch. (28 Dec. 38).

Brevet.—The undermentioned cadets, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to have temporary rank of ensign, during period of their being employed, under command of Col. Pasley, R. Engineers, at Chat-ham, for field instructions in art of sapping and mining, &c.:—Cadets Henry Yule and A. J. M. Boileau (25 Dec. 38).

Capt. David McLachlan, upon h.p. unattached, has been permitted to retire from the army, with the sale of his commission, he being about to settle in N.S. Wales.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Dec. 29. *Mary Somerville*, Roberts, from Bengal 23d Aug.; off Liverpool—31. *Ranger*, Brown, from Singapore 21st Aug.; in St. Katherine's Docks.—*Jane*, from the Mauritius; *Glendy*, Langley, from China 5th Aug.; and *Block*, Haddon, from China 6th April, and Cape 26th Oct.; all at Deal.—*Volunteer*, McMillan, from China 26th July; at Liverpool.—*Mary-of-Hastings*, Simpson, from Singapore 27th July; at Liverpool.—*Blondeau*, Bisset, from Batavia 21st Aug.; at Cowes.—JAN. 1. 1839. *Melton*, Pasley, from Manila 23d June; at Deal.—*Liverpool*, Row, from Bengal 17th Aug.; at Bristol.—2. *Thos-as-Bloch*, Rowe, from Mauritius 4th Oct., off Dover.—4. *Dreht*, Adair, from Cape 20th Oct.; at Liverpool.—7. *Narrisun*, Curry, from Moulmein 29th May, and Cape 24th Oct.; off Hartmouth.—*Sage*, Burnham, from Batavia; at Cowes (for Rotterdam).—9. *Symmetry*, Saville, from N.S. Wales 15th Aug.; at Deal.—10. *Mary Malabar*, Grey, from Mauritius 18th Oct.; and *Maria*, Bauntyne, from Sumbabaya 19th Sept.; both at Deal.—*Augustus*, Carr, from Mauritius 24th Oct.; off Portsmouth.—*Mary Ann Webb*, Lloyd, from China 30th Aug.; at Liverpool.—11. *Melchior*, Lyle, from Penang 27th Aug.; at Deal.—*Tekler*, Ellis, from China; off Dover.—*Janna*, Lustable, from Bengal 12th Sept.; at Liverpool.—*Alfred*, Austin, from Batavia 24th Sept.; off Dover (for Amsterdam).—12. *Princess Victoria*, Lee, from Bengal 17th July, and Mauritius 14th Oct.; off Margate.—*Isabella*, Nouns, from Bengal 18th Aug.; off Portland.—*Theodore Kuner*, Brin-german, from Batavia; off St. Albans Head.—14. *Rosamond*, Gordon, from Batavia 23d Sept.; and *Janet*, Chalmers, from Mauritius 15th Oct.; both off Margate.—*Amelaine*, Smith, from Bombay 22d Sept.; and *Jupiter*, Elder, from Bombay 12th Sept.; both at Liverpool.—15. *Elizabeth*, Saunders, from Mauritius 19th Sept.; off Hastings.—*Mary Sharp*, Gray, from Bengal 16th Aug., and Cape 11th Nov.; at Liverpool.—16. *Somersethshire*, Jackson, from Bombay 17th Sept.; at Deal.—*William Lee*, Shepherd, from Bengal 2d Sept.; off South Wm. (for Hull).—17. *Holm*, Wad-dell, from V.D. Land 26th Sept.; and *Chippewa*, Miller, from Singapore 14th Sept., and Cape 17th Nov.; both at Deal.—18. *Bella*, Freiden, Lupton, from Batavia; off Dover.—19. *Lynher*, Browne, from Mauritius 23d Oct., and Cape 14th Nov.; at Deal.—*Seymour*, Crouch, from Mauri-tius 20th Oct., and Cape in Nov.; at Liverpool.—21. *Hoodland*, Little, from Bengal 8th Aug.; and *Centurion*, Mauger, from Mauritius 20th Oct.; both at Liverpool.—22. *Sir William Heathcote*, Duthie, from Cape; at Deal.—23. *Clyde*, Kerr, from Bengal 17th Aug.; off Hastings.—24. *Cecilia* Walker, from N.S. Wales 9th Sept.; off Hastings.—25. *De Cork*, from Batavia; off the Wight.

Departures.

Dec. 7. *Montreal*, Stewart, for Swan River; from Deal.—21. *Roscoe*, Pollock, for Batavia; from Greenock.—31. *Triumph*, Green, for Cape and Bombay; from Plymouth.—JAN. 6. *Crusader*, Wickman, for Bombay; from Liverpool (since wrecked).—7. *Royal William*, Irwin, for Bengal; from Plymouth.—*Galatea*, Proudfoot, for Algora Bay; from Falmouth.—9. *Essex*, for Hobart

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Town; from Gravesend.—*Kyle*, Fletcher, for Bengal; from Deal.—*Albion*, Pryde, for Bombay; from Greenock.—15. *Equitable*, Howlett, for Mauritius; from Deal.—*Scotland*, Cunningham, for Bengal; from Greenock.—16. *Thomas Lowry*, Graham, for Bengal; *Agrippina*, Rodgers, for Ceylon; *Mary Catherine*, Galloway, for Hobart Town; and *New Thomas*, Sutherland, for Cape; all from Deal.—*Rosburgh Castle*, Cumberland, for Cape and N.S. Wales; from Portsmouth.—17. *John Romilly*, Kendall, for Cape; and *William Bryan*, Romau, for South Australia; both from Portsmouth.—*Lord Cockrane*, Smith, for Ascension; and *Alfred*, Jameson, for Cape; both from Deal.—*Barbara*, Davidson, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—18. *Thalia*, Graham, for Bengal; *Frankland*, Webb, for Bengal; *Formosa*, Adams, for N.S. Wales; and *Broad Oak*, Underwood, for Bombay; all from Liverpool.—21. *Earl Stanhope*, Tilly, for Launceston; from Deal.—*Marmion*, Jillard, for China; from Liverpool.—22. *Lady Paget*, Allen, for Batavia; and *Claudine*, Brewer, for Madras; both from Portsmouth.—*Speedy*, Young, for St. Helena; from Plymouth.—*Ann*, Griffith, for Bombay and China; and *Spartan*, Britchard, for N.S. Wales; both from Falmouth.—23. *Woodinasterne*, Hindwell, for Mauritius; from Falmouth.—*Ann*, Murray, for N.S. Wales; from Deal.—*Sir Charles Forbes*, Laing, for South Australia; from Liverpool.—24. *Indiana*, Gillett, for Bengal; from Deal.—25. *Abercrombie Robinson*, Scott, for Madras, Bengal, and China; and *Tropic*, King, for N.S. Wales; both from Deal.—*Thomas Blyth*, Cowley, for Mauritius; from Portsmouth.—26. *Melish*, Jones, for N.S. Wales; from Plymouth.—*Duan*, New, for Batavia and Manila; from Liverpool.—27. *Justina*, Bentley, for Bengal; from Deal.—*Manchester*, Wilson, for Bombay; from Liverpool.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per *H.C. steamer Berenice*, from Bombay 5th Dec, for Suez.—*Lady Grant* and four children; F. J. Morris, Esq., Bengal C.S.; H. W. Morris, Esq.; G. Malcolm, Esq.; B. Noton, Esq.; Thomas Williamson, Esq.; A. W. Ravenscroft, Esq., C.S.; Lieut. J. L. Paxton, 4th L. Drags.; Lieut. J. Walker, H.M. service; C. B. Skinner, Esq.; Maj. Bonamy, H.M. 8th F.; Mr. and Mrs. Rose; Lieut. E. R. Read; Mr. and Mrs. Gordon; B. P. Silva, Esq.; Dr. Wight; Lieut. Lumley; Lieut. Cotgrave, Madras Engineers; Lieut. H. Warry; Mr. H. P. Marshall; Dr. Young; Mr. A. Gabrielli.

Per *King William*, from Bombay: Mrs. Wilton; Mrs. Turner; Mrs. Thomas; Mrs. Evans; Mr. Wilton; Mr. Wellsted; eight children.

Per *Lord Saumarez*, from Algoa Bay: Mr. and Mrs. J. Standon; Mr. S. Lyon.

Per *Marquis of Hastings*, from Singapore: Mrs. Simpson. (Mr. Mackenzie died at sea.)

Per *Kinnear*, from N.S. Wales: Isaac Noot, Esq., surgeon R.N.; Mrs. Hepburn; Mr. and Mrs. Parker; Henry Bradley, Esq.; J. A. Carruthers, Esq.

Per *Esther*, from Bengal: Lieut. Hutchinson; H.M. 31st regiment.

Per *City of London*, from Cape of Good Hope: Capt. J. F. Whyte.

Per *Elizabeth*, from China: Mrs. Highat; Mr. Garnock.

Per *Mary Sharp*, from Bengal: Mrs. Grant and child; Mr. Chester; Mr. Grant.

Expected.

Per *Herefordshire*, from Bengal, for Cape and London: Mrs. James Prinsep; Mrs. Robinson; Mrs. Chapman; Mrs. Willis; Mrs. Kemp; Mrs. McClintock; Mrs. Harris; Mrs. Fulton; Mrs. Isaacson; Miss McClintock; James Prinsep, Esq.; Henry Chapman, Esq.; Major Cox; Lieuts. Wills, O'Grady, Baldwin, and Harris; Dr. Carruthers; Ems. Clarke.

Per *Agnes*, from Ceylon: Capt. Eld; Lieut. Lord Chichester.

Per *Isabella Cooper*, from Bengal: Mrs. Lefevre; Mr. and Mrs. Palmer and child.

Per *Princess Charlotte*, from Bombay: Mrs. Hughes and child; Mr. Wood; Mr. Thatcher.

Per *Linton*, from Bombay: Mrs. Shaw; Mrs. Graham; Capt. Messiter; Lieut. Dent; Miss Larkins.

Per *Mammon*, from Bombay: Mr. McKain.

Per *Abatrossa*, from V.D. Land: Mrs. Cookney; Mrs. Cory; Master Lawrence.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per *Justina*, for Bengal: Mrs. Leach and family; Dr. Melrae, Esq.; Dr. A. C. Macrae; Theodore Gordon, Esq.; Alexander Donaldson, Esq.; John Jackson, Esq.; Henry Kellner, Esq.; L. A. Cook, Esq.; S. C. A. Swinton, Esq.;—Aubert, Esq.

Per *William Harris*, for Bombay: Mr. Thompson; Mr. R. Phayre.

Per *Indiana*, for Bengal: Mr. Agnew.

Per *Claudine*, for Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Blenkin; Miss Moorhead; Messrs. Remington, Anderson, Wigham, Manwaring, Ashley, Gibbons, Groves, Dickson, Prndergast, Luard, and Fernandez; Assist. Surg. Moorhead; Assist. Surg. Evans; Mr. Grant and friend.

Per *Ann*, for Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson; Mr. and Mrs. Heteroph; Messrs. Magniac, Stewart, and Stanley; Miss Davis.

Per *Thomas Lowry*, for Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Irwin; Messrs. Taylor, Elliott, Slade, Andrews, Rooze, Wroughton, Baugh, Adlam, Shelton, and Harrison.

Per *Kamma*, for Madras: Mr. Henry Hadwin; two Mr. Harrisons; Mr. Sharp, cadet; Mr. Brown.—For the Cape: Mrs. Rose, son, and daughter; Mr. Pollett; Mr. Jackson; three missionaries; Mr. Sikes; Mr. Jones.

Per *Abercrombie Robinson*, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Smith and two daughters; Mrs. Chalmers; Miss Rose; Dr. and Mrs. Edling; Capt. and Mrs. Jarvis; V. Seth Sam, Esq.; Mr. Morrison; Mr. Brassey; Lieut. Bace, H. M. service; Assist. Surg. Bace, ditto; Mr. Hillier, ditto; Messrs. Mayne, Simpson, More, Isaacs, Smallpage, St. John, Hamilton, Haig, Ternan, Guise, Maciere, Jenkins, Ford, Hickley, Goldsmid, Ratcliffe, Pitt, Frollope, Elsgood, Kirkwood, Forbes, Chesney, Griffiths, Coleridge, Rolston, Yates, Sherwill, Anderson, Warden, Cooley, Jones, Kirby, and Phillips.

Per *London*, for V. D. Land: Messrs. Miller, Winter, Savage, Cook, Archdale, Bartlett, Boucher, Speid and friend, Blume and friend, Dixon, Buxton and family, and Atkinson; Misses Winter and Gregg; several steerage passengers.

Per *Ann and Mary*, for N.S. Wales: Messrs. S. Rowan, J. Cashe, and E. Cashe.

Per *Rhoda*, for Van Dieman's Land: Mrs. Harding; Capt. Webster.

Per *Achilles*, for N. S. Wales: Misses Lea, Parker, and Dunn; Mr. Hone.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Charmant*, Howes, from Bombay to China, with cotton and opium, foundered in a gale on the 24th Sept., in about lat. 20 N. and long. 114 E. The crew and passengers, fifty-three in number, were picked up by the *Bella Alliance*, and had arrived in China.

The *Protector*, Dixon, from London to Calcutta, has been totally lost at the Sand Heads, Bay of Bengal, and of all the people on board (178), only seven recruits and the cook of the vessel were saved. She anchored on the morning of the 18th Oct., before daylight, in 4 fathoms water, four miles N.W.W. of the floating-light vessel *Hope*, and struck in about an hour after during a violent gale.—The following is a list of the persons on board: Dr. and Mrs. Evans; Capt. Martin, 41st N.I., and Miss Martin; Mrs. Cooper and son; Mrs. Hobson; Capt. Monk, 39th N.I.; Mr. Smith, and a servant; Capt. J. Dixon, commander of the ship; Mr. Youngusband, chief officer; Mr. Blufft, 2d officer; and 36 of the crew. The Company's recruits on board were 116 men; and there were also 10 women and 7 children.

The *Jane*, Mills, of Leith, from Sydney to Java, went on shore upon a reef (the Four Brothers) in the Java sea, on the 7th Sept., and was totally lost; crew saved.

The Siamese ship *Conqueror*, belonging to the King of Siam, has been wrecked on the coast of Hainan; crew, consisting of 82 individuals, saved.

The American ship *Eclipse*, whilst lying at anchor on the coast of Sumatra, receiving pepper at night (the chief mate and four men on shore sending it off), was rose upon by twelve Malays, who brought off the pepper, murdered the captain (C. F. Wilkins) and one man, and wounded three others; they plundered the ship of every thing valuable, and took specie to the amount of 28 or 30,000 dollars.

The *Eliza Kincaid*, Brown, from Liverpool to Singapore, put into Lisbon 31st Dec. leaky, and with loss of boats, bulwarks, &c.

The *Warwick*, Jeffs, from Liverpool to Bombay, was spoken with off the Cape de Verdes on 11th Oct., with loss of foretop mast, and two of the crew washed overboard.

The *Crusader*, Wickman, from Liverpool to Bombay, is wrecked at Black Pool, near Preston, Lancashire; crew saved.

The *Brighton*, Sedman, from Bombay to Liverpool, is wrecked on West Hoyle.

The *Cordelia*, Creighton, from Liverpool to Canton, has put back with four feet water in the hold; cargo discharging.

The *Mary Sharp*, arrived at Liverpool, experienced a hurricane on the 6th Jan. about 500 miles W. of Cape Clear, during which she lost stern boat, jibboom, &c.

The *Elizabeth*, Tindall, of Hobart Town, from Port Adelaide to Portland Bay, went on shore about 70 miles to the Eastward of the Murray, South Australia.

The *Fanny*, Gill, from Hobart Town to Swan River, went on shore between Cape Jaffa and Cape Northward, and became a total wreck; crew and passengers saved.

No tidings have been obtained in China of the missing ship *Antonio Pereira*.

The wreck of the *Africa* was sold at Trincomalee, by public auction, for £300.

A very serious mutiny has occurred in China, on board the *John Bull*. Blood was shed on both sides, and Mr. Macdonald, second officer of the *Castle Huntly*, was severely, if not dangerously, wounded. Capt. Gillett, and other officers who had hastened to assist Capt. Ormond, were particularly active in quelling the mutiny.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 1. At Bath, the lady of Wm. Blunt, Esq., Hon. E. I. Company's civil service, of a son.

— At Kilkenny, the lady of Lieut. Col. Raper, of a daughter.

6. In Bryanstone Square, the lady of Capt. Probyn, of a son.

— At Camberwell, the lady of the Rev. Henry Melvill, B.A., of a daughter.

11. In Upper Stamford Street, Mrs. Thornton, of a daughter.

— At Clifton, the lady of Major General Whish of a daughter.

15. The lady of Wm. T. Hooper, Esq., of the College Dept. E. I. House, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 5. At Hatchednize, Adam Thompson, Esq., surgeon Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Susan, daughter of the late Mr. John Fulton, Hatchednize, Berwickshire.

9. At Madrid, T. Owens, Esq., to Dionisia, daughter of Maj. Gen. Sir Joseph O'Lawlor, &c., &c., formerly captain general of India.

13. Capt. G. Lawrenson, of the Bengal Horse Artillery, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Capt. H. Bowen, late of the 4th regt.

18. At Holbrooke Church, James Walker, Esq., W.S., 21, Queen Street, Edinburgh, to Anne Sophia, eldest daughter of John Read, Esq., of Holbrooke House, Suffolk, late of the Madras civil service.

— At Milford, Hants, the Rev. Wm. H. Gunner, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, eldest

son of Wm. Gunner, Esq., of Bishop's Waltham, to Harriet, eldest daughter of the late Capt. J. B. Ridge, of the 21st Regt. Bengal N.I., and niece of Col. Nicholl, same regiment.

— At St. Pancras New Church, London, William Holderness, Esq., of Camden Town, to Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Calvert, Esq., of Kentish Town.

Jan. 3. At St. Luke's, Middlesex, Samuel Wildbore, surgeon, to Manonnie Margaret Baillie, eldest daughter of Col. Baillie, Hon. E. I. Company's service.

— At Plymouth, Edward Edlin, Esq., M.D., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, Bengal, to Jane Anne, youngest daughter of the late Robert Holbourn, Esq., of Torr-house, Yealmpton, South Devon.

8. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Dr. George Hilary Barlow, to Lydia Martha, only daughter of the late Stephen Babington, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's civil service, Bombay.

10. At Chiswick, Lieut. C. H. Horsely, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, Madras, to Anne Isabel, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Jennings Smith, M.A., Tumliah Green.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, James Paterson, Esq., captain of the 26th Camerons, third son of Lieut. Gen. Sir Wm. Paterson, K.C.B., to Caroline Matilda, eldest daughter of the Chevalier Charles Tottlie, his Swedish and Norwegian Majesty's Consul General.

17. At St. Paul's, Hammersmith, R. B. Kinsey, Esq., Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Eliza, daughter of J. Bowling, Esq., of Hammersmith.

23. At Totteridge, George James Morris, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Richard Hall, Esq., of Portland-place, and Coppell-hall, Totteridge.

Intely. At St. James's, Westminster, Henry, second son of James Stanbrough, Esq., of Isleworth, to Manley Emily Isabella Mathilde, youngest daughter of Henry Frederika de Wolmar, Esq., of Bombay.

— At Glasgow, Wm. Tulloch Fraser, Esq., of Calcutta, to Christiana McDowall, second daughter of the late John Lumsden, Esq., of Glasgow.

— At Wadhurst, G. P. Kennett, Bombay artillery, to Ann, daughter of J. S. Cotlager.

DEATHS.

Dec. 4. At Bath, Mrs. Palmer, widow of the late John Palmer, Esq., of Calcutta.

5. At St. Andrew's, of hooping-cough, Ann Julia, only daughter of the late Capt. George Keir, of the 22d Dragoons, and commandant of his Highness the Nizam's Horse.

23. At Cairo, aged 20, Octavius, youngest son of William Young, Esq., of Highbury-grange.

24. In London, Sholto Douglas, Esq., late major H.M. 63d regt.

27. In Montagu-place, Mr. John Moncrief, aged 40, late commander of the *Royal Sovereign* East-India trader.

— At his residence, in Burton-crescent, Gen. Sir Samuel Hawker, Knt., G.C.H., colonel of the 3d Dragoon Guards.

28. At Kentish Town, at an advanced age, Sophia, wife of William Abington, Esq., late of the East-India House.

31. In Duke Street, St. James's, aged 11 years, Louisa Sarah, second daughter of R. B. Francis, Esq., of the Hon. E.I. Company's medical establishment, Bengal.

Jan. 1. At his residence, in Gloucester-place, after only four days' illness, Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Carnwath, in his 70th year.

3. At Castledykes, near Dumfries, John Alexander Pringle, Esq., late of the Bengal civil service.

5. At Goulbourn Lodge, near Abbeyfeale, county Limerick, William Harnett, Esq., medical student, and brother of P. Harnett, Esq., M.D., of Sydney, New South Wales.

14. In Harley-street, John Maclean, Esq., late of Calcutta, aged 42.

18. At 50, Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, in his 23d year, Hugh Gordon, youngest son of the late Robert Gordon, Esq., of Madras.

25. Sarah Susanna, wife of Mr. Wm. Heideman, of Loraine-place, Holloway, formerly of the Cape of Good Hope, aged 41.

27. At Bath, P. R. Cazalet, Esq., late of the Madras civil service, aged 57.

Lately. At St. Ann's, Barbadoes, of fever, Lieut. Gough, of the 52d L. Infantry, son of Major George Gough, of Woodstown, county Limerick, and nephew of Maj. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, on the Staff at Madras.

— Awfully sudden, at Liverpool, Lieut. M. Thackeray, R.p. 11. M. 4th Foot.

— At Hastings, Capt. Barron, H.M. 3d Foot.

— At sea, on board the *Wolfe*, on the passage from Ceylon, Capt. Wynn, H.M. 58th regt.

— At Malta, on his way from India, Capt. Cruickshanks, of the 17th regt. Bombay N.I.

— At Limerick, Mary, widow of Ralph Ouseley, Esq., and step-mother of Sir R. Gore and Sir Wm. Ouseley.

— At Mutley, the Rev. S. Payne, chaplain, Hon. E.L. Company's service, aged 54.

— At the Ursuline Convent, Black Rock, Cork, Christiana Fagan, eldest surviving sister of Maj. Gen. C. Fagan, C.B., and of Major James Fagan.

THE LONDON MARKETS, January 25

Sugar.—The British Plantation Market has again been in a very dull state. The grocers have purchased sparingly of Bengal, but no further reduction in prices has been submitted to. Manilla and Siam are held for late rates, but the purchases have been unimportant. In Mauritius there has again been only a limited demand from grocers as well as refiners, and previous rates have not been supported.

Coffee.—The demand for British Plantation continues very limited, and confined almost to the clean descriptions, but no further reduction in prices has been submitted to. In East-India descriptions the operations have again been only to a limited extent, but in prices no change has occurred. We have had no auctions of Moeha or Ceylon, and the transactions have been confined to small parcels at former rates.

Indigo.—For Bengal there has been a good demand at the quarterly sale this week, and the

advance previously established has been fully supported, but Oude and Manilla have sold without spirit, and prices are not so good as they were last week. The total quantity passed the sale is 8,985 chests, out of which 5,542 have been actually sold.

Tea.—The bidlings have been very animated at the public sales this week; large parcels have been bought on speculation from the trade; there has been a good demand for both black and green Tea, and the prices paid are on a par with those obtained in October. The sale will terminate on Tuesday; 173,000 pkgs. have passed the chair, 90,000 of which have been actually sold.

Spices.—Buyers have evinced less disposition to purchase Black Pepper, although importers have submitted to rather lower prices. The better descriptions of Cassia Lignea are in demand.

Rice.—The demand for East-India has been limited, but no further reduction in prices has been submitted to.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from December 26, 1838, to January 25, 1839.

Dec.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3 Pr. Ct.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Consols for acct.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	—	92½ 93	Shut	100½ 0	Shut	14½ 14½	Shut	91½ 94	62p	65 67p
27	—	93 93½	—	100½ 0	—	14½ 14½	—	91½ 94	—	65 70p
28	202½ 203	93 93½	—	100½ 0	—	14½ 14½	—	91½ 94	64p	64 66p
29	203½ 204	93½ 94	—	100½ 0	—	14½ 14½	—	91 94	62p	64 66p
31	202½ 203	93½ 94	—	100½ 0	—	14½ 14½	—	91 94	61p	64 66p
Jan.										
1	202½ 203	93½ 94	—	100½ 0	—	—	—	91 94	62 64p	64 66p
2	203 203½	93½ 94	—	100½ 0	—	14½ 14½	—	91 94	—	64 66p
3	202½ 203½	93½ 94	—	100½ 0	—	14½ 14½	—	91½ 94	—	64 66p
4	203 203½	93½ 94	—	100½ 0	—	—	—	91½ 94	64 65p	64 67p
5	203 203½	93½ 94	—	100½ 0	—	14½ 14½	—	91½ 94	63p	66 67p
7	203 203½	93½ 94	92½ 92½	100½ 0	100½ 0	14½ 14½	—	91½ 94	66 68p	66 68p
8	202½ 203	93½ 94	92½ 92½	100½ 0	100½ 0	14½ 14½	256½ 7	91½ 94	66 68p	66 68p
9	203 203½	93½ 94	92½ 92½	100½ 0	100½ 0	14½ 14½	—	91½ 94	—	66 68p
10	203 203½	93½ 94	92½ 92½	100½ 0	100½ 0	14½ 14½	—	91½ 94	64p	66 68p
11	202½ 203	93½ 94	92½ 92½	100½ 0	100½ 0	14½ 14½	—	91½ 94	63p	66 68p
12	203 203½	93½ 94	92½ 92½	100½ 0	100½ 0	14½ 14½	257	91½ 94	65p	66 68p
14	202½ 203	93½ 94	92½ 92½	100½ 0	100½ 0	14½ 14½	257	91½ 94	63p	66 68p
15	202½ 203	93½ 94	92½ 92½	100½ 0	100½ 0	—	256½ 7	91½ 94	63 65p	66 68p
16	202½ 203	93½ 94	92½ 92½	100½ 0	100½ 0	14½ 14½	257½	92½ 92½	—	67 69p
17	202½ 203	93½ 94	92½ 92½	100½ 0	100½ 0	14½ 14½	256½ 7	92½ 93	64p	67 69p
18	203 203½	93½ 94	92½ 92½	100½ 0	100½ 0	14½ 14½	257½	—	64p	68 70p
19	—	93½ 94	92½ 92½	100½ 0	100½ 0	14½ 14½	—	92½ 92½	64 66p	68 70p
21	203 203½	93½ 94	92½ 92½	100½ 0	99½ 0	—	256	92½ 92½	—	68 70p
22	202½ 203	93 93½	92½ 92½	100½ 0	99½ 100	15	—	92½ 92½	—	67 69p
23	203 203½	93½ 94	92½ 92½	100½ 0	99½ 99½	14½ 15	254½ 6	92½ 92½	63 64p	65 68p
24	—	93½ 94	92½ 92½	100½ 0	99½ 100	15	254½	92½ 92½	—	65 68p
25	202½ 203	93½ 94	92½ 92½	100½ 0	99½ 99½	14½ 15	254½	92½ 92½	—	65 67p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker,
7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote *prima cost*, or *manufacturers' prices*; A. *advances* (per cent.) on the same. D. *discount* (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The *bazar maund* is equal to 82 lb. 9 oz. 2 drs., and 100 *bazar maunds* equal to 110 *factory maunds*. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The *Madras Candy* is equal to 500 lb. The *Surat Candy* is equal to 746½ lb. The *Pecul* is equal to 133½ lb. The *Corge* is 20 *pieces*.

CALCUTTA, Novem^r 20, 1838.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors	Co.'s Rs. cwt.	18 0 @ 20 0	Iron, Swedish, sq. Co.'s Rs. F. mds.	5 8 @ 5 12	
Bottles	100	11 8	— flat	5 12	6 0
Coals	B. md.	0 14	— English, sq.	3 7	3 10
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 ..	F. md.	34 0	— flat	3 7	3 10
— Braziers'	do.	36 2	— Bolt	3 1	3 3
— Ingot	do.	30 14	— Sheet	5 6	5 14
— Old Gross	do.	31 8	— Nails	10 4	16 0
— Bolt	do.	none in market	— Hoops	F. md.	5 4
— Tile	do.	30 12	— Kettle	cwt.	0 15
— Nails, assort.	do.	31 0	— Lead, Pig	F. md.	8 12
— Peru Slab	Ct. Rs. do.	—	— unstamped	do.	8 12
— Russia	Sa. Rs. do.	—	Millinery	—	—
Copperas	do.	2 7	— Shot, patent	bag	—
Cottons, chintz	pce.	3 0	— Spelter	Ct. Rs. F. md.	6 0
— Muslins	do.	1 0	— Stationery	15 D.	30 D.
— Yarn 16 to 180	mos.	0 4	— Steel, English	Ct. Rs. F. md.	5 12
Cutlery	10 D.	35 D.	— Swedish	do.	8 0
Glass	25 D.	40 D.	— Tin Plates	Sa. Rs. boxes	—
Ironmongery	5 D. and P.C.	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd.	1 0
Hosiery, cotton	—	—	— coarse and middling ..	2 2	2 12
Ditto, silk	—	—	— Flannel fine	1 0	1 7

BOMBAY, December 1, 1838.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors	cwt.	15 @ 20	Iron, Swedish	St. candy	62 @ 41
Bottles, quart.	doz.	1 4	— English	do.	40
Coals	ton	— 12	— Hoops	cwt.	9
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 ..	cwt.	60 4	— Nails	do.	12
— Thick sheets or Brazers' ..	do.	60 4	— Sheet	do.	9
— Plate bottoms	do.	66	— Rod for bolts	St. candy	43
— Tile	do.	49	— do. for nails	do.	51
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c.	—	—	— Lead, Pig	cwt.	14
— Longcloths, 38 to 40 yds.	—	—	— Sheet	do.	11 8
— Muslins	—	—	Millinery	5 D.	—
— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60	lb.	0 8	— Shot, patent	cwt.	15
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100	—	16	— Spelter	do.	12
Cutlery, table	P. C.	—	— Stationery	40 D.	—
Earthenware	60 A.	—	— Steel, Swedish	tub	10
Glass Ware	40 D.	—	— Tin Plates	box	15
Hardware	P. C.	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd.	4
Hosiery, half hose	P. C.	—	— coarse	2	—
			— Flannel, fine	1 8	—

CANTON, August 21, 1838.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	piece	3 @ 6	Smalts	pecul	45 @ 55
— Longcloths	do.	4 @ 10	Steel, Swedish	tub	3 7
— Muslins, 20 yds.	do.	5	— Woollens, Broad cloth	yd.	1 10
— Cambrics, 48 yds.	do.	5	— do. ex super	yd.	2 5
— Handkerchiefs	do.	1 10	— Camlets, at Whampoa	pce.	20
— Yarn, Nos. 18 to 40	pecul	22	— Do. at Lintin	do.	26
Iron, Bar	do.	2½	— Long Ells	do.	9½
— Rod	do.	3½	— Tin, Straits	pecul	10½
Lead, Pig	do.	5½	— Tin Plates	box	8

SINGAPORE, September 20, 1838.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors	pecul	7½ @ 9	Cotton Hkfs. limit. Battick, dble.	corge	4 @ 5½
Bottles	100	3½	— do. do Pullicat	doz.	1½
Copper Nails and Sheathing	pecul	34	— Twist, grey mule, 30 to 50 ..	pecul	40
Cottons, Madapolams, 34 yd.	33-36 pce.	2	— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers ..	do.	52
— Ditto	40-44 do.	2½	— Ditto, Turkey red, No. 30 to 50 ..	do.	115
— Longcloths 38 to 40	35-36 do.	3½	— do. 40 per cent. disc.	do.	137
— do. do.	40-43 do.	4½	Iron, Swedish	pecul	4½
— do. do.	45-60 do.	5	— English	do.	4
— Grey Shirting do. do.	35-36 do.	3½	— Nail, rod	do.	4½
— Prints, 7-8 & 9-8, single colours ..	do.	2	— Lead, Pig	do.	6
— two colours	do.	2½	— Sheet	do.	7
— Turkey reds	do.	6	— Spelter	pecu	7
— fancies	do.	3	— Steel	tub	4½
— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 44 ..	pce.	1½	— Woollens, Long Ells	pce.	6
— Jaconet, 20	42-45 do.	1½	— Cambrics	do.	20
— Lappets, 10	40-42 do.	1½	— Bombazetts	do.	5

MARKETS IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta, Nov. 20, 1838.—Chintzes may at present be reported dull, consequent on some discouraging accounts from the interior; sales have consequently been checked, and prices somewhat given way. Gingham and Turkey Red Cloths are the only descriptions of Coloured Cottons that command sales at present, and maintain their previous prices. Sales of White Cottons continue limited, and confined to Shirtings, Long Cloths, Cambrics, and Jaconets, prices of which are mainly descriptions are dull of sale, and prices.—The large supplies of

Spelter and Tin Plates, no sales reported, and prices remain without alteration.

Madras, Oct. 17, 1838.—Piece Goods: no sales of consequence to report; prices, however, continue firm.—Cotton Twist: the market having received a large supply from Calcutta, prices have in consequence declined under former rates.—Metals: the only sales reported was of about 130 caudies of Spelter at Rs. 55½ per candy.—In most descriptions

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Nov. 23, 1838.

Government Securities.

	Buy.	Sell.
Stock Paper { Transfer Loan of } 1835-36 interest payable in England ..	prem. 15 0 14 0	per cent.
Second { From Nos. 1,151 } 5 p'ct. { a 15,200 according to Number }	to buy do. 0 0 4 0 to sell. par 3 0	
Third or Bombay, 5 per cent.	prem. 2 12 2 4	
4 per cent.	disc. Co's Rs. 6 0 7 0	

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000)	Prem. 3,150 a 3,000
Union Bank, Pm. (Co. Rs. 1,000)	Old 215 a 200 New 155 a 145

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills, 3 months	9 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills	4 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper	.... 5 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight—to buy, 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 2d.; to sell, 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3d. per Sa. Rupee.

Madras, Oct. 17, 1838.

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—2 to 5 prem.
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—5 prem.
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—1½ disc.
Ditto New four per cent.—1½ disc.
Tanjore Bonds—5 disc.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months—to buy, 2s. 1½d.; to sell, 1s. 11½d. per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, Dec. 1, 1838.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 100.12 to 101.4 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 99.4 to 99.12 Bombay Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23—Bombay Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Ditto of 1825-26, 107.4 to 111 per do.—in no demand.
Ditto of 1829-30, 110.12 to 111 per ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 102 to 102.8 do.
Ditto of 1835-36, (Company's Rs.) 96 to 96.8 do.
5 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 115 to 115.8 Bom. Rs.—nominal.

Singapore, Sept. 14, 1838.

Exchanges.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 10 to 30 days' sight, 4s. 4d. per Sp. Dol.; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 6d. per do.; Ditto, with ditto, 3 mo. sight, 4s. 4d. per do.

Canton, Oct. 2, 1838.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 7d. per Sp. Dol.
On Bengal.—Company's Bills, 30 days, 210 Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sp. Dols. — Private Bills, 30 days. — Co.'s Rs. per ditto, none.
On Bombay, Private Bills, 30 days, 213 to 214 Co.'s Rs. per ditto—no transactions.
Sycee Silver at Lintin, 6½ to 7 per cent. prem.

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL.

<i>Tamerlane</i>	427 tons.	Mackenzie	Feb. 1.
<i>Courier</i>	320	Smith	Feb. 20.

FOR CAPE AND BENGAL.

<i>Chieftain</i>	330	Heaton	Feb. 5.
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FOR ST. HELENA AND BENGAL.

<i>Royal Sovereign</i>	336	Hopton	Feb. 5.
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FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.

<i>Abberton</i> *	500	Shuttleworth ...	Feb. 20.
<i>Larkins</i>	700	Walton	Feb. 26.
<i>Owen Glendower</i>	1000	Martin	May 15.

FOR MADRAS, BENGAL, AND CHINA.

<i>Marquis Camden</i>	1400	Reude	Feb. 15.
<i>Thames</i>	1424	Marquis	Feb. 25.

FOR MADRAS, STRAITS, AND CHINA.

<i>General Kyd</i>	1400	Jones	March 1.
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FOR MADRAS.

<i>Strath Eden</i>	600	Cheape.....	March 1.
<i>John Line</i>	500	Gear.....	April 3.

FOR MADRAS AND CHINA.

<i>Essex</i>	800	Foord	March 31.
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FOR BOMBAY.

<i>Ida</i> (troops).....	470	Passmore	Feb. 1.
<i>Thetis</i> (troops)	460	Ferrier.....	Feb. 7.
<i>Glenelg</i>	870	Langley	Feb. 25.

FOR BOMBAY AND CHINA.

<i>Thomas Coutts</i>	1365	Warner	Feb. 1.
<i>Earl Balcarross</i>	1500	Vaux	Feb. 15.
<i>Duke of Sussex</i>	1400	—	March 20.

FOR CAPE AND BOMBAY.

<i>Isabella</i>	580	Munro	Feb. 16.
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FOR CHINA.

<i>Pekoe</i>	389	Gillies	Feb. 6.
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FOR CEYLON.

<i>Tigris</i> * (Government stores)	550	Symons	Feb. 7.
<i>King William</i>	380	Thomas	Feb. 10.
<i>Achilles</i>	350	Duncan	March 1.

FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

<i>Tory</i> *	381	—	Feb. 10.
<i>Red Rover</i>	372	Smith	Feb. 15.
<i>Renown</i>	350	Gordon.....	Feb. 20.
<i>Calcutta</i> †	440	Bransfield.....	Feb. 25.
<i>Fergusson</i>	555	Robertson	Feb. 25.
<i>Sesostris</i>	488	Row	March 1.

* Touching at the Cape.

† Also to Van Diemen's Land.

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA.

The next Mails for Egypt and India, *vid* Falmouth, will be despatched from the General-Post-Office on Saturday, the 16th of February.

The French packets leave Marseilles on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month, and Letters intended to be forwarded by them should be posted in London six days previously to these respective dates; but parties must take care that such day of so posting them does not exceed seven days beyond that on which the Mail *vid* Falmouth is despatched, otherwise they may not overtake it at Alexandria on its way to India.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, January 25, 1839.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.	@	£. s. d.
Coffee, Batavia .....cwt.	3 2 0	—	3 5 0
— Samaraung	3 2 0	—	3 5 0
— Cheribon	3 3 0	—	3 10 0
— Sumatra	2 4 0	—	3 0 0
— Ceylon	3 3 0	—	3 10 0
— Mocha	4 0 0	—	5 15 0
Cotton, Surat.....lb	0 0 5	—	0 6 3
— Madras	0 0 5	—	0 0 6
— Bengal	0 0 5	—	0 0 5 1
— Bourbon	0 0 5	—	0 0 5 1
Drugs & for Dyeing.			
— Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	4 10 0	—	14 0 0
— Anniseeds, Star	3 0 0	—	3 15 0
— Borax, Refined.....	2 15 0	—	3 0 0
— Unrefined	2 15 0	—	3 10 0
— Camphire, in chests	10 10 0	—	11 0 0
— Cardamoms, Malabar.....lb	0 2 4	—	0 3 0
— Ceylon	0 10 0	—	0 1 3
— Cassia Buda	3 10 0	—	5 0 0
— Lignea	2 16 0	—	3 6 0
— Castor Oil	0 0 5	—	0 0 11
— China Root.....cwt.	18 6 0	—	23 0 0
— Cubebs	3 15 0	—	—
— Dragon's Blood.....	2 0 0	—	17 0 0
— Gum Ammoniac, drop.....	9 10 0	—	12 0 0
— Arabic	1 10 0	—	3 0 0
— Asafetida	2 0 0	—	8 0 0
— Benjamin, 3d Sort.....	4 0 0	—	11 10 0
— Anini	2 5 0	—	7 15 0
— Gambogium.....	5 10 0	—	17 0 0
— Myrrh	4 0 0	—	14 0 0
— Olibanum	1 0 0	—	2 16 0
— Kino	6 10 0	—	11 10 0
— Lac Lake.....lb	0 1 0	—	0 7 0
— Dye	0 3 3	—	—
— Shell	3 5 0	—	6 10 0
— Stick	1 0 0	—	2 15 0
— Musk, China	0 17 0	—	1 17 0
— Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0 7 0	—	0 8 0
— Oil, Cassia	0 7 0	—	0 6 6
— Cinnamon.....oz.	0 4 6	—	0 8 6
— Cocoa-nut.....cwt.	2 12 0	—	2 13 0
— Cajaputa.....oz.	0 0 4	—	0 0 5 1
— Mace	0 0 3	—	0 0 4
— Nutmegs	0 1 1	—	0 1 5
— Opium	none	—	—
— Rhubarb.....	0 2 6	—	0 5 0
— Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	2 5 0	—	2 10 0
— Senna	0 0 3	—	0 2 0
— Turmeric, Java.....cwt.	1 0 0	—	1 5 0
— Bengal	0 18 0	—	1 1 0
— China	1 5 0	—	1 10 0
Galls, in Sorts			
— Blue	0 0 4	—	0 0 4 1
Hides, Buffalo.....lb	0 0 5	—	0 0 8
— Ox and Cow.....	0 0 5	—	0 0 8
Indigo, Fine Blue.....	0 7 6	—	0 8 0
— Fine Purple.....	0 7 3	—	0 7 6
— Fine Red Violet.....	0 7 0	—	0 7 3
— Fine Violet.....	0 7 0	—	0 7 3
— Mid. to good Violet.....	0 6 8	—	0 7 0
— Good Red Violet.....	0 6 9	—	0 7 0
— Good Violet and Copper.....	0 6 0	—	0 6 3
— Mid. and ord. do.....	0 5 3	—	0 6 0
— Low consuming do.....	0 4 9	—	0 5 3
— Trash and low ord.....	0 2 0	—	0 4 6
— Madras	0 3 0	—	0 5 1
— Oude	0 3 6	—	0 5 0

	£. s. d.	@	£. s. d.
Mother-o'-Pearl	3 0 0	—	4 0 0
Shells, China.....cwt.	0 2 0	—	0 5 4
Nankeens.....place	0 2 6	—	0 4 6
Rattans.....100	0 19 0	—	1 0 6
Rice, Bengal White.....cwt.	1 1 0	—	1 5 0
— Patna	0 15 0	—	1 3 0
— Java	1 15 0	—	8 10 0
Safflower.....	20 0 0	—	22 0 0
Sago	23 0 0	—	29 0 0
— Pearl	28 0 0	—	29 6 0
Saltpetre	0 14 0	—	1 3 0
Silk, Bengal Novi.....lb	1 0 6	—	1 6 6
— Orgazine	0 19 0	—	1 1 6
— China Tsatie	0 4 4	—	0 8 6
— Bengal Privilege.....	0 1 0	—	0 2 0
— Taysam	0 2 6	—	0 7 0
Spices, Cinnamon.....	0 3 0	—	0 4 10
— Cloves	17 0 0	—	22 6 0
— Mace	0 0 4 1	—	0 0 8 3
— Nutmegs	0 1 0	—	0 1 10
— Ginger	3 3 0	—	3 10 0
— Pepper, Black.....lb	1 2 0	—	1 11 0
— White	2 7 0	—	3 6 0
Sugar, Bengal.....cwt.	0 19 0	—	1 13 0
— Siam and China.....	0 1 3	—	0 1 8
— Mauritius	0 1 1	—	0 2 4
— Manilla and Java.....	0 1 0 1	—	0 3 9
Tea, Bohea	0 1 1	—	0 3 0
— Congou	0 1 0 1	—	0 3 1 9
— Souehong	0 1 1	—	0 3 0
— Caper	0 1 4	—	0 2 0 1
— Campoi	0 2 2	—	0 5 3
— Twankay	0 1 2	—	0 2 1
— Pekoe	0 1 7	—	0 6 6
— Hyson Skin	0 1 6	—	0 2 8
— Hyson	0 3 0	—	0 5 0
— Young Hyson	4 0 0	—	4 0 0
— Gunpowder	0 16 0	—	1 7 0
— Tin, Banca.....cwt.	0 4 6	—	0 5 0
— Tortoiseshell.....lb	7 0 0	—	8 0 0
— Vermilion.....lb	7 0 0	—	8 10 0
— Wax	5 0 0	—	12 0 0
— Wood, Saunders Red.....ton			
— Ebony			
— Sapan			

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

Cedar Wood.....foot	0 0 4 1	—	0 0 6
Oil, Fish.....ton	26 0 0	—	20 0 0
Whalebone.....ton	125 0 0	—	130 0 0
Wool, N. S. Wales, viz.			
— Combing	0 1 5	—	0 2 10
— Clothing	0 1 3	—	0 2 9
— V. D. Land, viz.			
— Combing	0 1 5	—	0 2 10
— Clothing	0 1 3	—	0 2 9

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

Aloes.....cwt.	2 0 0	—	2 10 0
Ostrich Feathers, und.....lb	1 5 0	—	2 0 0
Gum Arabic.....cwt.	0 0 3 1	—	0 0 6
Hides, Dry	0 0 4	—	0 0 6
— Salted	2 5 0	—	2 5 6
Oil, Palm	7 9 0	—	10 0 0
Raisins	14 0 0	—	16 0 0
Wax	12 0 0	—	14 0 0
Wine, Cape, Mad., best.....pipe	9 5 0	—	10 10 0
— Do. 2d & 3d quality	0 0 6	—	0 2 2
Wood, Teak.....load			
Wool.....lb.			

PRICES OF SHARES, January 28, 1839.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East and West-India.....(Stock)....	112 1/2		2,045,667			
London	67	2 1/2 p. cent.	3,238,000			June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	110 1/2	5 p. cent.	1,352,752	100		Jan. July
Ditto Debenitures	102	4 1/2 p. cent.				5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	101	4 p. cent.				5 April. 5 Oct.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian(Agricultural).....	45		10,000	100	27 1/2	
Bank (Australasian).....	70	8 p. cent.	5,000	40	40	
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	11 1/2	6s.	10,000	100	17	

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. XV.

UP to the very close of the present month, our intelligence respecting the state of affairs in Afghanistan, and the operations of the allied armies in that quarter, adds little or nothing to the information we possessed last month; except that we have now official intelligence that the raising of the siege of Herat, and the retreat of the Shah of Persia, are circumstances which have induced the Government of British India to consider that it is not requisite to send forward the whole force, a part only being deemed "equal to effecting the future objects in view." The army of the Indus has, consequently, been reduced to what is termed a *corps d'armée*, to be commanded not by Sir Henry Fane (who returns to England, as he intended previous to the contemplation of hostilities against Cabool), but by Sir John Keane, the commander-in-chief at Bombay. This arrangement lends some countenance to the confident statements (p. 196) that Dost Mahomed Khan had made a proposal to descend from his uneasy throne, on condition of receiving a jaghire, or territory; though later accounts represent him as preparing for the worst. The sketch given, in p. 187, of the court of this chief, and of the manner in which he is treated by his subjects, will moderate our surprise at finding that, like the mouse in Horace's tale, he should wish to retreat from "such a life."

*Me silva cavusque
Tutus ab insidiis tenui solabitur erro.*

The allied troops have commenced their march to the Indus, and the next overland despatch will afford the means of forming some judgment of the probable issue of the expedition. The dissatisfaction and hostile demonstrations of the Scindians and Beloochees will throw no material impediment in the way of the advancing force, a division of which is now in their territory; on the contrary, it will justify a departure from that delicacy or forbearance, which would be due to a friendly power.

Meanwhile, the two real allies, the Governor General of British India and the Maharajah of the Punjab, have had their meditated interview, surrounded with their respective retinues and armies; the drama of Roopur has been re-enacted; the glories of the "Field of the Cloth of Gold" must have been conjured up in the imaginations of the European spectators, and native eyes were once more gratified with one of those gorgeous spectacles of Oriental magnificence, once habitual to them, but which are now, like their temples and tombs, fading into "dreams of the past," under the potent wand of European retrenchment. The lively chronicler of the brilliant scene gives but a sorry portrait of the Eastern potentate, the "Lion of the Punjab," whom he describes as "a sovereign of a mean and almost revolting aspect." The grossly sensual habits of the Sikh chief, which are, written in characters sufficiently legible on his countenance, are, indeed, enough to inspire disgust.

As a preparatory measure, connected with our expected temporary occupation of Cabool, it appears to be intended to establish a line of posts along the Indus, so as to connect the Bengal provinces with Bombay. It also, no doubt, embraces a covert design of being prepared for the consequences attending a change of rulers in the Punjab.

The intelligence from Burmah throws no further light upon the designs of the Burmese Court; but there is every reason to believe that a war is in prospect.

From Persia, we have no addition to our last month's intelligence, except the fact that our Ambassador and his suite have left the country. The Shah of Herat is represented as most favourably disposed towards British interests.

Of the affairs of the other foreign states in the East a cursory notice will suffice. The Dutch are again involved in hostilities with the Bugis, and upon this slender ground, a complaint is made in the Straits paper (p. 205) of "the progress of Dutch ambition in the Archipelago," which is rather a ludicrous charge, considering that we are at the moment carrying our arms from the Indus to the frontiers of Persia. It somehow happens, in all cases, that whenever any European power is compelled to commence hostilities with its neighbours in the East, it is loudly taxed with ambition and enmity to England; whereas our enterprizes, be they ever so vast, are gently characterized as "measures to extend the just influence of England." The King of Siam (p. 204) is intent upon recovering Quedah, a Malay state, towards which, according to the Penang paper (p. 903), our conduct has not been regulated by those rules of equity, upon the observance of which we pique ourselves. The local authorities at Canton appear to be carrying on a vain conflict with the subjects of China (as well as with the European traders), in order to extinguish the opium traffic.

The domestic intelligence from British India is not without interest. The proceedings which have taken place with respect to the measures for the resumption of rent-free lands are characterized by unusual violence. Mr. Dickens, as usual, has indulged his habitual energy of language, which had such effect upon the natives present, in number about four or five thousand, that, it is said, "some of the Brahmins held up their sacerdotal thread, and called down maledictions on the public authorities, and others recited *muntras*, or holy texts, for the same object." Yet nothing can be clearer than the right of the government to claim what has been wrested from it by fraud and forgery. "The land must be considered in India," says the *Friend of India*, whose intelligent editor warmly advocates the government measure, "as the grand staple revenue; supplementary means of taxation have been tried and have failed." How unjust, then, to attempt to bar the state, which has no other resource, from its due, merely because it has acquiesced in wrong for a certain number of years! The policy, however, of enforcing this claim, just though it be, is another question.

In connection with this subject, we may notice the systematic agitation which appears to be commencing in this country in behalf of the "impo-

verished, degraded, and *oppressed* people of India." We sincerely hope that the well-meaning persons, who are labouring to produce an excitement in the public mind on this subject, will recollect that they are not dealing with a few thousand negroes in our West-India colonies, but with a hundred millions of susceptible people, amongst whom their over-wrought descriptions will be diffused by the native press, which is beginning to show a decided tendency to incendiarism. One of these papers, the *Jami Jehan Nama*, conducted by a Mohamedan, and published in the Persian language, "has of late indulged in such virulent abuse of the English Government," says the *Friend of India*, "that one might almost be led to suppose that it had sold itself to the interests of our political opponents across the Indus. It predicts our speedy downfall by the advance of the Persians; and many of the sentiments which it disseminates are of such a character, that it would require no small stretch of charity to distinguish them from treason." The sentiments uttered at some of our public meetings at home, respecting the treatment of the people of India, would be dangerous food for such a paper, which, we understand, is circulated widely in the Mofussil, and is read by most of the independent chiefs of India.

The prospects of Assam are the subject of a very encouraging letter in p. 185. The quantity of tea manufactured during the past season is treble that of the preceding. Labourers are now wanted, and this is a want which the famishing population of India proper can easily supply. Several hundred families of Dhangars are to be sent by government (not by individuals) into Upper Assam: a measure which is liable to none of the objections which apply to their trans-shipment for ultra-marine colonies.

The article headed "Native Education," p. 183, shows the ill-effects of the starving system, which the economical maxims of the local government compel it to pursue with respect to schools in the interior. Native parents cannot, or will not—which are much the same as respects the object in view—defray the paltry cost of their children's education. If we desire to see a real advance in the moral improvement of the people of India, that can only be effected by giving the rising generation a sound and rational education; this boon native parents are willing to accept, but not to purchase. Why should we scruple to divert a few thousand pounds even from some object of immediate advantage for the sake of securing so great a future good?

Another meeting has been held (p. 192) on the subject of the so-called "Black Act." After what has passed in Parliament on this matter, and the exposure which the arguments and the motives of the agitators met with there, it has lost all its interest at home.

The latest accounts from the two subordinate presidencies of Madras and Bombay, represent the natives as still suffering under the effects of scarcity. The picture drawn of the sufferings in Kattywar and Cutch, the natives of which are flocking by thousands into Bombay in a starving condition, is scarcely less distressing than that which, some months ago, we exhibited of the unfortunate people of the Upper Provinces. "Several instances have

occurred under my own knowledge," says a person resident in Kattywar (p. 201), "of mothers offering their children for sale from sheer want." It appears that, during this season, there was an universal failure of the monsoon crops, and that, in some parts of that peninsula, there had been a like failure the year before.

Under Bombay (p. 201), will be found an account of the working of that once much-lauded, but ill-understood, institution, the Punchayet.

The occupation of Aden seems to be a more troublesome affair than was anticipated; although the Sultan had ceded the place, a large force has been sent to reduce the Arab residents.

From the South Australian paper we have copied (p. 207) an interesting report of the journey of Captain Sturt overland from Sydney to that province. The description he gives of the country near the gulf holds out great encouragement to the South Australians.

The government of the Cape of Good Hope, under orders from home, has taken temporary possession of Port Natal, and thus put an end to the lawless proceedings which have been for some time going on in that quarter between the emigrant farmers and the natives. A great outcry is raised against this measure by the malcontent party; the government however, had no alternative, but was bound to interfere, in some way or other, to prevent "the whole of that part of Southern Africa speedily becoming the scene of the most sanguinary wars of extermination."

It is satisfactory to find that in this Slave Colony the cessation of the apprenticeship system, which took place on the 1st of December, has been attended with no ill effects. Some families were on that day left without servants, and large wages are demanded; but these trifling inconveniences will soon correct themselves.

Since the foregoing Review was written, we have received an additional supply of papers of a few days' later date; but their contents refer principally to the movements of the different corps upon the Indus, which are recorded in the Supplement. There is nothing of political moment which demands notice here.

We recommend the perusal of the letters of our Correspondents, who are shrewd and impartial observers. We make no reference to their contents in our Review, because we do not always adopt the views of the writers, who are entirely unfettered.

TALE FROM THE BŌSTĀN.*

Let's talk of graves, of epitaphs, and worms /
Shaksp.

حکایت عداوت در میان دو شخص

میانِ دو تن دشمنی بود و جنگ	سر از کبر بر یکدگر چون پلنگ
زدیدار هم تا بحدی رمان	که بر هر دو تنگ آمدی آسمان
یکی را اجل بر سر آورد جیش	سر آمد برو روزگارانِ عیش
بداندیشی وی را درون شاد گشت	بگورش پس از مدتی برگذشت
شبهستانِ گورش در اندوده دید	که وقتی سرایش زر اندوده دید
خرامان ببالینش آمد فراز	همی گفت با خود لب از خنده باز
خوشا وقتِ مجموع آنکس که اوست	پس از مرگِ دشمن در آغوشِ دوست
پس از مرگِ آنکس بیاید گریست	که روزی پس از مرگِ دشمن فزیرست
ز رویِ عداوتِ بازوی زور	یکی تخته بر کندش از رویِ گور
سر تاجور دیدش اندر مغاک	دو چشم جهان بینش آکنده خاک
وجودش گرفتارِ زندانِ گور	تنش طعمه کرم و تاراجِ مور
چنان تنگش آکنده خاک استخوان	که از عاج بر توتیا سُرودان
ز دورِ فلکِ بدرِ رویش هلال	ز جورِ زمانِ سُرودش خلال
کفِ دست و سر پنجه زورمند	جدا کرده ایام بندش ز بند
چنانش برو رحمت آمد زدل	که بر سرشت بر خاکش از گریه گل
پشیمان شد از کرده و خوی زشت	بفرمود بر سنگِ گورش نیست
مکن شادمانی بمرگِ کسی	که دهرت + نماند پس از وی بسی
شنید این سخن عارفی هوشیار	بنالید کایِ قادرِ کردگار
عجب گر تو رحمت نیاری برو	که بگریست دشمن بزاری برو
تنِ ما شود نیز روزی چنان	که بر رویِ بسوزد دلِ دشمنان
مگر در دلِ دوست رحم آیدم	چو بیند که دشمن به بخشایدم
بجائی رسد کارِ سر دیرزود	که گوئی درو دیده هرگز نبود
زدم تیشه یک روز بر تلِ خاک	بگوش آمدم ناله دردناک
که زنه‌ار اگر مردی آهسته‌تر	که چشم و بناگوش و رویست و سر

* The name of this work is familiar to English readers, but, notwithstanding its popularity in the East, a very small part of it has yet been translated, probably on account of the difficulties it presents. Its translation has been undertaken and abandoned by more than one orientalist.—Ed.

AN enmity and feud existed between two persons: their mutual hostility was that of tigers.

With such abhorrence did they flee each other's presence, that heaven itself would have been too narrow for them both.

Against one of them Fate led on his forces; and the period of his life reached its close.

His adversary inwardly rejoiced: after a lapse of time he was passing by the place of his interment.

He saw the gloomy dormitory of the grave closed for ever upon him, whose palace he had once beheld encrusted with gold.

With exulting step he drew near the head of the tomb, and said to himself, while his lips were parted with a smile:

"Oh what transport is *this*, who, after the death of an *enemy*, enjoys the embraces of a *friend*!

"Justly may we lament the fate of the man, who has not outlived his rival for a day!"

Impelled by enmity, with the arm of violence, he tore open the sepulchre;

He beheld the head that had worn a crown now lying in the pit, and those two eyes that had scanned the world, choked up with earth:

His existence a captive in the prison of the tomb; his body the prey of worms and the spoil of ants;

The earth compressing his bones as closely as the ivory collyrium-box embraces the *iūtiyā*:

His *full* moon become the *new*, by the revolution of the sphere, and the stately cypress of his stature dwindled to a toothpick by the violence of fortune:

The palm of the hand and the strong fist, time had severed, joint from joint.

Such pity for him touched the heart of his rival, that he kneaded his dust with tears.

He repented him of his evil acts and disposition, and ordered this inscription to be graven on the tomb:

"Indulge not joy at the death of another; for fortune will not long spare thyself after it."

A thoughtful sage heard the narrative: he wept, and exclaimed, "Oh Almighty Creator!

"Strange, if thou wilt not have mercy upon *him*, over whom even an enemy was melted into tears!

"My body too will one day be such, that the hearts of my enemies will glow with compassion over it.

"Haply, pity for me will find its way into the bosom of the BELOVED (*i. e.* God), when he sees that even my enemy forgives me!

"The plight of this head will ere long be such, that one would say, there never were eyes in it."

I one day struck a mattock against a hillock of earth: a plaintive expostulation broke moaning on my ear: "*Beware, if thou art mortal: more gently! for this is an eye—an ear—a face—a head!*"*

F.

* So Blair, in the *Grave*:
The very turf on which we tread once lived.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

A LIFE of military adventure leads a man into strange places and strange scenes, especially when the theatre of his exploits lies in such a country as India, and he is inclined to avail himself of the opportunities that offer for the study of the manners and habits of the people. There are, it is true, many officers, both in the Queen's and Company's service, who have traversed a great portion of our Asiatic possessions without meeting with any strange incident upon the road, and without diverging a mile from the beaten track; but that was not my case, nor can men who, like myself, never hear of any object of curiosity, whether of nature or art, without feeling a desire to visit it, suffer from lack of employment for the mind, since they can always live upon the recollections of the past. In my rambling and scrambling through holes and corners, I have seen more out-of-the-way places in India than are recorded in any book of travels; but my talents lying very little in the descriptive, I shall not expatiate upon the Niagara of the East, the falls of Gokauk, nor carry my readers through the ruins of many once fair and flourishing cities. The history of India may perhaps be best studied in the strong places still existing in many thinly-inhabited districts, once famous in the records of long-forgotten wars; but though a fortress of this description will make some figure in the following pages, it will be only in connexion with my own personal adventures.

That truth is stranger than fiction, has now become a hackneyed saying; nevertheless, I do not expect that my narrative will obtain much credit, although I could, if I pleased, relate things infinitely more marvellous, which have happened to me in my progress through a world found by so many to be common-place and devoid of interest or excitement. There is no occasion to be precise about dates; let it suffice that, some years ago, marching with a few servants through the north-western provinces, I entered a district belonging to one of the numerous petty princes who still retain the sovereignty which their ancestors have won by the sword, the descendants of Patan or Affghan warriors, Mohamedans by birth, but reigning peaceably over a territory of which the greater portion of the inhabitants are Hindus. The illness of a favourite horse obliged me to halt for a few days at the capital of these dominions. I thought myself fortunate in arriving at such good quarters; and, certainly, I might have been much worse off, supplies being plentiful, and what was still better, furnished gratis, according to the hospitable custom of the country, when strangers are received at the court of a native prince. I had experienced many kind attentions upon entering the district, and as soon as it was known that I intended to make a short stay in the city, its chieftain sent out his principal attendant to meet and welcome me, and to offer a house for my accommodation. This was the more acceptable, as my tents had got wet from one of those deluge-like showers which sometimes, though not very often, fall unexpectedly in India during the dry seasons. The house was very agreeably situated in a garden communicating with that of the palace, both being in the suburbs, and commanding a fine view.

Circumstances of a political nature, unnecessary to relate in this place, had occasioned the abandonment of a hill-fortress about a short mile from the new city, to which, when this strong place was, according to treaty, dismantled, the chieftain removed, followed, of course, by all his dependents. In process of time, the habitations which had clustered round the walls of the fort were abandoned for the new city, which was handsomely constructed and

well peopled, arts and manufactures flourishing, many persons deriving considerable wealth from the weaving of carpets, for which the place was famous. The house which had been appropriated to my accommodation looked over a picturesque valley to the bold heights, jutting out like a promontory, on which the fortress, which still bore a very commanding aspect, stood. Had I followed my own inclination, I should not have lost an instant in exploring a scene of so much promise; but feeling that the prince, my host, possessed a claim upon my time, I relinquished my wish for the present, determining to pay it a visit at the earliest opportunity. I soon learned that Shah Khan, to whose hospitality I already stood indebted, was the master of the finest breed of hawks procurable in India; they had been selected in the hill districts with great care, not one having cost less than Rs. 100, and, all being admirably trained, afforded excellent sport. Their master was, of course, proud of their achievements, and fond of showing them off to strangers; he therefore proposed that I should devote the first day of my sojourn to the field, and I was well pleased to assent. It happened that I had never seen hawks in any perfection before, for though many young European officers affect to keep these gallant birds, and perhaps spend more money than they can well afford in the process of reclaiming them, it is not often that they succeed, so much care and attention being necessary. The sport, therefore, had novelty for one of its attractions, and I engaged in it with characteristic eagerness.

I am rather famous for my hair-breadth escapes, and having lived long enough amongst predestinarians to adopt the portion of their creed which teaches them to disregard danger, in the assurance that nothing can have power to shorten the thread of their existence one moment before the appointed hour, I have several times looked death in the face very coolly. Upon leaving the palace, I rode on the same elephant with the prince, but becoming deeply interested in the sport, we dismounted, and got on horseback, the movements of the larger animal not being sufficiently swift to enable us to keep up with the hawks. I had crossed the back of a fiery, impetuous creature, and riding off at full speed, my eyes were directed to the heavens rather than the earth, and little recking the course I was pursuing, gave my steed the rein. A loud shout came too late to save me from imminent peril. I had dashed at a hard gallop to the brink of a ravine, rocky and precipitous, and making a sudden dip of several hundred feet. It was too wide to cross at a bound, and death seemed inevitable. Had not the ground been treacherous, I should have reined up my gallant charger in time; but it sunk under him, and having secure footing for his hind-legs, while the fore-legs were in air, the only alternative was to hazard a leap. A single spot seemed attainable, and the sagacity of the horse, together with some little skill, perhaps, upon my own part, cleared the difficulties; we sprang forward, and alighted upon a rock which formed a narrow and insecure platform, whence, not without some danger, we were at length placed in safety. Those who were acquainted with the nature of the ground had given up horse and rider for lost, and great was the astonishment and joy at finding we had sustained no serious injury. My part of the affair excited much admiration and surprise. A chuprassee of mine, who was in attendance, perceiving the impression which the feat I had performed had made, took care to deepen it by the relation of numerous marvels in which I figured as the hero. Native servants always fancy that they share in the glory gained by their master, and pride themselves not a little upon his exploits, when they happen to be worthy of note. Mixing, therefore, a small quantity of truth with no end of fiction, Seyd Alice made me out to be a

second Rústum. It was not the first time in which I had been amused by the exertion of this fellow's imaginative powers, and knowing how useless it would be to interfere, I took myself out of ear-shot as soon as possible, leaving him to the wonder and admiration of his auditors.

Hitherto I had seen nothing but the fair side of Shah Khan's character, and my gratitude for his attentions inclining me to think well of him, I sustained some regret at being obliged to change the favourable opinion I had wished to form. Arriving in the middle of the day at an exceedingly pleasant spot, we found a sumptuous repast, in the native fashion, spread in one of the handsomest tents I had ever seen, which, being pitched under some fine trees, was perfectly cool and shady. My own people had provided for my use the generous liquors to which Europeans are accustomed; but their attentions in this instance were unnecessary, for I found that my entertainer had no fancy for sherbet, and indulged freely in the juice of the grape. He did not improve under the influence of wine, and probably not rating European morals very high, uttered so many profligate sentiments, that I felt strongly inclined to read him a lecture upon the subject, but refrained, partly because I could not entertain any strong hope of the success of my efforts in his service, and partly because, being fatigued, I was disinclined to take a large share in the conversation. Riding home after sun-set, we were entertained at the palace with fireworks and a nautch. As I sat listlessly gazing at the evolutions of the dancing-girls, which, being no admirer of the Asiatic style, I thought very tiresome, I suddenly recollected having heard a story at Delhi relative to a favourite of the zenana, which told very strongly against my host.

It appeared that he had purchased a young girl in her infancy, who, evincing very extraordinary talents, was educated with great care and attention, and became highly accomplished, according to the Asiatic idea. Nature had lavished on her person its choicest gifts, and the amiability of her disposition completed the amount of her charms. Thus formed to captivate, the grace and ornament of the zenana, Hoosanee for some time enjoyed the highest degree of favour; but, unhappily exposed to the caprices of a tyrant, this state of tranquillity was not destined to be lasting. Jealousy—for which, according to report, she had not given the slightest cause—raised all the demon in Shah Khan, and after subjecting his victim to much unhappiness, he determined to put her to death. This design being communicated to Hoosanee in time, she contrived to effect her escape, and fled to Delhi, where she made her *début* with great *éclat* as a dancing-girl, carrying away all hearts, and becoming the idol of the city. Nothing could exceed the homage paid to the fascinating stranger, who was considered to be the most beautiful and accomplished woman of her time, and who at an early period attracted the attention of the princes of the imperial family. Delighted with her reception, and determined to exert herself to the utmost, the display of her talents was speedily followed by lucrative engagements to sing and dance in public at the houses of the great. Hoosanee was immediately enabled to maintain herself in some splendour, to purchase a wardrobe suited to the rank which she took amid the *corps de ballet* of the city, while the presents of her numerous admirers supplied her with jewels to an enormous amount. Conducting herself with great circumspection and propriety, Hoosanee was looked upon as a respectable person in her way. She was for some time permitted to remain unmolested in the asylum she had chosen, Shah Khan troubling himself little about the runaway slave who had incurred his displeasure. The fame of her conquests, however, reaching the place of his residence, the interest, if such it might be called, which he

had taken in her, revived, and he became very desirous to get her back again, despatching messengers to the capital with overtures to that effect. Hoosanee, having tasted the sweets of liberty and independence, felt very unwilling to return to a man from whose vindictive cruelty she had every thing to fear; she could not, therefore, be prevailed upon to obey the summons, or trust to his assurances of pardon and protection. Her contumacy was encouraged and applauded by a host of admirers, constituting the whole rank and fashion of the place; the supporters of the Italian Opera in Paris or London not being more resolute and enthusiastic in the cause of a public favourite, than the gay world of the most dissipated city of India.

Shah Khan repaired to Delhi in person, for the purpose of appealing to the law, opposition only rendering his determination to achieve the desired point the stronger. Hoosanee, unfortunately, trusted too confidently in the success of the efforts of her friends in her favour, and did not, by immediate flight, take the only method of baffling the design of her persecutor. Every available method of resistance was employed, but in vain; the *on-dits* of the day reporting that the king himself had condescended to plead the cause of the slave-girl, while all the younger branches of the house of Timur interposed still more strongly in her behalf. Their efforts proved unavailing, Shah Khan urging his right by purchase and succeeding in getting a decree in his favour. Apprehensions, in which Hoosanee participated, were now entertained that Shah Khan, having gained possession of his victim, would put her to death; and in consequence of this suspicion, he was bound over, under heavy penalties, to keep the peace towards her. The nature of this engagement precluded those indignities which, in India, are so frequently offered to women who have the misfortune to offend their liege lords; not a hair of Hoosanee's head could her persecutor touch without forfeiture of the recognizances which Shah Khan, it is said, much against his inclination, deposited in safe custody.

As these circumstances recurred to my mind, I directed my attention with greater earnestness to the dancers, expecting to recognize the favourite of the Delhi *dilettante* amongst them; but not one answered the description which had been given to me of Hoosanee. I did not choose to betray the interest which I began to feel, by asking a direct question, but, by covert inquiries, ascertained that the fair fugitive never made her appearance in public, though whether by her own choice I had no means of ascertaining. My ruminations concerning the probable fate of a being who had been described to me as meriting all the happiness which this world could afford, rendered me desirous to protract my visit, trusting that chance, for I could not form any plan for the purpose, would afford me the means of communicating to her friends in Delhi any circumstance which it might be necessary that they should be made acquainted with. Another hawking party being fixed for the following day, I was compelled to devote myself entirely to Shah Khan, who increased the prejudice I now entertained against him, by the coarseness of his manners and by various indications of the selfishness and cruelty of his mind. I rejoiced, therefore, when, on the third day, having business of importance to transact, he requested that I would excuse his attendance, and left me to form my own plan of amusement. I now determined to ride over to the fort, a place which I was told the prince was not fond of visiting, feeling somewhat mortified at the sacrifice which his ancestors were compelled to make in surrendering their right to keep up its garrison. Upon arriving at the foot of the hill, a near approach assured me that the expectations which I had formed concerning this singular place would not be disappointed, in point of situation it being equal to the

most impregnable fortresses upon record, while its natural defences had been improved by a degree of skill not often manifested. Capable of sustaining a siege protracted to any period, it was impossible not to feel regret at its dismantled state. The defences comprehended a considerable portion of the hill, and were abundantly supplied with the purest water, each fortification being stronger than the other. The stones, when employed, were of granite, fitted together in a most ingenious manner, without the assistance of cement; much had been formed of the solid rock, in which extensive store-houses and magazines had been excavated, and though there was an air of desolation about the whole, time had not yet effected any considerable degree of mischief, the wells and ditches being still in good order, and the gates, as I found to my cost, able to perform their duty.

I had at an early period contrived to separate myself from my party, my great enjoyment being to ramble about at will in places of so interesting a nature, without being interrupted and disturbed by the remarks of people not entering into my feelings. Being struck with the trim appearance of a rather small quadrangle, which had almost the air of being inhabited—a baubool-tree shedding its perfume over the soft green turf, which was kept perpetually watered by a fountain gurgling over its basin of pure white marble—I bent my steps towards the interior. A heavy iron gate offered admittance; it was wide open; and examining something that seemed peculiar in its construction, my touch caused it to revolve upon its hinges, and it closed after me with a loud noise, so completely, as to defy all my efforts to force it open again. The place in which I found myself thus suddenly imprisoned, was an oblong ledge cut out of the solid rock, which rose on one side perpendicularly to a great height, and was enclosed on the other three by lofty walls, which, without ladders, there could be no chance of scaling; the gate affording me an entrance being the only visible means of admission. While pondering upon the chances of being left a prisoner in a place which, unless I should succeed in making myself heard, might escape the search of my companions, I found to my horror that I was not alone. The yellow flowers of the baubool-tree had, until that moment, intercepted my view of the extreme end of the quadrangle, but I speedily became aware of a living object moving in that direction, and a glance sufficed to inform me that I was shut up with a tiger for my companion. What was now to be done? the time allowed to deliberate seemed likely to be short, for the animal, which probably had been slaking its thirst at the fountain, turned round, and espied me. I question whether Van Amburgh himself would not have felt uncomfortable in such a situation, without his crow-bar; for my part, I confess that I was utterly at a loss to meet this extremity of evil fortune. I had read the story of Shere Afkun, both in prose and verse; and in the days of my boyhood had seen a performance at Astley's, called "The London Apprentice," in which the hero, without the slightest hesitation, thrust his arm down the throat of a roaring and a raging lion, and tore out his heart. I had encountered a tiger on foot before, but then it was premeditatedly, and with the odds greatly in my favour. Knowing the animal to be full gorged, and disinclined to exertion, accompanied by a few natives, I have tracked the monster to his den, and shot him through the brain before he could have time to lash himself into fury. Destitute of arms, however, to grapple with a tiger, under the present circumstances, would be altogether a different affair, and likely to end very awkwardly for the human combatant. I did not place much reliance upon the fascinating power of the eyes, but I kept mine steadily fixed upon his glaring orbs, and we stood for a moment staring at each other, a faint

hope arising in my mind that he would turn tail, and lie down quietly : but no such thing ; the savage was evidently preparing to show fight, the preliminary roar bursting like the discharge of artillery upon my ear. Though giving myself up for lost, still, in this dreadful emergency, I looked hurriedly round for the means of escape, lamenting with bitterness my want of caution in venturing into such a place without pistols, a sword, or any defensive weapon. What, therefore, was my joy, when I espied a spear lying on the ground beside me, in good condition, and apparently efficient ! The presence of mind, which had never entirely forsaken me, even when I expected to become the helpless prey of a wild beast, now enabled me to do all that skill could achieve for the preservation of my life. Re-nerved, I seized the spear ; not more than a minute having elapsed since the tiger and myself had recognized each other, though in that brief period I had seemed to live over my whole life, so many thoughts and feelings rushing across my mind, the scene at Astley's, with its mimic lion, intruding its ludicrous images upon the prospect of being torn to pieces and devoured. The tiger, which had from the first been bent upon mischief, exasperated by my sudden intrusion, prepared to charge, and instead of crouching and crawling as these animals frequently do, until nearing a victim wholly in their power, lashed himself into rage, and gave the fatal spring at once. Upon my guard, and well accustomed to handle a spear, I received the monster at its point, and throwing my whole weight on the other end, succeeded in pinning him for an instant to the earth. A struggle now ensued ; notwithstanding his agony, the great strength of the tiger enabled him, as he writhed and rolled upon the ground, to shake me off, but following up my advantage with promptitude and skill, I withdrew the spear, and inflicting a second wound which pierced him through the heart, he lay dead and stiff before me. The trembling fit, which now seized my frame, rendered it a matter of rejoicing that I should be alone ; I shook in every limb ; the excitement over, strength and courage seemed to forsake me, and I became weak and powerless as an infant. Not without difficulty I dragged myself to the fountain, and drank as if life depended upon the draught. Refreshed and revived, I could now survey my prostrate adversary without blenching, and fancying that I heard the sound of voices, shouted with all my might. My encounter with the tiger had taken place just as the sun was disappearing, and now the brief twilight having ended, darkness curtained the whole earth. My people, being provided with torches, had lighted them to aid their search, and when, guided by the sound of my voice, they succeeded in forcing the gate, the sight of the dead tiger almost put them to flight. By our united efforts, we dragged the carcass to the edge of a precipice, and lowering it down with ropes, in this manner transported it from ledge to ledge to the foot of the hill, where a cart being procured, it was conveyed in triumph to my quarters. Upon repairing to the palace, I was saluted as I went along with shouts and acclamations, the people beginning to regard me in the light of a demi-god, one whom no power on earth could harm, and who would be victorious against all his enemies : the minstrels made me the subject of extempore verses, and I received compliments upon every side. The carcass of the tiger also attracted great attention, every nail being eagerly sought for as a talisman, while my people made money of the bones, which were considered as preservatives against witchcraft, the chumar who skinned the beast priding himself not a little on being selected for the purpose. Shah Khan, who shared in the superstition of his people, trusted that my presence would bring good fortune to his house, and congratulated himself very prematurely, as it turned out, in having had the honour to entertain so distinguished

a guest. He produced some excellent claret, decanted, for form sake, into a *lota*, from which he drank, affecting to pass the black bottle placed at my right hand. Suffering from exhaustion, I took more than my usual quantity of wine, and becoming very sleepy, retired at an early hour, and seeking my couch, was soon in a state of profound repose. My dreams were not disturbed by any visions of the tiger, though I have frequently fought the battle over again at subsequent periods, when suffering under a visitation of nightmare.

How long I slept I know not; but though the touch that awakened me was slight, I started up hastily, and became aware that some one was standing by the side of my bed. The light that usually burned in my apartment was extinguished, but by that of the stars I perceived a muffled figure, who, after salaaming in so respectful a manner as to assure me that the visit was of a friendly description, proceeded to explain his mission. Removing the drapery that enveloped his head, and displaying a very agreeable set of features, he commenced by informing me that he was the only friend that the unfortunate Hoosanee, with whose history he presumed I must be well acquainted, possessed at the court of Shah Khan, and that he being utterly powerless and unable to serve her, could only entertain a hope that his representations might induce me to espouse her cause. It appeared by his story, that Shah Khan, in abiding by the letter of his bond, had not acted up to its spirit. Unfortunately, in the stipulations made to secure the person of his slave from outrage, some important items had been omitted. He had no power to slay or to mutilate, but he might starve his victim to death, since he was not compelled to allow her adequate means of support. Neither had her imprisonment been guarded against, and she was now languishing in a dungeon with so small an allowance of food, that it seemed scarcely possible that she should be enabled to support existence for any length of time. Shah Khan visited her every day, and therefore, if those to whom she had been entrusted felt inclined to moderate the hardships of her lot, they dared not indulge the desire, since it was only by her emaciated appearance that the prince could be certain that his commands were strictly obeyed. Hoosanee, having amongst her other accomplishments learned to write, had interested the friend, who now pleaded her cause with me, in her favour by means of her penmanship: he was an old man, and though learned, possessed neither power nor influence. He had thought of taking a journey or of writing to Delhi, but feared before his mission could be accomplished that poor Hoosanee would die of starvation; and, therefore, hearing that nothing could stand against the sunshine of my destiny, he sought my good offices for the unfortunate girl, who could not long survive the miseries to which she was subjected. No true knight could have hesitated for a single instant, and I of course readily promised to do my utmost to rescue the charming Hoosanee from her perilous situation. The difficulties of the undertaking would be great, since nothing could be done openly, my own weapons and those of my slender train of followers being all that I could oppose against the numbers which the prince could bring against me. It was not, I discovered by consulting with my visitor, possible to engage the assistance of any person belonging to Shah Khan, whose creatures were every where, and would effectually prevent Hoosanee from getting out of the district by means of express camels, or any other swift conveyance that I might engage for her. Every thing that was to be done must be accomplished secretly, and without any confidants, excepting my own servants, Hoosanee's friend only engaging to put her under my protection, which a most fortunate circumstance would enable him to do on the following evening. It appeared that the white ants had shown

themselves in the apartment in which the prisoner was confined, and having eaten entirely through the wooden frame-work of its only window, she could remove it at pleasure, though apparently well secured. Hoosanec had, therefore, the means of quitting the place of her confinement, and only required a temporary asylum, and assistance in getting out of the country secretly, in order to seek refuge from farther persecution in Calcutta. Shah Khan might probably imagine, should I succeed in affording her concealment, that she had flung herself down a well, or perished miserably in the jungle. The dilapidated state of the window could not long escape observation, and it was expedient that Hoosanec should take advantage of it on the following night. I had still two days to remain in my present quarters, since, to hurry my departure, would betray my participation in the elopement.

The house which I inhabited would doubtless be searched covertly, if not openly; it was ill-adapted for the purpose of concealment, and I for a long time racked my brains in vain to think of some hole or corner in which Hoosanec could lie *perdu*. At last, casting my eyes around, they fell upon a large wooden chest, secured by no fewer than three padlocks, which stood in a central apartment. It immediately occurred to me, that without touching the locks, the back of the chest might be cut out, its contents removed, and Hoosanec introduced. I had tools in my possession, and was quite enough of a carpenter to perform the job myself; accordingly I fell to work, and taking out the treasures, which consisted chiefly of MSS., the bulk, in fact, of a library collected by a former sovereign, for which Shah Khan had no taste, I contrived to make a very snug lodging for Hoosanec. Having, by a preconcerted signal, informed my last night's visiter that arrangements had been made, I prepared every thing for the reception of my guest. In the dead of the night the poor girl made her appearance, and after recovering a little from the agitation of her mind, and taking some necessary refreshment, she ensconced herself in the chest, which she could fasten and unfasten at pleasure, by means of hooks and eyes in the interior. In the morning Hoosanec was missed, and I soon learned that my servants had been questioned; they, however, knew nothing about the matter, it not having yet been necessary to put them into my confidence. Several of Shah Khan's people came to pay their respects, but that was no unusual circumstance, and I only discovered that the visit was one of inspection by the inquisitive glances cast around. There was nothing, however, to excite the slightest suspicion; every apartment was examined very minutely, but, as I had anticipated, nobody thought of the chest: there it stood, as it had been accustomed to stand, with its three huge padlocks staring every body in the face, and the people sent to reconnoitre went away satisfied that Hoosanec had not at present sought my protection. On the following night, I discovered that the premises were strictly guarded—not a jackal, stealthy and cautious as are the approaches of that animal, could have entered unperceived—and though the house was minutely examined the next day, I saw by the air and manner of my guests that they were satisfied they should have secured Hoosanec had she attempted to gain admittance. My difficulties, however, were not half over; we were to start on the following morning, and how was I to get the poor girl away, before the hundred eyes that would be upon us? The prince had never mentioned her name to me; he either had the grace to be ashamed of his conduct, or was afraid to have it made known to his prejudice, while it was my *role* to affect ignorance, and to betray no curiosity. I exerted myself, more than I had hitherto done, for his amusement when we conversed together, and confident that Hoosanec could not be discovered until the

moment of departure, complied with his wish to have me constantly near him, never quitting his side, except to dress and sleep. While sitting with him after our evening meal, the skin of the tiger which I had slain was brought to me, hastily dressed, in order that I might be able to take it away, I being, of course, anxious to carry off this trophy of my prowess. At the same time, some native weapons, and curious cloths or carpets, which I had ordered in the bazaar, were officiously displayed by my servants, anxious to show how diligent they had been. Immediately, the thought struck me that I could turn this natural incident to account; I directed my people to pack all the articles in my presence, and contrived to roll up the carpets, weapons, &c. in the tiger-skin in such a way as would make a bulky package, which could only be conveniently carried on the top of my palanquin. I sent for the palanquin, and had the whole adjusted in the presence of all the lookers-on, who were numerous, the prince himself condescending to approve of the arrangements thus made.

The palanquin stood in a verandah, near the room in which Hoosanee lay concealed; and, as I have before said, knowing that they might be trusted, I informed my domestics of the state of the case, much, of course, to their astonishment. They placed, however, the utmost confidence in any plan that I could propose: the Prophet was great, and the saib could do no wrong. We, therefore, immediately set to work, with no other light than that the stars could give us, and packing up Hoosanee in the carpets and tiger-skin, with a spear sticking out at either end, she was secured on the top of the palanquin, in a situation uncomfortable enough, but which I knew she would endure with the utmost quiescence, few things exceeding the patience of a native of India under suffering. At day-break, as I had expected, the house was surrounded by people belonging to the prince, who looked on with searching eyes, but could detect nothing; the palanquin, with its tiger-skin, spears, &c. appeared exactly as it had done the night before; and every thing else was so open and undisguised, that the most lynx-eyed jealousy could scarcely fail to be satisfied. The palanquin-doors were most ostentatiously unclused to their widest extent—a circumstance which Shah Khan's principal *confidante* did not fail to observe—and putting my desk and a few light things inside, it went off as I mounted my horse, passing along through lines of spectators, without exciting the slightest suspicion. It was not, of course, possible that Hoosanee should perform the whole of the journey in this wretched manner; and it would, therefore, be necessary to think of some other method to get her out of the district in which, doubtless, we should be strictly watched at every stage, while, should Shah Khan's people make any discovery, with my small party the hardest fighting would not avail.

As soon as we reached our encampment, situated only a few miles from the capital, the package with the tiger-skin was brought into my tent by my own servants, the bearers throwing themselves down upon the ground, as usual, to sleep, and I released Hoosanee from her disagreeable situation, restoring the arms, &c. and making the whole assume its original form. This had not long been accomplished, before I received a domiciliary visit from the village darogha, who, with great civility but much determination, informed me that he had orders to search the camp for a runaway slave. Hoosanee was concealed between the outer and inner wall of the tent, a place which, of course, would be instantly examined. There were, fortunately, some *kauauts* lying on the ground, which, it may be necessary to explain, are panels (if they may be so called) of canvas, for the purpose of making an enclosure: I directed Hoosanee to creep under these, and the people who came to seek her actually

stepped over her as she lay. Being, fortunately, very slight, and the circumstance of *kanauts* lying about the ground too common to be remarked, she escaped notice, and the people went away, satisfied with leaving a dozen chokyardars in the camp. This time, however, I contrived to place my companion inside the palanquin; and, warned by the preceding danger, my claishee, or tent-pitcher, made an excavation in the centre of the next tent he erected, large enough for our poor fugitive to sit, huddled up in the native fashion. He laid mats and a settringee, or carpet, over, with a slit here and there for the admission of air; and, my table being placed upon the top, we got her snugly enshrined before the darogha made his appearance. No portion of the camp escaped notice, with the exception of the place chosen for Hoosanec's concealment, and in which she remained during the whole period of our stay. As I sat, with the curtains which formed the entrance of the tent flung wide apart, I was amused by the utter unconcern manifested by my people, who cooked, and ate, and slept, as if they had nothing to fear; the watchfulness of the men stationed by the darogha to keep a good look-out forming a strong contrast. I was afraid to trust Hoosanec in the palanquin again; and, mounting my horse before daylight, I called for my cloak, it being cold. This was brought by several officious servants from the tent, and with it Hoosanec, who, as I flung the drapery over my shoulders, sprung up behind, clasped my waist, and was covered by the ample folds. I directed that the palanquin-doors should be shut; and, as I had expected, the vehicle was stopped upon the road, the tiger-skin on the top not now escaping search. Though the claishee had filled up the hole very exactly which he had made in the ground, we were afraid to trust to the same contrivance again, and constructed a seat between the double poles of the tent at the top, under the fly, which was concealed by the cloth that lined the whole, and formed the ceiling. The tent was again searched, and this time, the foot of one of the people catching in the carpet, it was drawn away, and the table upset—an accident of no consequence in the present state of affairs. I now deemed it advisable to make double marches, which, as Hoosanec was expected to join me upon the road—for no one now believed that she travelled in my company—tended to remove suspicion; it was evident that I did not intend to linger in the country, and almost equally so that I was innocent of assisting in the slave-girl's flight. At length, we were across the boundary, and though still obliged to be cautious, not being under strict *surveillance*, Hoosanec assumed a disguise in which she passed muster very well, one additional person to the number of my followers not attracting notice. As speedily as it was practicable, I laid a *dak* to Calcutta for my interesting companion, who arrived at her destination in safety, while I proceeded onwards to join my regiment. Discretion being the better part of valour, I made no boast of this exploit, and probably should have escaped all suspicion, had not, as I afterwards learned, the chest been removed from its old situation, and in the transit the back tumbling out, the purpose to which it had been adapted was very clearly proved. No notice was, however, taken at the time, Shah Khan having reasons of his own for not making any stir about the matter. He had got into disgrace at Delhi, in consequence of his treatment of the favourite, and found some difficulty in recovering the large sum which he had deposited as a pledge for her security.

Two years passed away; the adventure faded from my mind; the tiger-skin—a familiar object, my servants having made a carpet of it—failing to recall to my remembrance every circumstance connected with my defeat of the monster. Not being able to remain very long in a state of inaction, I procured

leave of absence for the purpose of visiting the fair at Hurdwar, a scene which always afforded much amusement. Business had some share in this excursion, since I wished to dispose of an elephant, which I found rather too expensive an animal to keep in the present condition of my affairs, and not being able to find a purchaser nearer home, determined to take it to what is considered the best mart in India. Nothing worthy of note occurred until we came to a place within three marches of our destination. I observed that the *serai* was crammed full of people, but that was to be expected on approaching Hurdwar: they were evidently the *suwarree* of some great personage, and I was soon informed that our neighbours, for I had encamped at a little distance, were no other than Shah Khan and a long train of followers, also bound to the fair. My situation was rather perplexing; gratitude for the attentions formerly received from the prince ought to have prompted a visit upon my part; but then, I could not be certain whether my presence would be agreeable under the circumstances, the probabilities being in favour of a discovery respecting my share in the elopement of Hoosanee. I felt quite prepared to justify the step which I had taken, and could have no apprehension from his resentment, now that we were both in the Company's territories, but did not desire to intrude upon a person who I was conscious of having thwarted in the prosecution of what, perhaps, he considered to be a just revenge. I decided, therefore, not to go, and remained very quietly in my tent all the day. It soon appeared that Shah Khan was not the only great personage in the neighbourhood, another occupant of one of the thousand thrones of Hindostan being present, who, it appeared, wanted an elephant; mine, on which I had rode into the place in full uniform in the morning, was for sale, and after the usual negotiations between our personal attendants, it was transferred, with all its accoutrements, to a new master.

In throwing off my uniform in the morning, I had inadvertently flung it down upon a brazier filled with burning charcoal, and the bearer, with a rueful countenance, pointing out the damage it had received, I saw at once that it never could be worn again. My washerman had got all my white jackets at the tank, and I had no resource except a native dress, which I had brought with me as a useful disguise at Hurdwar. Mounting a *tattoo* in character with my costume, I rode out before sunset, taking the direction of the great man's camp, which was at some distance, my motive being nothing less than to obtain another, and perhaps a last, look at the elephant, to which I had become attached. I soon espied my favourite, but was not equally prepared to see Shah Khan sitting bolt upright in the howdah (which happened to be of native construction), and arrayed in the uniform of a British general officer, in all points excepting the turban, which was partially concealed by an umbrella held pompously over his head. I could not forbear a smile at the ridiculous appearance made by my *ci-devant* friend upon this occasion; but my merriment was cut short by a serious incident. In another moment, a shot was fired, and Shah Khan fell from his seat, mortally wounded. The confusion and uproar were great, and but for the interposition of some of my people, the assassin would have escaped. He looked with great astonishment at the corpse, and though expressing no remorse for the crime he had committed, observed, with much disappointment, that he had killed the wrong man, and should lose his reward.

It afterwards appeared that Shah Khan, the moment he had been informed of my arrival, consulted with his chief confidant, a miscreant who hesitated at nothing, and it was determined between them that I should not quit the neighbourhood alive. A fellow belonging to the *serai*, of notorious bad character,

was tampered with, who readily engaged to shoot the English officer : he professed himself acquainted with my person, having seen me ride into camp, as it happened, mounted upon the elephant which I had afterwards sold. In the interim, Shah Khan went to pass the day with his friend; presents were exchanged between them, and out of compliment partly, and partly from a childish gratification in the display, he arrayed himself in a suit of regimentals, which the great man now affected to give as *khelauts*, or dresses of honour. In consequence of a dearth of elephants, mine was brought out for the guests; Shah Khan, not being aware to whom it had belonged, seated himself without scruple, and thus contributed to another of my hair-breadth escapes.

ANALYSES OF EASTERN WORKS.

NO. VI.—AJAYIB AL MAKHLUKAT, OR THE WONDERS OF CREATED THINGS.*

PERHAPS no better work than this could be chosen to give a correct idea of the intellectual grade of the Arabs, as they have been, rather than as they are now, for the days of their glory have departed. Though it makes no addition to our present stock of knowledge, there is something instructively interesting in the picture it presents of a by-gone period in the history of the world; as the ruins of a mighty city may attest the powers and wealth of its builders.

The work of Kazwini certainly fulfils the promise conveyed by its title, as far as the information and talent of the author enabled him to do so. He divides all things created into the *high* and the *low*, or (as we might render the words) the *celestial* and the *terrestrial*. Under the first head are comprehended the heavens, in both our senses of the word; the angels, their inhabitants; the times and seasons: under the second, the four elements—fire, air, earth, and water—their properties, divisions, and inhabitants.

In treating of the heavenly bodies, the author follows the Ptolemaic philosophy; devoting a chapter to each object of the solar system: this section presents little worthy of extract except the following singular enumeration.

The astrologers say, that the sun is amongst the stars as the king, and all the stars as his troops and armies; and the moon as the vizir, his representative; and Mercury as his secretary; and Mars the general of his forces; and Jupiter as the kadi; and Saturn as the master of the treasure; and Venus as the servant.

The signs of the zodiac, as here enumerated, very much resemble those of the European system in name and configuration; for the MS., from which our abstract is made, is filled with splendid illustrations. The same remark will apply to the rest of the constellations.

* East-India Company's library. Nos. 845, 1377, 1479 [Persian translation] عجائب المخلوقات

وغرائب الموجودات من تصنيف ذكرى بن محمد بن محمود قزوینی

The portion of the work dedicated to an account of the inhabitants of the heavens contains matter less generally known to western readers, and which would be well worth extracting in full, if the limits of this paper would allow it, as it explains many allusions continually occurring in eastern works of fiction. The description of the angels, called "the bearers of the throne," is one of the many instances of minute plagiarism from the Jewish Scriptures to which the Mohammedans have condescended.

And of them (the angels) are the bearers of the throne of God, and they are the highest in dignity and honour of all the angels; and all the other celestial inhabitants seek access to them, and salute them, on account of their near approach to Almighty God. And they chaunt the praises of their God, and believe in him, and intercede with him for mercy for the believers; and it is on record that one of them is in the shape of a man, and one of them in the shape of a bull, and a third in the shape of an eagle, and a fourth in the shape of a lion. When the Prophet heard the word of Ommiah Ben Abuasalb, he wondered whence he had taken it, for they were all four mentioned in his verse, and yet he was one of those in the state of ignorance. His verse was :

A man and a bull under the right hand of his throne,
On the left an eagle and a full-grown lion.

This is their shape. Ibn Abbas says of them : " God created the bearers of his throne, who are four in number now ; but when the day of resurrection comes, he will give them four others to help them, for this is the word of the Most High : ' And in that day eight shall bear the throne of thy Lord upon them ; and they are of a size indescribable.' There are of them in the human shape, in pity to the sons of Adam in their allotment ; and of them there are in the shape of a calf, in pity to the brutes in like manner ; and of them in the shape of an eagle, for the sake of the birds ; and of them also in the shape of a lion, for the sake of the beasts of prey."

The angels of the seven heavens are thus described *seriatim* :

The angels of the heaven of this world are in the shape of oxen, and God has placed over them an angel, whose name is Ismael, who is obeyed by them all ; and the angels of the second heaven are in the shape of black eagles, and God hath set over them an angel named Mikhayil, whom they also obey ; and the inhabitants of the third heaven are in the shape of hawks, and the ruler of them is an angel named Sayid Bayil, whom they also obey ; those of the fourth heaven are in the form of horses, and their ruler is named Salsayil ; those of the fifth heaven have the form of black-eyed houris, and their chief is an angel named Kalkayil ; those of the sixth heaven are in form like young men, and their chief's name is Shamahayil ; and the angels of the seventh heaven are in form like the children of men, and their chief is named Rubayil. Wahib Ben Fauk says, the heavens are dwelling-places, in which are angels, one of whom knows not the others for their great multitude, and they praise the Most High God in various tongues, and with voices like the vehement thunder.

Next follows a wild story of two fallen angels, in that strange vein of fiction, which probably arose from engrafting the theism of Mohammed's

doctrine upon the idolatry of pagan Arabia. There are many fables of the same class, clearly distinguishable from those borrowed from the *Talmud*, and from the less numerous inventions adopted from the Persian mythology of the fire-worshippers. If we are not mistaken, the two fallen spirits, Harut and Marut, are mentioned in the text and notes to Southey's *Thalaba*; with the additional information, that from their place of punishment they teach magic to the children of Adam.

Harut and Marut. These are they of whom their fellows doubted not, and they are punished in Babel. Ebn Omar says of them:—The apostle says, the angels visited the earth, and saw men rebelling against God, and they said, "How little do these creatures know of thy greatness!" And the most high God said, "Were you in their circumstances, you would rebel also." They said "How should this be, seeing we are continually ascribing praises and holiness unto thee?" He said, "Then chuse from among yourselves two angels;" and they chose Harut and Marut, and they descended to the earth, and the lusts of the sons of Adam had dominion over them. And before long they fell into rebellion, and had their choice given them between the punishment of this world and the punishment of the world to come. And one of them said to his fellow, "What sayest thou?" He said, "I say, that the punishment of this world has an end, but the punishment of the world to come has no end." These are they of whom the most high God speaks in the *Koran*. One who saw them has related: "I saw two huge bodies, which were hanging head downwards, alive, and I saw from their heels to their knees in iron." And in another relation, it is told that God said to them, "There is an ambassador between me and man; but between me and you there is no ambassador whom I can send. Ye shall associate no one with me, and ye shall not slay, nor steal, nor commit adultery." The *Kaab Al Akhbar* says: "They had not fulfilled the days for which they were sent down upon the earth before they committed every one of these crimes, and were prevented from returning to heaven. In the days of Edris, they came to him, and asked him to pray God that he would pass over their transgression; and Edris said, 'How shall I know when God has passed over your transgression?' and they said, 'If thou see us, that is a sign that thy prayer has been heard; and if thou see us not, then we have perished.' And Edris put up his supplication, and performed two prostrations, and turned round and saw them not. Then he knew that their punishment was fixed, and they had been carried away to the land of Babel."

After this, are some chapters on the divisions of time, with separate notices of every day of the week, and every month of the year, according to the Arabic, Syrian, and Persian nomenclature; with observations on the division of time into years, and on the seasons of the year. This part of the work is well worth attention, containing much and valuable information.

Descending from celestial to sublunary subjects, our author takes up the four elements, under which he contrives to include all that he considers worthy of note in this world—its divisions, inhabitants, and phenomena. The first-named element is fire—the most remarkable modification, or supposed modification, of which, the heavenly bodies, has been already noticed. He speaks also of fire produced by the collision of hard bodies, by friction, by

chemical action in moist bodies, and the pillar of fire which guided the Israelites in the desert.

The phenomena connected with air, or the atmosphere, are noticed at more length. These include the clouds, with rain, &c.; the winds; thunder and lightning; the rainbow, and the various phenomena produced by the refractive power of the atmosphere upon the images of the sun and moon. Many of these explanations are perfectly philosophical, though sometimes a specious analogy leads the author astray into conjecture and error; or, perhaps, the error gives occasion to the analogy.

Under the head of water, is included an account of the seas of the habitable globe. Geography, however, is not the *forte* of the Arab scholars, judging from their maps and the accompanying descriptions. They all speak of a main body of water, which they expressly identify with the Greek *ωκεανος*, and with the name they have adopted much of the vague and indefinite ideas which the Greeks appear to have had. They speak of it as the parent body of water, with which the smaller seas are all connected; and this idea appears also in their maps, which last-named productions are more curious than useful. A hint is given of certain opinions on the position of the main seas, which would seem to make them concentric circles. The Bahr Mohayyat, or ocean, is not represented as shoreless, but as a body of water whose shores are unknown. The author ends his description with this narrative:

And that we may finish this with a remarkable story, Al Samarkandi relates in his book, that Zulkarnain, wishing to know the shores of this sea, sent a ship, and commanded the sailors to sail out a whole year, if perhaps they might meet with some information concerning it. And they sailed a whole year, and saw nothing but the face of the waters, and they began to long to return. Then said some of them, "Let us sail yet another month; perhaps we may light upon something which may whiten our faces before the king; and let us bear the discomfort of the water, and the increasing longing to return." So they sailed another month, and lo! a ship, in which were men, and they approached one another, but neither of them knew the speech of the other. So the people of Zulkarnain sent out a man from their own number to them, and took from them a woman; and they returned, and this woman was married, and a child was born from the marriage, who understood the speech of both his parents; and they said to him, "Ask thy mother whence she came." And she replied, "I came from that side." Then they said to her, "Why?" She said, "The king sent us, that we might know what this side was like." Then they said, "Is there a king there also?" She said, "Yes; a king greater than this your king; and a kingdom more extensive than this, and more numerous people." God knows whether this be true; the responsibility rests with the relator; but such a thing is not far from the power of the Almighty God.

Amongst the notices of islands in the Bahr al Sin, or sea of China, is the following:

They say that this country is called Wakwak, because there is in it a kind of tree, from whose fruit is heard this sound—*wakwak*; and from this the

inhabitants of the island understand something whereby they are enabled to draw omens of the future. Mohammed Ben Zakariya, the historian, says, "In this country is abundance of gold, so that the inhabitants make of it chains for their dogs and collars for their apes, and go with clothes all embroidered with gold. And in this country is the ebony-tree, which is one of the most wonderful of trees, for it is like a piece of stone; and on the top of it are green leaves—when they are quite young, they are white; and when they grow old, they are black, like the wood itself."

He speaks also of a serpent found in the islands of this sea, clearly the *boa constrictor*. The circumstance of our author's serpent swallowing an animal of the size of the elephant, and crushing its bones *after* swallowing it, instead of before, are not variations of sufficient importance to make it a new species.

And amongst them is a huge serpent, whose stature is a hundred koz; it comes out of the water and swallows, it may be, an elephant or a buffalo, and then it twists itself round a tree or a stone, and breaks the bones of the creature it has swallowed, so that the crashing of the limbs makes a great noise.

Another notice of a tremendous serpent occurs a little farther on, in the description of the islands of the Bahr al Hind, remarkable chiefly for the childish ingenuity displayed in describing the circumstances of his destruction.

They say that in this island (Lankalus) there appeared a huge serpent, which destroyed their cattle, and such of the inhabitants as he fell in with. And when Iskender came hither, the inhabitants of the island entreated his assistance, saying, "The serpent destroys our cattle, and every day we give him two bullocks, which we set up near his den, and he comes like a black cloud, his eyes shining like lightning, and fire coming out of his mouth, and devours them, and returns to his place. And if he does not find them, he comes to the dwellings and the cities and carries off bullocks, and even men (may God help us!) so that the city has become, as it were, a prey to this dragon; and if things go on thus, in time, the cattle will all be consumed, and then he will destroy the cities, for there is already a dearth of cattle among us." When Iskender heard this, he bade them bring two bullocks, and killed them, and dried their skins, and filled them with pitch and sulphur and zurnich, and placed in the midst of this mixture pincers of iron, and put the whole in the usual place. So he came up to them, and swallowed them whole, and returned to his place. And the fire was lighted in his stomach, and the pincers seized his entrails, and his motions were delayed; and men followed his track to see in what condition he was, and found him dead.

Amongst the creatures of the Sea of Sham, is one of a very singular moral as well as physical construction. It is very like one of the inventions of the people from whom the subject of the story takes his name.

And amongst these animals is the Shaikh al Yahudi. Abu Jamid al-Andalusi says, this animal has a face like the face of a man, and he has a white beard, and his body swells like that of a frog; and he is called the Jewish old man, because he comes out of the water on Sabbath eve, and stays on shore till set of sun on the eve of the first day of the week, neither eating, nor entering the water, nor moving, not even if he be struck or killed; and when the sun sets

on the eve of Sunday, he leaps like a frog into the water. He never comes near ships. They say that if his skin is laid upon a gouty limb, it will allay the pain.

The instance of the river Sabbath will occur to the Rabbinical student, as a sort of parallel to this:—a river of huge stones instead of water, which runs all the week, and stands still on the Sabbath.

The solemn gravity of the following narrative, and its lame conclusion, might have been suspected, were Eastern philosophers in the habit of using ironical language, to be meant as a satire on some of the ponderously trifling experiments of science.

The sea-man is like a man, only he has a tail. One of them was led about with a chain to show to men, and his figure was such as we have described. And they say that sometimes there ascends from the sea of Syria upon the shore a being in the form of a man, and stays some days. They call him the old man of the sea; and when men see him, they think it is a good sign for harvest. They relate that one of these sea-men was sent alive to a certain king, who wished to know something of his peculiarities, but he could not understand what was said. And he was married, and had a son, who understood what his parent said. They asked him what his father said, and he replied, "He says that all other animals have their tails on their lower parts, and what is the reason of these creatures having tails on their faces?"

The dactyliform figure of the animal mentioned in the following account, and its singular parrot-shaped beak, as represented in the design accompanying its description, would seem to point to a creature of the cuttle-fish tribe. There appears, however, no foundation for this supposition in the description, though this is in itself singular enough:

The Skenkar. Alshaikh al Rayis says, this is the marine Wazal, which is hunted in the Nile of Egypt; and they say it is from the spawn of the crocodile, when this is laid out of the water, and grows up out of it; and the best is that which is caught in spring. And others say it is the young of the crocodile; that when this comes from the egg, that which seeks the water becomes a crocodile, and that which makes for the sand becomes a Skenkar. It is related that, if it bites a man, and he wash the part with spittle before the return of the reptile to the water, the reptile dies; if he does not do so, he dies himself.

The sea and its islands, and their products, being thus disposed of, the earth comes next under consideration. Four quarters are spoken of, which are not, however, to be understood in the same sense as our division of the globe. These are again subdivided into seven climates, called from the Greek name *aklim*. If we might venture to assign to these divisions a place on the terrestrial globe according to *our* ideas of geography, they would probably ascend from the equator northward in zones bounded by parallels of latitude, as the Eastern geographers take no cognizance of any country south of the equator, unless their Zinj, or Ethiopia, may be considered as an exception to this rule. The mention of the half-yearly nights at the North is striking, especially as the attribution of half-yearly days to the equator shows that this knowledge is not derived from reasoning on the figure of the earth, and its motion round the sun.

Chapter on the Climates of the Earth.—Know that the four grand divisions are sub-divided into seven smaller divisions, called climates, which are, as it were, carpets spread out from east to west in length, and in breadth from south to north; and the length and breadth of them are various. The longest and broadest of these is the first climate, its length from east to west being near three thousand farsangs, and its breadth from south to north nearly one hundred and fifty farsangs; and the shortest and narrowest is the seventh climate; its length from east to west is near one thousand five hundred farsangs, and its breadth from south to north near seventy farsangs. All the climates between these two differ in length and breadth. And these divisions are not natural; they are but lines and divisions made by the kings of former times, who went round the quarters of the world to know the boundaries of regions and kingdoms, as Feridoun, the Nabati; and Iskender, the Grecian; and Ardashir Babeg, the Persian. And the rest of the world is inaccessible from high mountains, and difficult paths, and roaring seas, and difference of air, and oceans, and cold, and darkness. Near the north, under the constellation of the Benat Al Naash, the cold is intense; for six months of winter there is perpetual night, and the air is dark with a tremendous darkness, and the animals affect the water from the extreme coldness of the air, and plants wither, and animals droop. And opposite to this is the place near the south, under the constellation of Solail. There are six months of summer, perpetual day; and the air is hot, and becomes like poisoned fire; and plants and animals are burnt up from the intense heat, and there are no inhabitants there. And on the side of the west, the ocean hinders travelling from the dashing of the waves, and the thick darkness. And in the neighbourhood of the east, travelling is impossible, from high mountains. And when I have pondered on this subject, I have found that men were shut up in the seven climates, as in a fortification, and they know nothing of the rest of the world. Let us ask the most high God that he will give us protection and confirmation, and that he will enable us to travel in the right path, for he is liberal and merciful.

The explanation of the phenomena of earthquakes is a very favourable specimen of reasoning. Our own conjectures on the subject have led us to little more satisfactory results. The physiological disquisition connected with this is scarcely so happy; it carries us back to the times of the Greeks, the great masters of the Arabs in the healing art.

They say that when many fumes and vapours are collected together under the earth, and the cold does not condense them into water, and there is no means of egress to a place of less heat, and the surface of the ground is hard, and the vapour when it seeks to ascend finds no aperture, then the valleys of the earth are shaken by its force, and the ground trembles like the body of a man affected by a fever; for this last arises from the moist humours which are confined in various parts of the body, and the great heat operates upon them, and expands them, and converts them into vapour, and they make their escape by the pores of the body; and from this it trembles and shakes, and ceases not doing so till these matters make their way out; and when they have done so, then it is quiet: and in the same way, and many a time, the face of the earth is cleft, and the confined matter makes its escape at once. This escape has sometimes been in a place where a city stood, and it has been destroyed. This is when there has been a cavity under the earth, and when it was cloven, mountains and regions fell into it, as was the will of Almighty God.

Our author now speaks at great length of the mountains, rivers, springs, and wells of the globe. We make no extracts from this part, as our brief abstract is intended rather to attract and direct attention to the work itself, than to furnish a perfect idea of its contents. The same remark may apply to the description of minerals and vegetables; the latter of which is illustrated by numerous drawings.

This portion is succeeded by a description of animals, more systematic than that occurring in the description of the seas. The first on the list is man; and the chapter on this subject embraces an ethical as well as physical account of the "lord of the creation." We have selected a few anecdotes illustrating the former subject, premising that, to the description of each mental excellence, is subjoined one or more anecdotes exemplifying its operation. Under the head of generosity, is the following. We have read some English story like this, but the check was on the patron's side:

It is related that when Maan Ben Zayidat was governor of Irak, there came to him a poet, while he was in Bagrah, and wished for an audience of him, but could not obtain it; and Maan was at that time in a garden close upon the river. So the poet wrote upon a piece of wood a couplet complimentary to Maan, and threw it into the water, which flowed into the garden; and Maan saw it, and ordered it to be brought to him. When he had read it, he asked who was the author, and sent for him, and gave him ten bidar; and he placed the piece of wood under his carpet. The next day he looked at it, and called the man, and gave him a hundred thousand dirhems. The man took this, but fearing he might repent of his liberality, went away. The next day he read it again, and again called the man, and was told that he was gone. He said, "That is well, for I should have given to him till I had neither dinar nor dirhem left."

In the paragraph on forgiveness, are these two anecdotes:

It is related that Jesus (may the blessings of God be upon him!) was passing by a people of the Jews, and they spake to him evil, and he spake to them good. They said to him, "They have spoken evil to thee, and thou hast returned good to them." He said, "Yes; every one deals in that of which he has the greatest abundance."

They say, that one was reviling Al Shaabi, and he said, "If thou art speaking truth, may God forgive *me*; and if thou art speaking falsehood, may God forgive *thee*."

The following, from the paragraph on mercy, has much of the spirit of the beautiful injunctions of the Mosaic law against cruelty to animals:

Ibrahim Ben Arham relates, that he heard an old man in the temple of Jerusalem telling how a certain man was slaying a calf in the presence of its mother, and his hand dried up, and so continued for some time. And on a certain day he saw a swallow that had fallen from the nest on the ground, and its parents were flying round it, and it was unable to fly; so he picked it up and put it again in the nest, and God restored to him his hand.

The two names occurring in the paragraph next quoted, are the Gog and Magog of the Scriptures, multiplied, however, into a nation. They dwell towards the north; the diminutive stature assigned them, agreeing with what we know of the actual inhabitants of the extreme north, may perhaps

warrant a conjecture that some real incursion of savage tribes was the foundation of the story. It is somewhat singular that a nation of dwarfs (*dvergar*) are alluded to in the fictions of the Scandinavian mythology, who, like the Yajouj and Majouj, are represented as partaking of the demon character. The latter, however, are described as sunk in brute barbarism, while the *dvergar* are cunning workers in steel and iron; their swords are irresistible, and their armour invulnerable.

And of these are Yajouj and Majouj, whose number the most high Creator alone knows. Their stature is half that of a man, and they have claws like lions, and instead of nails, talons, such as ravening beasts have; and they have tails, and on their tails is hair, like the tails of beasts. Formerly, they came into this our country, and laid it waste; and the inhabitants made their lamentation to Zulkarnain, and Zulkarnain made a wall against them, which should keep them in restraint for the time to come, as the Creator has made mention in the *Koran*. Their food is of the creatures of the sea, which the Creator causes the sea to cast up for their sustenance; else, were He not to prevent, when the time of their hunger came, they would attack the wall, and destroy it, and come out.

The *anka* is clearly the Eastern analogue, if not the prototype, of the phoenix of the West. Its long life, its living alone, and the mode of its death, all serve to make out the parallel. There is, however, far more of individuality in the description of the magnificent and lordly *simorg* (the Persian name), than in the "Arabian bird" of the Greek fiction. There is a great probability that both were borrowed from the Sanscrit *garuda*, the eagle-winged vehicle or living chariot of Vishnu—the king of birds, and the mortal enemy of the serpents. In the romance of *Gul wa Sanubar* ('the rose and the pine-tree'), the hero of the tale is represented as delivering the young of the *simorg* from the attacks of a tremendous serpent.

The *anka* is called in Persian the *simorg*, and it is the greatest of birds. They say it carries away buffaloes and elephants as a crow would carry away a mouse. In former days, it lived amongst men; but as its perfidies were many, men prayed to be delivered from it. At length, on a certain time, it carried away a bride treacherously, and Handalah the Prophet prayed against it, and it disappeared from mankind. They say, that the Creator took away the *anka* from amongst men to a certain island under the equinoctial line, where men do not come; and in that island are many animals, as elephants, and buffaloes, and rhinoceroses, and leopards, and lions, and birds of prey. The *anka* does not prey on these, for they are subject to him, and under his dominion; but he preys on huge fishes. He eats of one of these as much as he wants, and leaves the rest for the ravening beasts and cattle and birds who are under his dominion, and he sits on high and amuses himself with watching their feeding. And when he flies away, there is a rushing sound, like the blowing of a stormy wind, so that trees fall down with a heavy crash. They say that if any one loses his way in the sea, the *anka* will set him in the right way again. A certain merchant relates: "We were lost in this sea, when suddenly we saw a huge black figure, like a cloud. The sailors said, 'It is the *simorg*;' and they strove with all their might to get under that dark object, and prayed to it; and the *simorg* came, and we sailed under its shadow, till we found the right way again." They say, that the *anka* lives to the age of 1,500 years; and when it

has come to the age of five hundred years, it begins to sing; and when the time for the female to lay its egg is come, the male anka comes with his beak full of sea-water, and sprinkles her till the egg is laid; and when it is laid, he sits upon it, while the female goes out for food. In 125 years, the young bird is hatched, and when it has grown up, if it be a female, the female anka gathers together much wood, and the male and female rub their bills together, from which comes a great fire, and falls among the wood; into this the female goes and is burnt, and the young one becomes the mate of the male bird. And if the young is a male, the male anka does as described, and the young one becomes the mate of the female. Many other things are related of the anka, but as they rest on no good authority I have not thought it well here to insert them.

From an examination of the work of Kazwini, we are inclined to draw some important conclusions as to the spirit of Eastern, and particularly Arabic, fiction. We have here a grave and judicious author indulging in the wildest fictions. The *bonhomme* of the conclusion, for example, of his description of the simorg, precludes us from supposing that he denied the story that credence which he claims from his readers; it is equal to any thing in the history of credulous but honest Herodotus. The writers of fiction, therefore, it is clear, invented far less than we give them credit for. Their peris and ginns, their "goules and divs, and shapes of hell," the dragons and rokhs of their familiar tales, were to them real existences, as seldom seen as the sea-serpent, the mermaid, or the kraken, but not, therefore, with a Sadducean hardness of belief, doubted out of their entity. Perhaps the fairest parallel we could draw, would be between the *Arabian Nights*, and other stories of the same class, and our own tales of magic and sorcery. Both were the favourite subjects of excitement to the popular mind, and the machinery of both was admitted to be founded in truth by grave men, and deep students of the secrets of nature.

The two MSS. of our author, named in the note, are beautifully and clearly written, and the style is very simple. We cannot imagine a more amusing introduction to the Eastern philosophy. Persian translations are not uncommon, and these have the merit of being in general close and faithful. The drawings, which are numerous, and often exquisitely finished, are excellent guides to any student whose want of leisure or of inclination will not permit him to enter upon the entire work.

CIVIL SERVICE OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR : Believing that the pages of your Journal are open to all subjects of importance connected with the interests of India, I do myself the honour of sending you a Memorial, drawn out by the Bombay civil service, and transmitted to the Honourable Court of Directors.

All that the servants of Bombay have sought is, to be placed on a footing of equality with the servants of the same service at the other presidencies : servants in Bengal, of ten years' standing, are at the head of departments, whilst servants of eighteen years, in Bombay, are without any employment, or merely assistants ; yet the latter are called upon to pay equally as much to purchase their retiring annuity as servants in the former presidency, who have received six times as much salary.

The Memorial, however, speaks for itself ; if you will insert it, it may be the means of attracting the attention of the Hon. Court or the Board of Control, the head of which has always shown attention and consideration to the welfare of India and the servants of the Government ; and the authorities in this country must now see, that the junior part of their servants in Bombay can never, under the present system, have the means of paying for their annuities upon the existing reduced state of the service ; they must also see, that the reductions introduced by Sir John Malcolm have crippled the energies of the service, that there is not a sufficiency of judges or revenue officers, and that the enormous extent of districts is an evil and hardship to the country.

It continually occurs, in the Bombay territories, that districts of many thousands of square miles are left without any magisterial officer ; parties have often to travel on foot (plaintiffs, defendants, and numerous witnesses) to the extent of five and six hundred miles to gain redress, before their case has been heard by the magistrate, and from him transmitted to the judge—leaving their affairs neglected ; and often, in an agricultural country, involving the whole party in ruin.

I have said, and am prepared to prove, that the paucity of judicial and revenue appointments in the Bombay presidency is an injury to the country. The staff of the Bombay Government is on an equality with the staff of the Bengal and Madras Governments ; the same number of governors, commanders-in-chief, judges of supreme courts, bishops, and secretaries exists ; the Bombay army has the same advantages ; and the medical and clerical services are all on one footing ; yet, for the Bombay civil service nothing has been done, and it is, perhaps, at this moment, the most inferior service in all India. In saying this, *I court inquiry* ; let the advantages of the medical or military service be balanced, the time of service required, the amount of pension received without any demand of deduction as in the civil service, and the expense of educating and fitting out a civil servant, together with the responsibility of the duties he has to perform, and I really think that the junior portion of the Bombay civil service is the worst paid and least considered service in all India.

I am, Sir, your's,

GHUREEB PURWAR.

Draft of a Memorial to the Hon. the Court of Directors.

The memorial of the undersigned covenanted civil servants on your Bombay establishment respectfully sheweth that.

1st. Your memorialists, swayed by the most gloomy anticipations of the future, from the present disheartening state of the Bombay civil service, injured so effectually as it has been during the last few years, and shut out from all prospect of revisiting their native country, respectfully urge on you the necessity, policy, and justice of giving your civil servants of this presidency the means of retiring after a reasonable period of service.

2d. The principles on which this service is constituted, assume, as their basis, that retirement with a competency is to be within the reach of those individuals in it who shall have conducted themselves with prudence, and shall have survived a long period of active employment in a most dangerous climate.

3d. In proof of this, we especially call your attention to the words in which your Hon. Court's opinion* was expressed, when the present Retiring Fund was announced to your memorialists as a remedy for many of the evils which were *then* thought by your Hon. Court to cloud their prospects, and which have been most cruelly realized.

4th. Now, if your memorialists can show that in no instance have your intentions been accomplished, they may justly claim from your Hon. Court the fulfilment of your many promises, and entreat you to secure for them, in return for their time and talents devoted to your interests, the common recompense which you have declared it just and right for them to receive.

5th. Before your memorialists call your attention to the state of the Retiring Fund, they feel forced to draw it to the present state of the civil service.

6th. Your Hon. Court must be aware that the Bombay civil service is fearfully overstocked. The fact that there are only ninety-seven appointments—of which six are held by military men and two by Madras civilians; and a hundred and sixty servants, of whom a hundred and thirty-two are actually resident in India—points to the cause which, ere long, must plunge the junior civilians into absolute hopelessness. Even at this very time, which we may only call the beginning of such a melancholy state of things, promotion to the head of an office never falls to servants of less than fourteen years' standing; in a few years more, no servant of less than twenty years' standing has a prospect of succeeding to the head of an office.

7th. It is the recorded opinion of almost all of your most eminent Governors, that the interests of Government demand that a service of ten years should qualify a man for such promotion.

8th. That your Hon. Court may be satisfied of the truth of your memorialists' statement regarding the distress which exists in your Bombay civil service among the juniors, we call your attention to the circumstances of several civilians,† after eight, nine, and ten years' service, having remained in the same situation which they held a year after they entered the country; and it cannot but be suggested to your Hon. Court, that the continuance of such disappointment must tend to induce a state of mind throughout the service, which must imperceptibly injure most deeply the interests of Government in this distant part of the British dominions, and seriously affect the welfare of your Indian subjects.

* Extract from a despatch from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Supreme Government, transmitted to the Bombay Government in a letter, dated 31st December 1824:

Para. 33. "We repeated our opinion in favour of extending the provisions of the Bengal Civil Fund to the grant of annuities on retirements, as being calculated to answer useful and wise ends, as providing for unexpected loss of fortune, and as occasioning the return of the Company's servants to Europe 'by a quicker movement' than would otherwise take place, and thus securing to the Company the services of Europeans in the most active period of their lives, and making way for the advance of young servants."

Para. 46. "As the efficiency and utility of an annuity fund must materially depend on the inducement afforded by it to old servants to retire, and as it cannot be expected that civil servants will retire to England without adequate provision," &c.

† Mr. Barnet and others. Mr. Barnet was second assistant at Broach in 1823, and second assistant at Ahmedabad in 1833—not a step in ten years. *Vide* all the civilians of that year.

9th. Another fact equally speaks for itself. The senior portion of your service, who became heads of offices after ten or twelve years, cannot, in consequence of the great reduction in salary, the low rate of interest, and the unfavourable rate of exchange, accept the £1,000 retiring pension, even after thirty years' employment; when, then, can the intermediate portion be supposed to be in a condition to take them? and when the present juniors? Your memorialists entreat your Hon. Court's attention to the accompanying statement, and which has been framed strictly within the limits of probability. That statement, it will be seen, gives as its result that, after twenty-two years, a civil servant, assuming he obtains a situation of Rs. 2,000 *per mensem*, and is clear of debt, after seventeen years' service, averaging his expenses at a minimum of Rs. 1,000 a month (which includes his subscription to the Fund, extraordinary cases, emergencies, and forfeiture of pay during absence, from sickness and other causes), may, if he shall have been uniformly prudent and economical, be expected to have amassed a sum of about Rs. 69,373, after paying the fine for the pension; or, at the present rate of exchange, which, at 1s. 9d. the rupee, gives £6,070. 3s. 6d., an annual income at four per cent. of £242. 16s. 2d.

10th. Your memorialists are convinced that your Hon. Court will at once admit that retirement on the income above stated is not to be expected; for although the pension of £1,000 might suffice for the temporary maintenance of a family, such a family would, in nine cases out of ten, on the death of its head, be reduced to resources very inadequate to its support.

11th. Your memorialists will now revert to the circumstances attending the operation of the new Fund, to show to your Hon. Court how singularly unfortunate its results have been, and how opposed to the expressed intentions of the Court, and the admitted wants of the whole service.

12th. The terms on which the Civil Annuity Fund was eventually established at this presidency, are those set forth in the despatch to this Government on the 15th November 1826. The only point then remaining undecided was, the amount of capital to be assigned from the old Fund, and which was fixed at Rs. 5,33,333 by your Hon. Court's letter of the 11th March 1829. The conditions assimilated in every respect to those of the Bengal Annuity Fund, except that your Hon. Court, instead of confining your subscriptions to an amount equal to that received from the service, allowed one lac of rupees to be paid on that account. The grant by your Hon. Court may be briefly defined as follows:—

1. An annual contribution of one lac of rupees; 2. Interest at six per cent. per annum; 3. Payment of the annuities at 2s. the rupee.

And the conditions attached to it as follows:—

1. Five-and-twenty years' service, and twenty-two years' residence; 2. The payment by monthly contributions and by a fine of one-half the value of the annuity; 3. A quinquennial adjustment of the resources of the Fund, with a view either to add to, or subtract from, them, should they fall short of or exceed a certain prescribed scale.

Your Hon. Court, in the 43d para. of your despatch to Bengal, have stated, "that the advantages to be granted should be considerable;" and in the 61st and 62d paras. evince "the disposition which you then entertained of aiding the important object in view." Your memorialists do not hesitate to admit, that the pecuniary grant made by your Hon. Court would have fulfilled your liberal intentions, had it not been hampered with the remaining conditions, which, from their peculiar operation, have almost entirely rendered it nugatory.

13th. Your memorialists would beg once again to solicit the attention of your Hon. Court to the minute drawn up by Mr. Crawford, one of the oldest members of the service, long conversant with transactions calculated to give him an insight into the matter on which he writes, and one likely to be impartial, from his interests being in nowise affected by the subject. This minute was transmitted through the Government and was replied to by your Hon. Court under date the 27th July 1831. Your Hon. Court seem to have viewed the application which accompanied it as involving

the grant of farther pecuniary assistance; the object was rather to obtain a modification of the terms under which the annuity was granted, by a reduction of the premium, and the appropriation of a portion of the increasing resources of the Fund to meet the deficiency.

14th. That these resources have accumulated far beyond what your Hon. Court could have supposed, when the calculations for the Fund were made, will be apparent from the accompanying brief sketch of the condition of the unappropriated branch of the institution, framed upon an estimate up to the 30th April next. From the result which it exhibits, it will be evident, that if the total amount of your Hon. Court's annual contribution, nine lacs of rupees, be subtracted, the Fund will still have attained the amount prescribed to fulfil its conditions. The pecuniary grant by your Hon. Court has been, therefore, *almost entirely nominal*, and the failure of the principal objects proposed by the establishment of the Fund has been concurrent with such a state of things.

15th. The inapplicability of the terms on which the Annuity Fund was established in Bengal to a service so very differently situated as that of the Bombay presidency, was forcibly impressed upon the consideration of your Hon. Court in the reply made by the trustees to the first intimation of your intentions, in their letter of the 22d October 1825, and in the printed documents which accompanied it; experience has but too sadly proved the correctness of the anticipations then entertained. From the difficulty of performing the conditions attached to the acceptance of an annuity during the nine years that the Fund has been in existence, only eleven members have retired from the service, being less than one and a-quarter per annum, instead of three, as was contemplated by your Hon. Court. The consequences are palpable; promotion has nearly ceased; the realization of a bare independence seems hardly practicable, and the general prospects of the whole service, but more especially of the juniors, are, in the highest degree, gloomy and depressing.

16th. Your memorialists would beg to draw your attention to the fact of the Fund having operated in every way in the same manner as if a reduction in their emoluments, equal in amount to the subscriptions levied, had been made; the object for which that subscription is paid having so completely failed. In support of what they have here urged, your memorialists need only point to the evidence given by your Auditor of India Accounts, Mr. Melvill,* before a Committee of the House of Commons, to carry conviction to the minds of your Hon. Court of the justice of some modification being now conceded. Your Hon. Court cannot, surely, have intended, and would not now wish, that a measure, designed avowedly for the general good of the service, and for the removal of the great and admitted disadvantages under which it *then* laboured, should terminate in the augmenting distress and stagnation to which

* Extract from the evidence given by J. C. Melvill, Esq., before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on the 7th June 1830:

5761. Have any orders gone out to reduce the emoluments of the civil servants of the Company in proportion to any alteration in the price of commodities in the country?—I stated that orders had been sent for a general revision of the civil and military establishments of India; those orders are in progress, but I am not aware they were given in reference to a supposed fall in the price of commodities.

5762. Has there not lately grown up in the military and civil service a system of superannuation, which has entailed a debt on the Government?—An arrangement was made for the institution of an Annuity Fund for the retirement of civil servants, the Company contributing to that Fund an annual subscription equal to the aggregate of the subscriptions of their servants.

5763. Is it applicable to civil and military servants?—To civil only.

5764. What is the expense of that establishment to the Company?—It is hardly possible to say what the expense will be. I believe between five and six lacs of rupees is the amount of the Company's annual subscription to the Fund; but, at the end of every five years, the accounts are to be adjusted, with reference to a prospective estimate which was framed at the time of the institution of the Fund, so that, if at the end of five years the balance of the Fund should be larger than was indicated in that estimate, the difference is to be made over to the Company, and *vice versa*; and I apprehend this adjustment will prove very favourable to the Company, the civil servants not having taken the annuities in the numbers that were expected. Between five and six lacs of rupees per annum is the whole amount the Company would have to pay if the full number of annuities were taken.

5765. Has there been any alteration made respecting the period of service at which the civil servants of the Company are entitled to retire?—Not since the institution of that Fund.

5766. In what year was that instituted?—In 1824.

your memorialists are now reduced. They appeal confidently to the events of the last six years, in which retrenchments have been unsparingly enforced, and in which the abolition of situations, and the consequent concentration of labour, has been carried to the utmost limit. These measures have, moreover, been effected with but little regard to the actual condition of the public service, and the result is, as your memorialists have already noticed, that supernumeraries clog the ranks, and add materially to the demands which press so heavily on your financial resources. The accompanying paper will show that your Government of Bombay are paying upwards of two lacs of rupees a year to these supernumeraries: how far such a burden may be relieved by the plan which we now lay before you, your Hon. Court can best judge. That it will be an advantage to the Government in every point of view, there is not the remotest doubt, but your memorialists leave it to your liberality and long-tried sense of justice to sanction the proposal from higher and more statesmen-like views.

17th. Pressed by all these foregoing considerations, and urged also by the natural desire of turning to their advantage an institution founded solely with the declared intention of ameliorating their condition, your memorialists approach your Hon. Court, earnestly and imploringly to solicit a modification of the terms on which the Annuity Fund has hitherto existed. They would here distinctly state, that they seek nothing from your Hon. Court which your Hon. Court have not consented to give, and that your memorialists do not ask for one additional rupee, but simply an appropriation of the means already at their command; and this appropriation they entreat may be left to their hands. Of the manner in which the present surplus funds would be disposed of, the accompanying scheme will sufficiently explain.

18th. Your Hon. Court will at once perceive, that the amount to be assigned to the branch of the Fund on which the demands of the annuitants fall, is to the full extent of that prescribed by the tables transmitted with the original scheme; security being afforded on this point, and the power to arrest the farther grant of annuities when the resources fail, being vested in your Hon. Court, your memorialists can discover no cause for apprehension; and, in seeking to allot the funds, which can be regarded in no other light than as the property of the service, in the way which will best suit the wishes and prove most beneficial to the members interested, they trust that your Hon. Court will admit that they are only urging a fair and just claim.

19th. This is one, and, to your Hon. Court, the most simple, mode of relieving, in some small degree, the distress of the service. It is unaccompanied by the least expense, and must, in absorbing the supernumeraries, free the Government from a great financial difficulty. But in proposing this plan, your memorialists by no means wish to give an impression, that they are so wedded to it that they would receive no other; they leave it to your equity and generosity to provide a better, if your Hon. Court, in your wisdom, are pleased to frame one equally adapted for the purpose in view. While pointing out their grievances to your Hon. Court, your memorialists cannot overlook the startling difference in the condition of your three services of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay; why that of Bombay should be so far lightly considered as to be suffered to fall into such a state of distress, they cannot imagine. The same preparation at home is required; the same arduous, high, and responsible duties in India are performed; the same inhospitable climate is contended against, and the same length of service demanded, and, were it not for the undeniable fact to the contrary, they might add, that the same prospects are held out to encourage them. That your memorialists have drawn no overcharged or random description of the state of their prospects, may be clearly seen from the testimony of our late Governor, in the accompanying paper, written three years ago.*

* Extract from a minute by Major-general Sir John Malcolm, late Governor of Bombay:

After stating, "that the successful administration of this, as of every other part of India, must greatly depend upon the condition and character of the civil service, &c. &c.," he says, "Their duties, always arduous, have of late become much more so, for the members employed have been greatly reduced. The effect of the late arrangements at this presidency, with the continual sending out of writers, has been such, that we have now double the number of civil servants to stations in which they can be placed: and, making every admission for special duties, casualties, or furloughs, there still remains a load of supernumeraries."

In conclusion, your memorialists cannot help acknowledging that they have been much influenced in making this appeal, by the conviction that it will meet with every consideration from the liberality and justice of your Hon. Court, and from the fact that your Hon. Court have never yet failed in meeting the wants of your servants, when you have known that those wants merited your attention; and it is with the perfect assurance on their parts, that this appeal will not fall ineffectual to the ground, which encourages your memorialists to view their present difficulties as but temporary, if rightly considered by your Hon. Court in all their bearings on their characters, on their happiness, and on their welfare. And your memorialists will ever pray, &c. &c.

SCHEME FOR THE DISPOSAL OF THE FIFTEEN ANNUITIES OF £1,000 EACH, EXPECTED TO BE OUTSTANDING ON THE 1st OF MAY 1834.

Number of Annuities.	Number of years' service required to qualify for Annuity.	Rate of Annuity.	Total of each Rate of Annuity.	Assumed Age of Annuitant.	Fine payable for Annuity at the Age given in the preceding Column.	Total of Fines payable for each Rate of Annuity.	Additional Amount required to make up the value of each Rate of Annuity.	Total of additional Amounts required to make up the value of each Rate of Annuity.	Total Amount required to be transferred from the Unappropriated Fund, to cover each Rate of Annuity.
4	Twenty-five years, including 22 of actual residence ...	£. 1,500	6,000	45	Rs. 50,550	2,02,200	1,01,100	Rs. 4,04,400	Rs. 6,06,600
4	Twenty years, including 18 of actual residence ...	1,000	4,000	40	33,700	1,34,800	73,350	2,98,400	4,28,200
4	Ten years' actual residence	750	3,000	30	25,975	1,01,100	62,340	2,49,360	3,50,460
12		3,250	13,000		1,09,525	4,38,100	2,36,790	9,47,160	13,85,260

These Annuities are assumed to be declared open immediately, and are proposed to be tendered only to the several grades to whom they are made applicable, in the order in which they stand on the List, beginning, of course, with the Seniors of each grade.

supernumeraries, from which the service must in some mode or other be relieved. I have no hesitation in stating it to be my opinion, that all plans, the objects of which are to combine efficiency with economy in the administration of India, that have been adopted, or are in progress, will fail, if the civil service remains clogged as at present with supernumeraries; and those who must be the instruments of the introduction, as well as of the success of such plans, are not placed in a condition that gives them heart for their labours, or that holds out, in a reasonable period, prospects of fortune and distinction to those whose performance of their arduous and responsible duties entitles them to look to such desirable and honourable rewards."

RUSSIA AND INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR : It has often been a subject of just complaint, that the attention of the public mind in England is seldom or ever directed to questions affecting India with that degree of earnestness which might be expected from the immense importance to the mother-country of that valuable portion of its colonial empire; it is, however, to be hoped, that the period is not far distant when the supineness which has hitherto characterized all discussions on Indian affairs will give place to a better feeling; indeed, the appearance of the interesting publications indicated below* shows that such a feeling has really commenced. These four pamphlets are devoted to the discussion of a subject of immense importance to Great Britain, namely, the supposed hostile views of the Court of Russia on the British empire in India, and the degree of danger to which our possessions in that country are thereby exposed.

That a variety of opinions should prevail on this difficult question is not surprising, nor is it an easy task to decide which of the conflicting sentiments, so opposite in character, is most deserving of our confidence; still, the difficulties which obstruct our progress to the truth are not so formidable as to discourage our endeavours to reach it; and to attain that object, I know of no better means than these publications present, which contain a mass of valuable facts and sound reflections.

In the first pamphlet, the author (evidently a man of first-rate talent) has presented a clear and comprehensive detail of the public transactions of the Russian Government for a century past; but the events which have a direct reference to the Asiatic policy of Russia are particularly valuable, as they never have been before the public in so complete a form. If the facts detailed by the author are accurately recorded (of which there can be little doubt), they furnish ample proof that the views of the Russian Government have been steadily directed to the ultimate attack of our Eastern possessions, and that it has clung to this darling project from the time of Peter the Great to the present day, with a tenacity of purpose which has rarely happened in the history of any nation.

The author, having given a description of the initiatory steps adopted by Peter to gain a footing within the Persian frontier, brings forward that monarch in his first grand attempt to accomplish his project, in the following passage :

In the course of the next month (July 1722), he set out on his expedition to Persia, accompanied by the Empress and an army of 50,000 men; 22,000 infantry, and 3,000 sailors, trained to act on shore, crossed the Caspian, in 442 vessels; the cavalry proceeded by land. The enterprize was not without some appearance of danger; the passes were manned and easily defended. An attack from a detached tribe of the Lesguees was easily repulsed, and the echoes of the Caucasian straits resounded for the first time the thunder of Russian cannon and the victorious shouts of her armies. Derbend was occupied without opposition, and the silver keys of the town and citadel delivered to the Czar, who returned to Astrachan in October, having first established the siege of Bakoo. On his arrival in the Volga, he sent a force to occupy the province of Gheelan, which produces the chief part of the silk

* Progress and present Position of Russia in the East.
India, Great Britain, and Russia.

A Letter on the present State of British Interests and Affairs in Persia, addressed to the Marquess Wellesley, by HARFORD JONES BRIDGES.

The present and future Prospects of our Indian Empire. By Capt. S. E. WESTMACOTT.

of Persia; there his troops entrenched themselves, and successfully resisted all the attempts of the Persians to expel them. In January 1723, he entered Moscow in triumph, and gave, as was his wont, to the Vice-*czar*, an account of his expedition, and of the province he had conquered from his "dear friend the Shah."

We have here, at its very commencement, a pretty intelligible specimen of the character of Russian policy, as far as it regarded her views in India; and, remote as the period is in which it originated, it has preserved a wonderful consistency throughout the whole of the time that has intervened. The death of Peter the Great, which happened shortly after the above event, did not, however, terminate the system which he commenced; it was followed up by his successor, Catherine I., with renewed energy; but all the fruits of her intrigues were speedily snatched from her grasp by another and very unexpected actor who appeared on the stage, the celebrated Nadir Shah, of whose character the author of the pamphlet has drawn an admirable sketch.

The masterly genius of Nadir Shah soon changed the face of affairs. Having collected a body of military adventurers, small at first, he, by the force of his splendid military talents, soon increased them to a considerable army, and proceeding rapidly from one victory to another, he became formidable alike to the Turkish and Russian Governments; the troops of the former he defeated in a succession of battles, and expelled from all their conquests in Persia; and the latter, intimidated by his rapid successes, were glad to return to him all the territories they had acquired at the expense of blood and the sacrifice of every pretension to honour or good faith.

The ardour of the court of St. Petersburg for Eastern conquests was thus for a time checked by the successes of Nadir Shah, but not extinguished; its ambition, too, had ample room for its exercise in another scene, where it acted a distinguished part. It had begun to participate in all the great leading political events in Europe, in which it has ever since borne a conspicuous part; consequently the reign of the Empress Elizabeth is remarkable for a total neglect of Eastern affairs; but the cessation was only temporary. The Russian cabinet still viewed with longing regard the glittering prize which it hoped sooner or later to seize; and it waited its time patiently. It had every reason to suppose that the distractions which might be expected to follow the death of Nadir Shah would remove the obstacles which the power and genius of that extraordinary man interposed to the successful accomplishment of its designs against the Persian empire, and it did not wait long in vain; nor was a moment lost in profiting by the event it had so accurately calculated on.

After the death of Nadir, Persia continued for many years to be torn by contending factions; and the Wallees of Georgia, harassed by frequent attacks from the *Lesgues* and other mountaineers, whom they were unable to control, made a simultaneous application, in 1752, to Russia for assistance. This may be considered the first step towards the separation of Georgia from Persia; for Russia, from this time forward, pressed with persevering activity her intercourse with these Persian dependencies, which ended, as will be seen in the sequel, in the annexation of Georgia to the Russian empire.

It would be no more than a bare act of justice to Russia to acknowledge that, up to this period, her policy indicated nothing of that hostile character which she has lately manifested with so little disguise; we may give her the benefit of our doubts, and concede to her the credit of confining her views to commercial purposes, and that she intended those conquests on the Caspian as the means of procuring her a share in the trade of India; but her subsequent transactions must deprive her of all claim to our charitable construc-

tion; and her acts thenceforth afford such incontestable evidence of the nature of her views, that the veriest sceptic can hardly refuse his belief of their dangerous tendency.

The author of the pamphlet, in introducing his narrative of these transactions, has prefaced it with an admirable description of that policy which animated the Russian cabinet.

It is difficult to imagine a stronger or better-marked boundary than that which formed the frontier between Russia and Persia. The Black Sea on the one hand, and the Caspian on the other, connected by the stupendous chain of the Caucasus, seem to have been designed by nature for the limit of some powerful nation, for a barrier of some great power. The views which induced the Russian Government to seek with unwearied perseverance a position beyond it, in pursuance of which Peter I. incurred the cost and hazard of his formidable expedition from Astrachan, and braved the obloquy of all the perfidy that marked his proceedings there and in Khiva; which induced Catherine to purchase the sovereignty of Georgia and Immeritia at the price of large donations to many chieftains, a considerable pension to Heraclius, and the maintenance of troops to protect him; and which led her to attempt, by the most questionable means, to secure a military footing on the southern shores of the Caspian; the views which have made it an integral part of the system of Russia to maintain and improve, even at an immense sacrifice of blood and treasure, the position she had obtained in the Caucasus and beyond it, must have been directed to some ultimate object, far more important than the possession of provinces which have hitherto been only costly appendages to the empire. These acquisitions can be valued or valuable only inasmuch as they afford facilities for arriving at some great end which would, in her estimation, remunerate her for all that might have been expended in attaining it. On no other grounds would her policy be intelligible. She has not been committed by any unauthorized acts of deputed authorities, nor betrayed into a position from which she could not recede. Every step in advance has been the deliberate act of her Government—the mature result of long preparation. For a hundred years have her successive sovereigns, *per fis et nefis*, steadily pursued the same object, varying the means, but never relinquishing the purpose.

And to prove that the purpose was never lost to view, though occasionally dropt, the author goes on to state the circumstances which afforded them an opportunity for renewing it; and this was an attack made by Aga Mahomed Khan, King of Persia, on Georgia, and his capture of its capital, Teflis, which he gave up to be plundered by his soldiers. The Empress Catherine II., shocked and irritated by the vengeance which had fallen on Georgia, in consequence of its having transferred its allegiance to Russia, immediately declared war against Persia; and in the following year, Count Valerian Zuboff, with a large force, marched upon Derbend early in the summer, took that fortress by assault, and received the submission of Badkoo, Koola, and Sheerwan, whose governors he changed. In the autumn he renewed his operations, wintered in Moghan, and had taken Anzelee (the port of Ghilan), Lankcran, Ganja, and the island of Saree, when Paul ascended the throne of Russia, and recalled the army. Aga Mahomed Khan was at this time employed in Khorassan, and on hearing of Zuboff's successes, hastily returned to oppose him; but before he could reach the scene of action, the Russians had already abandoned almost all their conquests. Not—be it remembered—from want of ability or inclination to retain them, nor did it arise from an abandonment of their favourite policy—the act was one of those mad freaks which distinguished the short reign of Paul; and his successor lost no time in repairing the mischief. The Emperor Alexander, on his accession to the throne, confirmed the usage

of his father, which annexed Georgia to the Russian empire, and sent General Zizianoff, a Georgian by birth or extraction, as governor-general and commander-in-chief, into the provinces beyond the Caucasus.

Mahomed Khan Kajar, then (1804) governor of Erivan, having rebelled against his sovereign, and finding that the Shah was advancing with a considerable force to reduce him to obedience, invited the Russian general to advance to his relief, promising to deliver up the fortress, or to receive into it a Russian garrison. At this time there was no war between Russia and Persia. Seven years had elapsed since Futch Allee Shah had succeeded his uncle, and during the whole of that time he had not even made any attempt to recover the provinces which Russia had successively wrested from him; yet, on the invitation of this rebel against his sovereign and feudal lord, did the Russian army, while there was yet no war between the Governments, advance for the purpose of seizing Erivan. Zizianoff had proceeded as far as the Armenian convent of Etzmiadzin, within a few miles of the fortress, when he encountered the Persian army advancing to oppose him, and an action was fought, in which the Persians were defeated, and forced to retire. Zizianoff was, however, obliged to retire himself, in consequence of the sickness of his troops, and the deficiency of supplies; and he was shortly after this assassinated at the gate of Badkoo, while attending a conference to which he had been invited.

The war, which had thus been commenced, was continued with various success till the year 1814, when it was terminated by the Treaty of Gulistan; by the terms of which, Persia ceded to Russia the provinces of Georgia, Immeritia, Mingrelia, Derbend, Badkoo, Ganja, Karabaugh, Dagistan, Sheewan, Shekee, and parts of Moghan and Talish—nearly one-fourth of the hereditary dominions of the Persian monarch.

That the British ministry must have been acquainted with the articles of this treaty is evident from the fact, that Lord Cathcart, then ambassador at the court of Russia, was authorized by his Government to aid the Persian envoy in his efforts to obtain a modification of the terms; and although all his good offices were exerted, he could not obtain for the Persian monarch the relinquishment of one foot of ground. One would suppose that such a treaty was calculated to rouse the suspicions of our Government, and that it must have seen, in the articles of the treaty, the commencement of that progress which must inevitably lead to the destruction of Persia as an independent state: still no decisive effort appears to have been made by interposing its authority and influence to arrest that progress. Embassies were sent to the court of Persia, and treaties were concluded; but that they were inadequate to accomplish any good purpose, may be reasonably inferred from the circumstance, that the Persian nation has continued to decline in strength and spirit, while the total annihilation of its independence has been virtually accomplished by Russia—a more expedient mode than doing it by conquest. But to return to our author, who has given a clear and concise account of the transactions which have gradually led to this state of things. It appears from his testimony, that the treaty of Gulistan had not defined the line of frontier between Persia and Russia so distinctly as to leave no room for cavils, and the appointment of commissioners to effect the formal demarcation was delayed, on various pretences, till the first impressions of what was really meant by the less definite terms of the treaty had become faint and imperfect. When commissioners, therefore, were at length appointed, numberless disputes arose, and the Government of Georgia pressed their claims to insignificant patches of

land as urgently as if the existence of their national power had depended on possessing them.

These disputes gave rise to angry discussions, conducted on the one side with the bitterness of wounded pride, and on the other with the insolence of conscious power. There is also a strong feature in the character of these discussions, throughout the whole of their progress : that the injured party in the case was the one most temperate and reasonable, evincing a sincere desire to be satisfied with any thing like a reasonable compromise. But it was of no avail ; these disputes ended, as all the former ones had done, by another appeal to arms ; and that, too, ended, like all the former appeals of the same nature, by pushing the Persian empire over the last step of its degradation and downfall : it was forced to sign another treaty, that of Turcomanchai, in February 1828, by which Persia was compelled to pay the whole of the expenses of the war, besides ceding to Russia the rich provinces of Erivan and Nuckchivan, including the fortresses of Erivan and Abbasabad. In the negociations which led to this treaty, Russia, while she disclaimed all desire of conquest, and repelled as injurious every imputation of an ambitious desire to aggrandize her territory, which she said was already as extensive as she could desire, declared that her anxiety to prevent any future collision with Persia compelled her to establish a frontier line, so well defined as to leave no room for doubt or discussion hereafter ; and as this could be found only on the Arras (Araxes), she had no alternative but to adopt the line of that river.

If the Russian Government was so desirous of a well-defined boundary, it would have found an admirable one in its rear, which it had passed ; but that would have been inexpedient. The author has, however, supplied us with a very intelligible reason for its selection of the Araxes as a boundary :

The object of Russia in securing this position is sufficiently obvious : the Arras is fordable, at short intervals, from the vicinity of Julfa (near the great road between Erivan and Tabreez) to a ford called Yeddee Bolook ; but below that point it is never fordable. By retaining Talish and Moghan, she has secured to herself possessions beyond the Arras, extending southward to the frontier of Gheelan, from the point where the river ceases to be fordable to its mouth on the Caspian Sea, and has thus laid open one of the most valuable parts of Persia to an attack at any season of the year, and placed herself in a position from which she can occupy Gheelan with most facility. That she retains her views on this rich province is sufficiently proved by the fact, that she threatened, only two years ago, to occupy it as a security for the payment of 500,000 tomauns of indemnity still due to her by Persia.

It is a trite observation, that one fact is worth a bushel of arguments or professions ; only a few, however, have been selected from the numerous facts which abound in the interesting publication before us, all affording incontestable evidence that the moderation, so often professed by the Russian Government, is sadly at variance with its practice ; that in the face of solemn declarations of her aversion to aggrandize her territory, Russia has gone on conquering province after province of the Persian empire, while she had that kingdom prostrate at her feet ; and lastly, which is now the case in the midst of profound peace, and the most amicable relations apparently subsisting between her and Great Britain, she has used her influence with the sovereign of Persia, and urged him into a line of conduct which places him in a state of war with the British Government, the power, of all others, the best adapted for becoming his safest ally or his worst enemy.

In reply to a class of persons in this country (I hope there are few such),

who affect to undervalue the importance of India to Great Britain, the author expresses himself to the following effect :

It has been said, that the loss of India would be no serious evil to Great Britain, and that we are, therefore, not called upon to make any great exertion to preserve it; but supposing, for a moment, that the premises were capable of being demonstrated, the inference would not be just. We have conquered India, and as a necessary consequence of that conquest, we have taken upon ourselves the government of that country, and supplanted almost all the native instruments of government that we found there; by doing so, we have incurred the responsibility of protecting those who have submitted to our rule, from external violence as well as from internal discord. 'This is a sacred duty, and we are bound by every moral obligation that connects a government with its subjects, to neglect no honourable means of enabling ourselves to discharge it. Were we to abandon India, we would not leave her as we found her. Were we to evacuate the country to-morrow, it would not only be placed in circumstances much more unfavourable than those in which we found it, but it would be left in a condition more deplorable than ever a country was left in the world. And if it could be proved, which it cannot, that the possession of India is of no value to England, the moral obligation to defend it, until it can be made capable of governing itself, would still remain entire. If, then, the advance of Russia to the southern provinces of Persia (or in other words, the acquisition of a complete control of the resources of that country) threatens to disturb the tranquillity of India—to deprive the people of that country of security and peace, even if it should not expose them to another conquest, would it not be dereliction of our duty towards them to permit, if we can prevent it?

Every heart which beats with true British feeling must cordially respond to these sentiments

It is greatly to be regretted that the author, who has so ably exposed the views of Russia against our Indian possessions, and the danger to which those possessions are exposed by her preponderance in the councils of Persia, should have confined himself, as he has done, to the task of proving the hostility of Russia to this country, and the modes in which that hostility is manifesting itself. He has merely expressed himself in general terms, that the cause of this lamentable state of affairs is the irresolution or false economy of English policy and measures, which, losing sight of the national interests and power, and enamoured of peace—peace at any rate—have paralysed the vigour of her councils, and induced her Government rather to concede and conciliate, than to stand firm, and resent the smallest aggression on her interests; and that the remedy is firmness and decision: which, in as far as our Indian affairs are concerned, ought no doubt to be displayed by our affording to Persia our assistance and support, to an extent sufficient to enable her to regain her lost power and independence; but he has not given his opinion in detail, as to the means best adapted for rendering that support efficient.

I now proceed to the second publication, which may be considered a supplement to the first, which has pointed out, in clear and forcible language, the hazard to which our Indian empire is liable; the second gives a glowing, but not over-coloured, description of the value of the treasure we are called upon to defend. The author's estimate is strictly correct: as he very justly observes, the wide-spread and fertile provinces of India are capable of producing, in almost boundless quantities, articles which are of prime necessity to the manufacturing power of England, and that power can supply to the natives of India commodities, which are of prime necessity to them, on better terms than they can procure them at home.

The expense, both in men and money, which has almost uniformly attended

the acquisition of a colony to Great Britain, has often formed the theme of public complaint, and I believe it has been proved, that so far from affording an adequate return for the expense of their capture, every colony has continued to impose a heavy expense on the mother-country. It is impossible to estimate the prodigious sums which have been lavished in keeping the West-Indians in subjection; the instant that we have been menaced with an attack on the most paltry of these islands, prompt measures were resorted to for its protection. India is, however, an exception to this—she costs the parent state *nothing*; but, in the words of the author—

India not only pays all the expenses of her Government, but, indirectly at least, contributes to aid the finances of England. There may be reasons; in some cases, even for maintaining possessions which are a source of expense to the parent-country. Great national objects may be at stake, and the expense may be justified by the necessity: but of the defence thus afforded, India has no need. The entire charges of her establishment, civil and military, and the interest of all her debts, contracted in her behalf, are defrayed from her own resources. Englishmen participate largely in the advantages of their expenditure, and a considerable portion of it is remitted to this country. The tribute thus rendered to England acts as a stimulus to our internal trade, and provides for many the means of comfortable subsistence. So far, therefore, from costing any thing, India actually supports herself, and pays us munificently for our protection.

And that protection, so far from being munificently granted, is quite the reverse. The attention of the British ministry and natives is occasionally directed towards it, but with a grudging spirit, quite different from the alacrity with which both Government and people apply themselves to the remedy of any evil, the instant it appears in any other of our colonial possessions. As an illustration of this striking contrast, let us take a recent case, that of Canada—a colony which has been a burden to the parent state, and is likely to continue so. No sooner is the intelligence received in this country of an insurrection having commenced in Canada, headed by a few contemptible French rebels, than the whole nation—Government, Legislature, and people—are all cock-a-hoop, eager to participate in the task of putting all to rights. A governor is instantly appointed, and invested with the powers of a dictator; he is supported in the exercise of these powers by a special Act of the Legislature; and to enable him to carry these powers into effect, a strong military force is sent with him, all equipped for field service, and forwarded to their destination with uncommon promptitude. But how stands the case with India? Several months have elapsed since the receipt of authentic intelligence, that the safety of our Indian empire has been menaced by a power whose designs against it have long been a subject of notoriety: but where do we see the prompt display of that feeling which manifested itself on the Canadian insurrection? not the slightest indication appears of that energy which is required to meet these dangers.

The following extract is so honourable to the author's head and heart, that I cannot resist the temptation of giving it entire:

No country ever stood towards another in a higher and more dignified attitude than England with respect to India. The people of India look to us for that which, during the many centuries of their national existence, they never possessed—good government. This master-blessing, by giving security to property and industry, will not only tend directly to improve their physical condition, but indirectly to promote their moral advancement. Our power of doing good is not, however, limited to this one boon, however valuable. In providing for the natives of India a government far superior, both in intelligence and uprightness, to any which they had before

known—in giving peace and security, where peace and security had never existed—we are far from having exhausted our means of bettering the condition of the people.

India has attained a certain stage of civilization, and that not a low one; but it has been stationary for ages, while Europe has been advancing with rapid strides. India has thus remained ignorant of much that is useful to man, and of nearly every thing that can elevate and ennoble his nature. Our arts, our literature, our cultivated habits, our moral principles, are among the number of her wants; and in proportion as her people advance in knowledge, will they feel the importance and necessity of borrowing from those who have enjoyed these superior advantages. Their progress will be gradual, and the wise and judicious will not desire that it should be otherwise; but progress there will be, and at every step something will be gained to the great cause of human happiness. This is, however, dependent upon the preservation of the British connexion for a period of time, which at present no one can presume to calculate. The mental movement, to which the friends of humanity look with so much interest, has begun; but the dissolution of the tie which binds India to Britain would put an end to all the bright hopes which, under present appearances, may reasonably be cherished. The heaven will extend its working throughout the countless millions, who are at present ignorant of the commencement of its operation, should time and circumstances be favourable; but these conditions are indispensable. The renovation of an empire is not the work of a year, nor can it be effected but by the preservation of tranquillity and order. From strangers, India has at various times endured all the horrors which can be inflicted by unprincipled ambition, whetted and sharpened by fanaticism and a thirst for plunder. From a nation of strangers she is now receiving instruction in the arts of peace, in the facts most important for man to know, in the sciences that enlarge the mind, and the moral truths that purify the heart; a beautiful contrast to the state of things formerly existing.

Yes, it is a beautiful contrast indeed; but not alone applicable to the past only, it is strikingly displayed at the present day, in the state of the people under British rule, and those under the surrounding native princes; and long may such a contrast continue to be the proud boast of our nation!

The author very properly attaches the highest importance to the measure of constituting Afghanistan a barrier power, but only to supply the want of a better, which would be found in Persia, were that attainable; but as that question will form the subject of discussion at the conclusion of this article, I shall pass on to the letter of Sir Harford Jones Brydges.

The reader, on opening a production from the pen of that gentleman, would naturally enough be led to expect a rich fund of valuable information regarding Persia, where he resided so long, and enjoyed so many favourable opportunities for acquiring an intimate knowledge of its resources, the character and policy of its government, and the light in which our nation was viewed by the rulers of Persia; but instead of that information, so much desired, and so justly anticipated, we have a jumble of transactions, mostly of a personal nature, with which the public has no concern; the task of analysing it is, indeed, utterly hopeless; and if any thing in it can be called intelligible, it is this—that the Persian nation and Government and Sir Harford Jones Brydges have been very ill-used by the British Ministry and the East-India Company. This may be all very true; and if so, it is a burning shame, and the sooner that a proper reparation is made to all parties the better. There is, however, one thing quite evident; that if Sir Harford had no other merit than that of having concluded the treaty of Teheran, that would of itself constitute a claim on the gratitude of the country; for although that treaty was unaccountably abandoned by the British Government, it was one which afforded the most

convincing proof that the Persian Government, even at that period, evinced the strongest desire to cultivate a close political connexion with our Government. That the British minister of that day did not think it expedient to meet that desire with corresponding alacrity, is not Sir Harford Jones's fault; he placed the opportunity within their reach, and we are now tasting the bitter fruits of their neglect, in not following up that line of policy which he commenced so favourably: even now, if such a treaty as that concluded by Sir Harford could be obtained from the Persian Government, it would be worth a half-dozen provinces.

The last work in the list is one in which there is a good deal to praise, and much deserving of blame; and it is a pity that Capt. Westmacott did not expunge the latter, which would have greatly improved his book.

Among the topics which come under the latter description, are his remarks on the municipal institutions of India, as they existed under the Hindu and Mussulman Government, and his regret that they have been suppressed by us; a regret in which, I believe, few will sympathize with him. The institutions, the loss of which Capt. W. deploras, were no doubt admirably suited to the tastes and habits of the native princes; they worked well, for they relieved these despots from the most irksome duties of their station; so long as their subjects settled their disputes among themselves, their rulers were satisfied. What more could they desire? the revenue was paid, and that supplied them with the means of gratifying their unbounded love of sensual pleasures, while the non-existence of troublesome complaints left them at full leisure to enjoy them.

These petty municipalities were also favourable to the getting up of snug little murders and other crimes, which of course were carefully concealed; and provided they confined themselves to the commission of these intestine disorders, and abstained from open acts of rebellion against their governments, their rulers cared very little how they managed these matters. But the British nation takes a very different view of the duties it is bound to perform in the exercise of its rule over the people who have been brought under its subjection in India. It considers these duties to consist in affording its protection to all alike; in securing to the subjects under its sway the undisturbed enjoyment of the fruits of their industry; in framing laws for the preservation of their lives, property, and civil rights, and taking a lively interest in promoting the national prosperity. To accomplish these important objects, one uniform system must pervade the whole machinery of government; but the existence of such a host of petty authorities, all independent of each other, would inevitably tend to disturb that uniformity, and embarrass the functions of Government at every step; it therefore very wisely abolished institutions which were found to be incompatible with the due exercise of its authority. That the natives should view the system we have introduced with hostile feelings is not at all surprising; no people on the face of the earth have such an abhorrence of change or innovation of any kind as the Hindus; but their dislike of a change which has superseded their old institutions is no proof that the alteration is for the worse. When the natives, however, become better acquainted with the principles of our Government, and perceive that its sole object is to promote their happiness, they will learn to appreciate its motives, and cease to consider the removal of these institutions as a loss.

The province of Kunawur, which the author cites as an illustration of the soundness of his views, is unfortunately not a case likely to strengthen his arguments; if it proves any thing, it only furnishes an instance of the wonder-

ful facility with which mankind in general accommodate themselves to the various circumstances in which they are placed.

In the little state of Kunawur, property is certainly distributed in proportions equitable enough; but then each individual share is so small, that it offers little or no temptation to his neighbour to invade it; consequently, their disputes are so easily adjusted, that the simplest machinery only is required for that purpose. Besides, the entire revenue would not pay the salary of a chief justice or attorney-general; the people of Kunawur are, therefore, quite satisfied to leave these expensive luxuries to those who can afford to pay for them; but it surely cannot be intended by the author to recommend the introduction of the system he admires so much into the government of such an empire as ours is: if such is his object, he has profited very little by the experience which was so abundantly placed within his reach by the duties of his station.

In his remarks on the destruction of the numerous forts held by the native chiefs, the author has betrayed great carelessness in examining the foundation on which he formed his opinions. In condemning the policy of the Government, the reasons he assigns for this opinion are just as much calculated to startle the reader as the opinion itself; and they are these: that the measure has had a tendency to break down the martial spirit of the people, and that, when we are driven from India, it will leave the natives defenceless against the horrors and desolation of war.

To this it may be replied, that as the event which the author so confidently predicts is very improbable, there would be little wisdom in suffering the existence of a positive nuisance now, in order that the natives may be protected from a future misfortune, which after all may never happen.

If Capt. W. had entered the service fifteen years earlier than he did, his opinion of those hot-beds of rebellion would have been very different from what it appears to be at present. Those officers who witnessed the insurrections continually excited by the chieftains of Hatras, Kallinger, Ajyghur, and the hundreds of paltry mud forts scattered all over the Doab, Oude, and Bundelcund, can best appreciate the beneficial effect of their destruction; for with them disappeared all the disorders which their existence occasioned.

With the exception of the above, and one or two little fallacies more, which it is not necessary to notice further, the work of Capt. Westmacott is replete with a variety of valuable facts, interspersed with just reflections, and furnishes a rich fund of instruction and amusement to the general reader, who may be desirous of making himself acquainted with Indian affairs. It is, however, to be regretted, that the author has taken such a wide range in choosing his subjects for discussion; and that he has strung them together in such a rambling manner, that the reader finds it sometimes very difficult to comprehend what his opinions really are, and the object he has in view in the discussion of a few of the topics he has brought forward. The querulous tone, which pervades the pamphlet, is also very apt to shake the confidence of the reader in the impartiality of the author's opinions, which, in the absence of that querulous spirit, would have carried more weight with them. Still, with these abatements, Capt. W. is entitled to the thanks of the public for his industry and laudable endeavour to add to the stock of information on a subject still imperfectly known.

The question which forms the subject of discussion in the foregoing publications is one of such immense importance to the national interests, that it cannot be too earnestly impressed on the public attention. In comparison with

India, how inferior is the aggregate value of all the rest of our colonial possessions put together ! The expense incurred by the parent state in keeping these colonies under its subjection is scarcely counterbalanced by the advantage we derive from their possession. India, on the contrary, not only costs the nation nothing, but continues to pour into the United Kingdom a copious stream of commercial wealth, besides its direct contributions, in the shape of remittances of private fortunes acquired there.

If we may judge, however, from the apparent indifference shown for its preservation, this most splendid jewel of the British crown does not seem to be appreciated as it deserves. It is true, indeed, that a certain portion of interest has of late been felt in the question, and most fervently is it to be wished that these publications may have the effect of increasing that interest to a degree commensurate with the powerful claim it possesses on our regards.

The nature of our empire in India does not permit us to expect that it can remain for any length of time exempt from danger of foreign attack ; the contest for that supremacy we now enjoy occasioned many a long and severe struggle between us and our rivals, the French and Dutch ; and the necessity is now imposed on us of preparing for another struggle, with a competitor far more formidable than any we have yet had to contend with. That Russia has long meditated the project of disputing with us the supremacy of India, is becoming daily more and more evident ; and although the authors of the publications before us may perhaps have failed in proving to demonstration that Russia really entertains such a design, they afford strong presumptive evidence of its existence.

It must be in the recollection of most of your readers, that, up to a very recent period, these projects of Russian invasion were derided, on the supposition that the attempt was impracticable ; and even now, it is a matter of doubt with many, if Russia ever seriously contemplated such a thing, assigning, as their reason for doubt, that it is contrary to the interests of that nation to extend its dominions beyond their present limits, and their firm belief of the sincerity of those amicable professions which Russia continues to hold out to this country. It unfortunately happens now and then, that nations, like individuals, are apt to mistake their true interests, and that aggressions have often been found to follow close on the heels of a profusion of amicable professions ; and if we calculate on the moderation of Russia on the principle that it is her interest to be so, and attach more credit to her professions than we do to her acts (the best possible test of her intentions), we may find ourselves egregiously deceived in our expectations ; and there cannot be a shadow of doubt that the national interests will be exposed to imminent hazard, if her Majesty's Ministers continue to act on such fallacious hopes. Let us suppose, however, that these apprehensions are not quite so well-founded as they are represented to be, we are still bound to guard against their probable existence ; and it will be found that the safest course is to render their designs nugatory, by placing ourselves in a position of complete preparation to meet them with effect.

In order to accomplish this desirable object, there are still various modes left to our choice. The first and most obvious measure which presents itself is, a prompt and unequivocal declaration, that the British Government is prepared to appeal at once to arms, if the Russian Government refuses to relinquish its attempts to disturb the tranquillity of the British possessions in India. The second is, to endeavour, by our assistance to the Afghans, to enable them to acquire a degree of strength and stability sufficient to consti-

tute a barrier power, calculated to act as a check upon the future ambitious designs of Russia; and lastly, by using the same endeavours with Persia for a similar object.

War is at all times a dreadful remedy, and there is scarcely any thing which can justify a resort to it, except our purchasing peace at the expense of national disgrace; happily, however, there is nothing in the character of our present position which necessarily implies that alternative. To accuse Russia of ambitious designs, we must come into court ourselves with clean hands, which we can hardly do; for although our conquests have in a great measure been forced upon us, still they are conquests; and our rival's best answer would be, to point her hands to them, and justify her aggressions on the same principle that we do ours; our best mode, therefore, is to beat her with her own weapons, by counteracting that influence she has acquired in the councils of Persia, and interposing our own, which, though now difficult, may yet be accomplished by vigour and judgment.

Assuming, therefore, that a barrier power is the safest mode to promote the security of India, without involving a national war, it becomes necessary to examine the relative qualities of the Persian and Afghan nations, and to ascertain which of the two powers is the one best adapted to our purpose. In estimating their comparative fitness, it is essential that either or both must possess a firm and stable government, powerful military resources, and a country capable, from its natural strength, of presenting formidable obstacles to the approach of an invading army.

The history of the Afghan nation affords too many proofs of its being totally destitute of the first quality—a firm and stable government; that unhappy nation has been torn by contending factions ever since the death of Ahmed Shah, and such have been the deplorable consequences of these feuds, that the country is at this moment parcelled out among a few chiefs, animated with the most implacable hatred of each other; such a country must, therefore, present a discouraging aspect to our views of forming from it a safe and efficient barrier to our frontier. The natives of Afghanistan are, however, distinguished above all the nations of Asia for courage, personal strength, and hardy constitutions; and these valuable properties of a soldier certainly hold out some hopes of our being able to convert them, by our discipline, into a respectable military force, provided we can overcome their insuperable aversion to the severe constraints of our system. Still, should we succeed in that object, we have a most arduous task before us, that of bringing the turbulent chieftains of Cabool and Candabar to acknowledge the authority of Shooja-ul-Moolk as their sovereign; and it must be quite evident that, until we can reduce these chieftains under perfect subjection to their expelled monarch, nothing like a vigorous government can be established.

This experiment may be considered at this moment in actual operation, by the determination of Lord Auckland to send a British army with Shooja-ul-Moolk, for the purpose of reinstating him on his throne, and by his means, of forming the discordant members of the Afghan nation into a regular government. The fact, however, cannot be concealed, that the difficulties in the way of this measure are such, as to hold out faint hopes of its eventual success; indeed, it is a matter of doubt whether that army will ever reach its destination. Not that the physical obstacles are such that the gallantry and discipline of that army and the skill of its commander may not surmount; but the expedition is encumbered with the assistance of an ally on whose fidelity it would be absurd to calculate with any confidence. It is well known that

Runjeet Singh has for some time past entertained the design of conquering Afghanistan himself, part of it having actually been taken possession of by that chieftain; and such a shrewd politician as Runjeet Singh must perceive, that the establishment of a regular government in Afghanistan, guaranteed by the British power, must at once put an end to his ambitious projects; it would therefore be rather too much to expect from him any thing like cordial co-operation in measures which must crush his aggrandizing hopes. Independently of this circumstance, the death of Runjeet Singh (by no means an improbable event) would instantly change the direction of the army from Cabool to the Punjaub, where its presence would be indispensable, to settle the disturbances which must inevitably follow such an event.

I shall, however, take it for granted, that the expedition reaches Cabool; that it succeeds in subjecting the whole of Afghanistan to the authority of Shooja-ul-Moolk, and placing that monarch on the throne of his ancestors; we still have no positive assurance that our ultimate object is secured; to render that certain, we must have confidence in the qualities of the prince we set up for governing such a turbulent race with that degree of vigour and judgment necessary to render his government efficient, and to constitute a barrier power sufficient to establish a check upon the ambitious designs of Russia, and the weak character of Shooja-ul-Moolk precludes our forming any such expectation.

Still the experiment, surrounded as it is with hazard, is the only one which Lord Auckland could adopt; it is strictly a measure of necessity, not choice; the conjuncture was so critical, that it admitted of no delay in preparing for the designs with which we were menaced, and the resolution displayed by the Governor-general, in adopting a vigorous line of policy, affords us a pleasing presage of his future conduct. It must have required no small degree of moral and political courage to undertake the responsibility of a measure involving, as this does, so many important consequences; but the result of the measure, whatever that may be, cannot affect the claim of Lord A. on our admiration of these proofs he has afforded of possessing the qualities of a true British statesman.

With the evidence before us of the utter inadequacy of the Afghans to form such a barrier as we require, we must now turn our attention to Persia, where alone we can find the true position we are in search of. Unlike its neighbour, Afghanistan, Persia has constantly acknowledged the authority of one sovereign; the contests for that sovereignty among the competitors of the royal family no doubt occasioned convulsions in the empire; but when the successful candidate was firmly seated on the throne, the nation returned to its usual habits, and the government was acknowledged throughout the whole of the Persian dominions. The Persians are, also, a gallant race of men, but, like their neighbours the Afghans, averse to the restraints of our military discipline; that aversion may, however, in time be overcome, and were they brought in contact with a small British force, they would soon perceive the utility of those restraints by their result, as exhibited in the splendid example of British discipline before them. With such people, and with their government, bad as it is, we have a more rational prospect of a good barrier power than the one now in contemplation; nor are the difficulties in the way of its accomplishment so great as they at first sight appear: they are, indeed, all of our own creation, and it is still in our power to remove them by a return to that sound policy which was so unaccountably abandoned by the British Ministers. Had we cultivated an intimate connexion with the Persian

Government, and improved the treaty which Sir Harford Jones concluded, the Persian nation and government, instead of being, as it is at this day, alienated from us, and acting the part of cat's-paw to Russian intrigue, would have arrived, under our active protection, at a height of prosperity and strength sufficient to become, what we now desire it should be, a powerful barrier to protect our north-west frontier against the danger of foreign attack.

Whatever the motives may have been which governed the conduct of our Ministers towards Persia for the last twenty years, it would be useless now to inquire; the effect of that policy is unhappily too evident. The support which we afforded to Persia, with such a niggardly spirit, has only retarded her degradation and submission to the dictation of Russia, which is now so complete as to have forced the Persian government into measures which have placed it in the character of an open enemy. But this position it is evidently neither the interest nor inclination of that power to assume; nor would it remain so for any time, were our Government to hold out any satisfactory indication of a desire to grant its aid to that extent which would enable Persia to strike off the galling yoke under which it groans. The Persians are a generous people, and although they have abundant reason to view with suspicion any offer we might make; still, if it is tendered by us, accompanied by a previous frank acknowledgment of our errors, and the expression of an honest determination to repair them, there cannot be the slightest doubt that it would be cordially met with a corresponding frankness on the part of the Persian Government. Such a declaration cannot degrade us; indeed it is one most consistent with the manly candour of our national character; and by preceding any attempt at negotiation, it would secure to it a favourable reception. The nature of that support, also, ought to be defined so clearly as to leave no room for doubt; and to be efficient, it must be given to that extent, which would place the government of Persia in a state of independence. The *species* of support which it would be desirable to grant cannot, I should think, be a matter of much difficulty. To furnish them with arms and ammunition would only be a partial benefit; to grant a subsidy in money, very little better; for instead of being applied to the purpose of raising troops, the greater part would find its way into the pockets of the needy retainers of the Persian court. We must therefore assist the Persian government by granting a subsidiary force, of not less than two regiments of dragoons or lancers, and six regiments of foot, with two brigades of horse artillery; a military force of this strength would not be likely to excite suspicion, while it would be sufficiently numerous to answer every useful purpose; it would also be an admirable nucleus for forming a Persian army, and act as an example for them to imitate and emulate.

Pending the negotiations which must lead to the reception of the subsidiary force, no time ought to be lost in assembling it at some point near the Persian dominions, that it may be ready to march at the shortest notice; and for this purpose, Bombay appears to be most eligible. That port generally has the command of tonnage to a great extent; the run from thence to the Persian Gulf is short, and I believe always safe; and lastly, it has the means of providing accommodations for the troops in a greater degree than any of the other stations on that side of India.

Where to procure this force, small as it is, becomes a serious question—thanks to that precious penny-wise and pound-foolish system, which has made us the laughing-stock of those nations who once trembled at the frown of the British lion. Had the establishment of the troops at the Cape of Good Hope,

the Mauritius, and Ceylon, been fixed so as to have a disposable force at each, ready for emergent services, each of these could have spared a regiment for such an object; but low as their strength now is, they may still do so, as there is little probability of a threatened attack on either. On the same principle, Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian Islands, could furnish the other three regiments, to be despatched through Egypt—an excellent opportunity would be thus afforded of proving the sincerity of Mehemet Ali's professions. These suggestions will, no doubt, be considered by some persons rather wild and impracticable; but nothing that is possible for human effort to accomplish can be too much for Britain's gigantic resources, when they are exerted with vigour; and the present occasion calls for all the energy we can put forth.

The present attitude of Persia may appear at first sight to hold out faint hopes of her accepting a subsidiary force; but the fact must not be lost sight of, that her position is a constrained, not a voluntary one. She is so completely under the pressure of Russian domination, that we may justly ascribe all her acts to the dictation of that power; but the instant that the requisite means are placed at her disposal for removing that pressure, she will evince a ready disposition to consult her own interests, by *identifying them with ours*; and we cannot have a better proof that such would be her feeling, than that afforded by the treaty concluded by Sir Harford Jones, in which a subsidiary force is expressly stipulated for by the fourth article; and when it is considered that the power of Persia was at that time scarcely at all impaired, and her independence almost complete, it is natural to conclude that the subsidiary force she *then* thought necessary, must be considered much more so when her power has been humbled to the dust, and her independence is only nominal.

Whether her Majesty's Ministers contemplate the introduction of such a treaty, and the measures which they have decided on adopting towards Persia, must be of course a matter of mere conjecture; a few months will show what line of policy they have determined on. It is, however, to be hoped, that they will at last abandon that vacillating system, which in the present case can do no good, and that they will adopt that manly and decisive line of conduct most becoming the dignity of that nation whose honour is in their hands. If they would but resort to the Nestor of India, the Marquess Wellesley, for advice in the present conjuncture, it would be freely given. However he may differ from them in general politics, there can be no doubt that when the interests of his country are at stake, all considerations arising from disparity of political views would at once give place to his elevated sense of public duty, which, with him, supersedes all other claims.

In conclusion, I cannot avoid making a few remarks on the exaggerated apprehensions which are at present entertained of the safety of our Indian empire. As far as that is affected by the hostile designs of the Nepaulese and Burmese, which arises no doubt from the difficulties we met with in our contests with these powers, the peculiar nature of these difficulties consisted in our total ignorance of the country and the people, and the means which they possessed to render them formidable; we have, however, become perfectly well acquainted with the full extent of their resources, and with their strong and weak points, and with that knowledge has vanished the formidable appearance they assumed till then. We have discovered that the military resources of the state of Nepaul, from the sterility of the country, never can be great, from their inability to maintain a large force; and that by laying an embargo on the exportation of grain from the Company's territories, from whence the subsistence of the people for nine months of the year is drawn, we might bring

them to any terms we please. The same remarks are applicable to Ava, of which we were comparatively ignorant till the experience which cost us so dear has rendered it more familiar to us. Since the Burmese war, we have availed ourselves of every opportunity which presented itself to become acquainted with the weak points of the country; and in the event of a war, we have, through that knowledge, the option of selecting the positions from which the Burmese may be assailed with the greatest success, and thus render the war, if it should happen, of short duration.

In the hope that these observations, the fruit of long experience, may be acceptable to the public,

I remain your obedient servant,

MONITOR.

CONFUCIUS AND THE CHILD.

THE following popular tale is often prefixed to elementary works in Chinese destined for the use of juvenile scholars. Like our own stories, it is the vehicle of instruction in several points of common belief, and is therefore written in an easy and familiar style. The adroitness of the child in his replies is, of course, overdrawn, yet the inducement to promptness in repartee among a people always speaking and writing in antithesis has been the reason of holding out this example to their children. The characteristics of mind, too, are more powerfully developed in national tales and traditions, the familiar household words of every hearth, than in the studied efforts of the poet or the novelist. As such, the European reader will regard it, and though he might point to simpler or to better stories, more witty or more touching, he will remember the wide difference of ideas. It is consequently placed before him as a specimen of Chinese style and feeling, and as a link in the universal chain of traditions of the human race, standing in the same relation to the Chinese, as Jack the Giant-killer or Goody Two-shoes to the English. The present version is from a book in the Harleian Collection, 3434, British Museum, press xxix. H. It has no title-page. The tale is entitled "Conversation of a Child."

Kungtsze* was promulgating his doctrines in the west of the kingdom of Loo, when one day he went out in his car† along with his followers for an airing, and met upon the road several little boys at play, and among them one who did not join in the game. The sage, halting his car, asked him, "How happens it that you are the only one who does not play?" "Play is of no use," replied the child; "my clothes are rent and torn; besides, I should only disgrace my father and mother by getting into fights and squabbles, in which there is trouble without any merit; what good is it then? This is the reason I do not play!" He directly bent down, took some tiles in his hand, and began to build a city. Confucius, chiding him, said, "Why do you not try to get out of the way of the car?" "From time of old until now," replied the child, "cars have got out of the way of cities—not cities removed for cars." The sage, who was on the point of moving his car, descended

* The name of Confucius, sometimes called Kungfootsze.

† A kind of sedan, on two wheels, propelled from behind by two handles; open, like an easy chair, which it much resembles.

from it, and exclaimed, "Your years are but few, but how come you to be so artful?" "A child at three years," said the boy, "separates from his father and mother; a hare at the age of three days ranges over ditch and field; a fish three days old roams the river and the lake. This is their natural disposition: can you call it artful?" "Where do you dwell?" rejoined Confucius; "what is your name, surname, and appellation?" "The village of Peih," said the boy, "is my humble birth-place. I am named and surnamed Heangto, and have no appellation." "I should like you to take a stroll with me. Are you willing?" said the sage. "At home I have a respected father, whom it is my duty to serve, an affectionate mother, whom I must support, virtuous elder brethren, whom I must obey, delicate younger brethren, whom I must instruct, and learned tutors, with whom I must study. What moments, then, have I to ramble with you?" replied the child. "In my car," said Confucius, "are thirty-two chessmen; will you play with me?" "When the emperor," said the child, "loves play, all within the four seas is not regulated; when ministers are fond of play, public business is obstructed; when literati are given to play, studies and pursuits are neglected; when inferiors play, household plans are deranged; when slaves are fond of play, they must be lashed; when husbandmen play, ploughing and seed time are lost: it is, therefore, improper to play." "I would regulate and levelize with you the empire," said Confucius. "What do you say?" "The empire," rejoined the boy, "cannot be levelled. There are towering mountains—there are streams and lakes. If you level the mountains, the birds and beasts cannot find suitable dwellings; if you dam up the streams and the lakes, fishes and tortoises could not go about; if you put aside nobles and princes, the people would be thrown into confusion; were you to destroy slaves, where would be your sages? Heaven is not uniform, how can it be levelled?" "Do you know," rejoined Confucius, "what fire has no smoke, what water no fish, what hill no stone, what tree no branch, what man no wife, what wife no husband, what cow no bull, what horse no foal, what cock no hen, what hen no cock, what is a sage, what is a villain, what is not enough, what is too much, what city has no market, what man no appellation?" "The fire of a fire-fly," replied the child, "has no fire; the water of a well no fish; a mud-hill* no stones; a dead tree† no shoots; an elf (hill-man) has no wife; a jade lady‡ no husband; an earth-buffalo§ no calf; the grain-horse|| no foal; the kwa-heung no female; the kwa-tse no cock; a virtuous man is a prince (or sage), a vicious man an inferior; the end of a day is not enough, a summer's day is too much; Hwang-ching has no market; inferiors have no appellation." "Do you know," continued Confucius, "what is the controlling power of heaven and earth, the end and commencement of Yin and Yang¶, what is to the right, what is to the left, what is an outer garment, what is an inner one, what is the father, what is the mother, what is the husband, what is the wife, whence the wind blows, where the rain commences, whence clouds arise and dew springs from, what is the relative extent of heaven and earth?" "Nine times nine,** said

* Too implies mud-earth, without stones. We say a mud-heap and a sand-hill.

† Koo-koo, a rotten tree. It may be a particular species.

‡ Yuh-foo, a jade-lady. No explanation in Morrison's Dictionary: not a singular defect. It perhaps implies some supernatural being.

§ Too-neu. No explanation again. The *shuuy-neu* is the buffalo, 'water-cow.'

|| The *ho-ma*, grain or paddy horse.

¶ The male and female principles of nature—motion and rest, light and shade.

** Notions gathered from the *E-king*, or "Book of Combinations."

the child, "are eighty-one; this is the controlling power of heaven and earth; eight times nine are seventy-two; this is the beginning and end of Yin and Yang; heaven is the father; earth the mother; the sun the husband; the moon the wife; the east is the left; the right the west; the exterior the outer garment; the interior the inner one; winds rise from the tscang-woo;* rain from the keaou-she; clouds from the hills; dew from the earth; heaven and earth's relative extent is infinite; east, north, south, and west have points of union." "You think," said Confucius, "that father and mother are relations: are husband and wife relatives?" "Father and mother are the nearest relations," replied the boy; "but husband and wife are not relatives!" "Husband and wife, when born," rejoined Confucius, "are bound together;† when dead, are buried together. How comes it that they are not relatives?" "When man is born," replied the boy, "he has no wife, as a car no wheels; when the wheels have been constructed, they can be renewed; a virtuous woman should marry a man of worth. A ten-roomed house, with its pillars, its three windows, its six outlets, is better than the one-doored hovel; the collected lustre of the stars surpasses the clouded light of the solitary moon; but how can the affection for parents be lost?" Confucius, sighing, said, "Excellent! excellent!" The boy then said to Confucius, "I have a few questions to ask of you, which I should like respectively answered, and hope to receive the information which I require. I hope you will not refuse? Why, then," continued the boy, "do ducks swim; do the wild geese croak; does the fir-tree retain its verdure in winter?" "Ducks," replied the sage, "float because they have square feet; the wild geese croak, because they have long necks; the fir-tree is green in winter, because it has a strong heart." "Not so," replied the boy; "fish and tortoises swim; have they square feet? Toads croak; have they long necks? The verdant bamboo is green in winter; has it a strong heart? How many caves (continued the child) are there in the rock of the earth? how many stars in the expanse of heaven?" Confucius replied, "Why you must ask earth and heaven. What is the use of talking about such things? you should only inquire about that which is *before our eyes*." "If that is all," replied the boy, "how many hairs are there in an eyebrow?" Confucius smiled, and gave no answer; looking towards his followers, he said, "The next generation will be astonishing. I perceive those that are to come will excel the present!" He then ascended his car, and moved on.

He who despises the tender years of an intelligent child,
May find that he has more talent and wit than a man; for
In talking of the objects of nature there is no limit to subjects.
Clearly the old sage manifested his deficiency.

* The green woo tree.

† This refers to the tying of the feet with red cords by the "Moon-light Old Man." See *Asiatic Journal*, vol. xxvii. p. 25, Sept. 1838.

MR. MARTIN'S "EASTERN INDIA."*

Dr. Francis Buchanan Hamilton, whose biography is less known than it ought to be, considering his services to science and Indian statistics, was born at Branziet, in Stirlingshire, February 15th, 1762. He was the third son of Dr. Thomas Buchanan, of Spital (who afterwards succeeded as heir of entail to the estate of Leney, in Perthshire), and Elizabeth Hamilton, heiress of Burdowie, near Glasgow. As a younger son, he was designed to a profession, and chose his father's, that of medicine. After finishing the elementary parts of his classical education, with credit, at the Grammar School of Glasgow, he commenced medical student at the University, where he remained till he received his diploma. He then removed to Edinburgh, where he took his degree in 1783. He was afterwards appointed surgeon on board a man-of-war, but was obliged to retire on account of ill-health. On his recovery, which was not till 1794, he received an appointment as surgeon in the East-India Company's service, on the Bengal establishment. On his arrival in India (the voyage having completely restored his health), he was sent with the late Col. Symes (then Capt. Symes) on a mission to the Court of Ava. His knowledge of botany, and other branches of natural science, enabled him to render valuable additions to our knowledge of the plants of the Andamans, Pegu, and Ava. On the return of the mission, he was stationed at Luckipore, near the mouth of the Brahmaputra, where he availed himself of its facilities for an admirable description of the fishes of the river.

In 1798, at the recommendation of Dr. Roxburgh, then superintendent of the Botanic Garden, he was employed by the Board of Trade, at Calcutta, to visit Chittagong and its neighbourhood, part of the ancient kingdom of Tripura, which opened a wide field for his botanical and zoological researches. In 1800, he was selected by the Marquess Wellesley to examine the state of the country which had been conquered from Tippoo Sultan, together with the province of Malabar: the results of this survey were published in 1807, under the patronage of the Court of Directors, in three volumes, entitled "A Journey from Madras to the countries of Mysore, Canara, and Malabar."

In 1802, very soon after he had completed his survey of the Mysore country, he was nominated to accompany the embassy, under Capt. Knox, to Nepaul. In this interesting journey, and during his residence in Nepaul, he made large additions to the collection of rare plants, and accumulated materials for his history of Nepaul. On his return from that country, he was appointed surgeon to the Governor-general, and employed his leisure in pursuits of natural history and in superintending the menagerie and establishment at Barrackpore, formed by Lord Wellesley in 1805. He accompanied his noble patron to England, and in 1806, was again sent to India by order of the Court of Directors, who, in their letter to Bengal,

* The History, Antiquities, Topography, and Statistics, of Eastern India, &c. Surveyed under the Orders of the Supreme Government, and Collated from [with] the Original Documents at the East-India House. By MONTGOMERY MARTIN. Three vols. London, 1838. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

7th January 1807, recommended a statistical survey of the country under that presidency, and that Dr. Buchanan should be appointed to undertake it. The nature and extent of the investigation are set forth in the instructions issued for the guidance of Dr. Buchanan by the Supreme Government, on the 11th September 1807, the substance of which we subjoin, as it will elucidate our remarks on the work we are about to notice.

His inquiries were directed to commence in the district of Rungpoor, and to be continued thence westward through each district on the north side of the Ganges, to the western boundary of the Company's territories; thence proceeding to the south, until all the districts on that side of the great river were examined, and afterwards to Dacca, and the other districts towards the eastern frontier, till the whole of the territories then immediately subject to the presidency were surveyed. The inquiries were also to be extended (without quitting the Company's territories) to the adjacent countries, and the petty states with which our Government had no regular intercourse. The subjects of more particular inquiry were as follows: 1. A full topographical account of each district; its climate and meteorology; its history and antiquities. 2. The number and condition of the inhabitants; their food, habits, diseases, &c.; education, and resources for the indigent. 3. Religion; the different sects or tribes; the emoluments and power of their priests and chiefs; their feeling towards our Government. 4. Natural productions, animal, vegetable, and mineral; fisheries, forests, mines and quarries. 5. Agriculture, in the most comprehensive sense of the term, including the state of the landed property and tenures. 6. The progress made by the natives in the fine arts, the common arts, and manufactures. 7. Commerce.

This prodigious undertaking was continued with persevering industry for upwards of seven years, at a cost of about £30,000,* and closed when only a portion of the territories had been surveyed, namely, the districts of Behar and Patna, Shahabad, Bhagulpoor, Dinagepoor, Paraniya, Rungpoor, and Assam, containing upwards of sixty thousand square miles, and fifteen millions of people. The materials collected at this great outlay of labour and money were forwarded by the Supreme Government of Bengal to the Home Authorities in 1816, and were deposited in the East-India House, where they were suffered to remain for twenty-two years without being permitted to see the light—either, we presume, because they were deemed of no value, or because they contained matter which it would be dangerous to publish.

To resume our narrative of Dr. Buchanan's history. On the cessation of his topographical labours, he returned to Calcutta, and on the death of Dr. Roxburgh, in 1814, he succeeded him as superintendent of the Botanic Garden. But his health was now impaired, and having acquired a sufficient fortune, he returned to his native country.

On his arrival in England, in 1815, he presented to the Court of Directors his large and fine collection of plants, animals, coins, MSS., &c.

* Dr. Buchanan's allowance was Rs. 1,500 monthly, exclusive of pay and batta of his rank, and efficient learned assistants, draftsmen, &c.

Proceeding to Scotland, he found his elder brother, Colonel Hamilton, in pecuniary difficulties, from which he could be relieved only by the sale of such parts of the family estates as were not entailed. Dr. Buchanan, being the next heir, and Colonel Hamilton having no children, agreed to discharge the debts, amounting to about £15,000. His brother soon after died abroad, and Dr. Buchanan succeeded to the entire estate, when he adopted his mother's name.

He now fixed his residence at Leney, and spent his leisure in improving his estate, and in scientific and literary pursuits. His papers afforded materials for valuable contributions to the periodical journals (particularly the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*), and to the Royal Asiatic Society, the first volume of whose *Transactions* contains several papers by Dr. B. Hamilton. In 1819, he published his History of Nepaul, and his Genealogy of the Hindu Gods; and in 1822, his Account of the Fishes of the Ganges. He was in communication with various literary and scientific societies, and was elected F.R.S., L. & E., F.S.A., L. & E., and M.R.A.S. In 1826, he was appointed deputy-lieutenant for Perthshire; he took a warm interest in politics, leaning rather strongly to Tory principles. In disposition he was generous and liberal, charitable to the poor, and cordial in his personal attachments. His manners were unobtrusive; his habits quiet; his hospitality liberal, but unostentatious; his conversation, which was enriched by his extensive observation and his acquaintance with Oriental countries and topics, highly agreeable. He married late in life.

When Lord Wellesley went to Ireland, as Lord Lieutenant, he solicited Dr. Hamilton to accompany him in an official capacity; but the state of his health induced him to decline the offer. He died June 15th, 1829, in the 67th year of his age.

The principal part of the foregoing narrative is borrowed from Chambers' *Lives of Illustrious and Distinguished Scotsmen*, a work compiled with great care and ability;—for, strange as it may seem, in the publication before us, where we should have expected a short biographical notice of the author, none is to be found.

The arrangement of the materials in these three volumes, the editor tells us, is the same as in the original MSS. The first volume contains Behar (Patna city) and Shahabad; the second, Bhagulpoor, Goruckpoor, and Dinagepoor; the third, Puraniya, Rungpoor, and Assam. They are illustrated with a great variety of prints of buildings, costumes, idols, &c; the publishers having, apparently, spared no cost to do justice to this valuable collection.

The sketch we have already given of the subjects of inquiry suggested in Dr. Buchanan's instructions, will give the reader a correct notion of the nature of the matter contained in these volumes; for the editor states that he has not only adhered to the arrangement of the survey, "although a better might have been adopted," but he has in general retained Dr. Buchanan's language. Commencing with the districts of Behar and Patna,

he specifies its area, describes its soil and elevations, the rivers and lakes, and the climate. The history of the province of Behar is then given, which embodies some interesting facts with reference to the remains of antiquity found in the ancient kingdom of Magadha. The prevalence of the Baudhdha doctrines in this kingdom is attested by many of the monuments remaining there, and by the scanty traditions of the people, who are, however, extremely ignorant of and indifferent to their history. The modern annals of the province are rapidly sketched, and brought down to the period of its acquisition by the English.

The next subject is the topography, in divisions, comprising descriptions of the towns, including interesting details of the old town of Gaya; the houses, temples, and public buildings (plans and elevations of which are given); ruins, ancient fortifications, records of inscriptions, &c. The next class of subjects treated is that of the inhabitants, their social classification and manners, habitations, food, &c. This part of the work embraces some highly curious facts; the information respecting the two great divisions of the people, Hindus and Mahomedans (the latter reckoned at about twenty-seven per cent. of the whole), and their respective castes, is valuable. The account of the Jains has supplied the materials for one of Dr. Buchanan Hamilton's papers read before the Royal Asiatic Society.

Next follows the natural history of the districts of Behar and Patna, including their zoology, botany, mineralogy, geology, &c. The mica mines are conspicuously noticed, and the mode of working them. A peculiar substance, called *silajit*, is procured from the Rajagriha hills. The mineralogical portion of the survey discovers some remarkable facts.

Agriculture is the next branch of the inquiry, and the author gives a copious and detailed account of the whole rural economy of the people, domestic animals, implements, &c. Some particulars are furnished of the private management of particular estates, which are extremely valuable.

Then follows an account of the state of the arts and commerce. The architects (who are likewise statuarys) possess, according to Dr. Buchanan, some science. Tekchand, one of the chief artists, communicated to him some native works treating of his profession. The painters, he says, possess merit, though they are far behind Europeans. Music is at a low standard. The processes used in the common arts are minutely described, and these original contrivances exhibit a combination of ingenuity with rudeness and simplicity.

This slight outline of the contents of the first division will show the subjects which are treated of, under the various districts comprized in the survey, with a fulness, an accuracy, and a thorough knowledge of them, highly creditable to the author. The dryness of statistical details is relieved by many passages of interest to the antiquary, the philosopher, and the student of manners. In the course of his inquiries, Dr. Buchanan became acquainted at Patna with Govinda Das, chief of a *bang*, or division of the Sikhs, who then presided over 360 *gadis*, or thrones; and as the Sikh nation is now an object of popular curiosity at home, we shall ex-

tract the passage containing the substance of his communications, premising that at this time Dr. Buchanan had not seen the account of the Sikhs given by Sir John Malcolm in the *Asiatic Researches*.

He usually resides at Rckabgunj, in the suburbs of Patna, and is a middle-aged man, free from hypocritical cant, or the affectation of austerity; but does not appear to have any learning, and is exceedingly tiresome, from repeating many Pauranik legends. He calls himself a Fakir, and acknowledges that at Lucknow and Moorshedabad there are two persons of equal rank to himself; but denies that this dignity is due to the persons in this district and in Shahabad, who claim the honour of independence, and the former of whom have been enumerated in the topography, as persons possessed of jurisdiction. The Fakirs of the Kholasah sect of Sikhs admit into their own order only Brahmins, Kshatriyas and Vaisyas; but among their followers they admit all Hindus, who are not vile; and they entirely exclude all Mlechchhas, such as Muhammedans or Christians. The Fakir, like many other Hindus, admits that there is only one supreme God (Parameswara), but he asserts, that no one even of the inferior deities knows his name, nor anything of what he does, and that he gives himself no sort of trouble about human affairs; yet he thinks that he ought to be the only object of worship. He allows, that Vishnu, Brahma and Siva are gods (Isvara), and he occasionally makes them offerings; but he says that he does so merely in compliance with the custom of the country. The Sikhs, as I have said, have no secret form of prayer; but their sages (Guru) instruct them in a short creed, like that of the Muhammedans, and this they are taught to repeat. They have also four forms of prayer, for four different times of the day; and, when any person gives an entertainment, or makes offerings at the house of meeting (Sanggat or Dharmasala), one or more of these forms are repeated, according to the time or times when the offering is made. A person of any religion may partake of these entertainments; but an infidel is not considered as at all converted by such participation, nor would a Sikh admit any such person to eat in his house. The Fakirs sometimes marry; but this is considered as disgraceful. All Fakirs, whatever their case may be, eat together, and in order to satisfy the consciences of the purer tribes, all abstain from many kinds of food and drink. The Fakirs ought to give up all connexion with the Brahmans; but many, in compliance with custom, employ Purohits to perform their ceremonies. The Sikhs, who are not admitted into the order of Fakirs, follow exactly the same customs that they did before their admission. They observe the same rules of caste, employ the same Brahmans as Purohits in every ceremony, and in all cases of danger worship exactly the same gods; they abandon only the daily worship of the family god (Kuladevata).

Nanak had two sons, from whom are descended 1,400 families called Shah-zadahs, who are much respected, and reside at Dera in the Punjab, where they seem to be dedicated to religion, and to live on its profits. Nanak appointed as his successor a pupil named Ungat, who was followed by Amardas, Ramdas, Arjunji, Aaragovinda, Hararay, Harekrishna, Tekbahadur, and Govinda, who was born at Patna. The Muhammedans began now to persecute this sect, and the Sikhs had recourse to arms. Govinda does not seem ever to have become a warrior; but he appointed four generals, who were not only soldiers but priests. Since his time there has been no general head of the sect, and it has divided into two branches; the Khalesahs, who are of the church militant, and who usually as such assume the title of Singha or Lion; and the Kholasahs,

who confine themselves entirely to spirituals, and are commonly called Sikhs, the original name of the sect, when it still entirely confined itself to the instruction of the people in the proper worship of God. In the Punjab, the Khalesahs prevail, and every Raja in his own dominions is considered as the head of both church and state; and they have become violent persecutors. Govinda Das seeming to know little of this branch of the sect, and there being scarcely any of them here, I shall say nothing farther concerning the Singhas, than that the Harimandir in Patna, where Govinda, the last universal head of the sect, was born, although held sacred by the whole sect, is in possession of the Singhas. A Dayal Singha with three assistants reside at it, and have the profits arising from offerings; but the place has of late been seldom frequented, the conduct of Dayal Singha and his assistants having given scandal to the sect; nor in the whole of these two districts has this person one dependent Gudi or Sanggat. Govinda Das considers him as a person of no authority, and as a mere keeper of the sacred place. In the Kholasah sect, the Fakirs or spiritual guides, who are entitled to sit on a throne (*gudi*), are called Mahanta, and ride on horseback, preceded by a flag and drums (*nakarah*). The Fakirs, who depend on the above, and have charge of meeting-houses (Sanggats or Dharmasalas), are called Balakas. These also act as spiritual guides, and the nature of their dependence has been explained in my account of Puraniya. The assemblies at the Sanggats are quite irregular, and depend entirely upon the accidental offerings that are made. Even at Rekahgunj, by far the greatest place of worship in these countries, there are not now four daily assemblies; but it is said that formerly these meetings were regular, and, when no offering was made by any of the laymen, the Mahanta defrayed the expense; but Govinda Das considers this as unnecessary, and no meeting takes place, but when some person makes an offering. These, however, are frequent, and sometimes more than four occur on the same day, but all are given at the four regular times.

Perhaps the portion of the work which will be referred to with most eagerness is that relating to Assam, a province which is now attracting much notice and inquiry. But the description of this country, which, the editor tells us, is taken in part only from the Buchanan MSS., is meagre. Assam was at that time beyond the pale of the Company's territories, and the particulars of it collected by Dr. Buchanan were derived partly from natives of Bengal who had visited Assam, and partly from Assamese fugitives; and he distrusts the accuracy of their information.

We have given the reader but an imperfect idea of the contents of this very valuable work, but it would be vain to attempt an epitome of the vast variety of matter contained in these 2,500 pages. One great and melancholy feature in the work is the misery which seems to be the lot of a large portion of the population. The editor accounts for the entombment of these manuscripts in the East-India House by supposing "that it was deemed impolitic to publish to the world so painful a picture of human poverty, debasement, and wretchedness."

Of Mr. Martin's share in the work we cannot speak in terms of commendation: his editorial duties have been very cursorily and negligently performed. By a small degree of additional labour, the work might have

been greatly abridged, without any diminution, but rather with an increase, of its value. We have noticed the omission of a biographical sketch of the author, which could have been easily supplied, though Mr. Martin pretends that "his research has been in vain." A still more unaccountable omission is that of Dr. Buchanan's name, which is carefully excluded from the title-page, where that of "Montgomery Martin" is conspicuously displayed. A glossary explanatory of Indian words, which is indispensable to an English reader of such a work, was promised in the third volume, but is not given, for reasons which imply merely that it would have required some labour. But even these omissions are not such a blemish in the book as the exceeding carelessness with which the text has been attended to; it discovers mistakes of which a scholar and a man of science ought to be ashamed; and the varieties of spelling proper names (owing to the caprices of native copyists), which are all servilely retained, render it utterly impossible for a person not familiar with the Indian nomenclature or dialects to identify the same places in different parts of the work. Nothing more was required to remedy this great inconvenience but the expenditure of a little time, the exercise of a little patience, and the exertion of a little toil. We do not impute these defects, or the solecisms in his own style, to incompetency in Mr. Martin, but to haste and precipitancy. We should be sorry to say that his editorial services in this instance have damaged a good book, but they have certainly added nothing to its value.

MASUDI AND THE TWO MAHOMEDAN TRAVELLERS.

M. Quatremère, in a Memoir of the Life and Works of Masudi, published in the *Journal Asiatique* for January, has furnished strong reasons for thinking that the work translated from the Arabic by the Abbé Renaudot, and published by him under the title of "*Anciennes Relations des Indes et de la Chine, de deux Voyageurs Mahométans*," is the production of Masudi. He was at first struck with the characteristic traits of this author visible in the work itself, and particularly the confusion in the narrative; he remarked that the two merchants, whose names are referred to, are never mentioned as the authors; and that Masudi himself, when he speaks of India and China, frequently invokes the testimony of these very merchants. Comparing the *Anciennes Relations* with the *Morooj-aldhehab wa Mâadin-aljewahir*, 'Meadows of Gold and Mines of Jewels,' he found many pages perfectly identical in the two works. He concludes, therefore, that the narrative of these pretended travellers formed a part, or a later edition, of the *Morooj-aldhehab*, or of the *Akhbar-alkaman*, or some other work of Masudi.

M. Quatremère ascribes to Dr. Robertson the merit of suggesting (though not an Orientalist), in his Disquisition on Ancient India, that the narrative of the Mahomedan travellers might have formed part of a work like that of Masudi. But he appears to have misunderstood Dr. Robertson, who merely says (Note xxxvii.): "The relation of the two Arabian travellers is confirmed in many points by their countryman, Masudi, who published his treatise on universal history, to which he gives the fanciful title of 'Meadows of Gold and Mines of Jewels.'"

EAST-INDIA INLAND STEAM-NAVIGATION.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR : I conceive that you will do a public benefit by permitting the circulation, through your Journal, of the following statement of facts, connected with the formation of the present India Inland Steam-Navigation Company :—

On the 28th of Oct. 1837, I received a letter from Sir James D. W. Hay, inviting me to join the *East-India Inland Steam-Navigation Company*. The name of Lord Auckland appeared in the list as patron, that of Lord Wm. Bentinck as president, and in the names of the provisional committee were those of gentlemen of known character and respectability.

I was then at Cheltenham with my family, and, ignorant of the principles upon which the proposed company was to be formed, I declined taking any part in it. Being in London in the spring of 1838, I had the honour of several interviews with Lord William Bentinck upon the subject of steam-navigation in relation to India, both sea-going and inland.

Various meetings have taken place at Lord William Bentinck's, with the view of promoting the object, and I was led to seek an interview with Charles Tennant, Esq. I was most courteously received by Mr. Tennant, of the highly respectable firm of Tennant and Harrison, who took an active part in the formation of the project; he entered fully into the views and intentions of the committee, explained several points that had arisen in discussion at Lord Wm. Bentinck's, and was so good as to put into my hands several papers detailing the steps he had taken in support of the intended company.

No. 1, dated Gray's-Inn, the 22nd of January 1838, is addressed to W. Carr, Esq., of the firm of Carr, Tagore and Co., Calcutta, by Mr. Tennant, and expresses that gentleman's conviction both of the great prospect of gain as well as the advantages India would derive from the measure. "You are to bear in mind, that many of the highest and best names in the country are already enrolled for the body of general directors here, and out of which the managing directors will be selected; also that this company is now under the immediate patronage of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, and that it is expected in a few days to be under the avowed patronage of the British Government." The letter then enters into the steps necessary to be taken for engaging the co-operation of Lord Auckland, the circulation of a prospectus, the formation of a board of directors at Calcutta, &c.

No. 2 is dated 22nd of January 1838, Grays-Inn, and addressed to Baboo Janokee Doss, at Benares. It adverts to the intended company; states that numerous stations were to be formed at places more convenient for the population and trade of the capitals and large towns within the reach of the great channel of commerce—the mighty Ganges, the sacred river of India, and the admiration of all nations! The British merchants are embarking in this enterprize under the sanction and protection of the British Government and immediate patronage of the East-India Company, the Governor-general of India, the late Governor general, and many other great nobles of this land; but it must be mainly dependent for success on the active co-operation of the native nobles and merchants of India. A copy of No. 1 was enclosed for the Baboo's information, and his suggestions to aid the scheme were invited.

No. 3 is dated 27th of January 1838, Russell-square, and was addressed to Lord Auckland by Mr. Tennant, as Chairman of the Provisional Committee of the East-India Inland Steam Navigation Company, and stated the grounds upon which his lordship's countenance and support were solicited. It related what passed at an interview with the Chairman of the Court of Directors, and the satisfactory answer which had been given to a letter, addressed to the Court, "as conveying the expres-

sion of an avowal, than which a stronger could hardly have been expected, and certainly could not have been prudently declared."

No. 5 is a circular, to be signed by the secretary to the company, containing sixteen questions, to which answers are solicited, pointing out the most eligible steps to be adopted for carrying out the whole working of the intended establishment, the depths and channels of the Indian rivers, the construction and draft of the boats, &c.

No. 6 is the printed prospectus.

In August, Mr. Tennant apprised me, by letter, that Lord Wm. Bentinck had withdrawn from the proposed company. Mr. Tennant left London about the same time for Wales. I went to Scotland in September, and on my return, in October, I found a letter to my address, signed "H. Howell," dated 28th of September, East-India Inland Steam-Navigation Company, 57, Old Broad-street. I had never seen Mr. Howell. I learned from Mr. Tennant that he was officiating as secretary to the company, and a letter written by Mr. Howell to Mr. Tennant had been inadvertently shown to me, in which allusion was made to other parties, which allusion I certainly considered, to say the least, as very indiscreet. This reference is necessary to explain the following passage in Mr. Howell's letter to me above referred to :

"Mr. Tennant informed me, a few weeks since, that he had inadvertently shown you a note of mine, in which I had hastily inferred, from the long and unaccountable delay, that some underhand proceeding was in contemplation in regard to the East-India Inland Steam Company, and that you fancied I applied the remark to yourself."

A letter from Mr. Trevelyan was at the same time inclosed by Mr. Howell, in support of the project of inland steam, and, as only two names were wanting to fill up the list of directors, I was solicited to allow my name to stand as one of the two to complete the list.

List of London signatures to a paper. "We the undersigned are of opinion, that the object of this company has a direct tendency to strengthen the British possessions in India, and at the same time to facilitate and extend commercial intercourse, and, consequently, to enlarge commercial prosperity generally in the East."

My acknowledgment of Mr. Howell's letter to me, of the 28th of Sept., was in the following terms :

"3rd Oct. 1838.

"I have been favoured with your letter of the 28th ult. and its enclosures, which reached me this day.

"I should be doing injustice both to you and myself if I imagined you had reference to me in the remark contained in the letter *inadvertently* shown to me. That circumstance, of itself, is sufficient to preclude any further observation on its contents, and I will, therefore, at once proceed to the main object of your letter on inland steam communication in India.

"I feel a warm interest in the success of the project, because I think it is calculated to confer great benefit upon India. I am glad that I am fortified in this view by the opinion of so competent a judge as Mr. Trevelyan. I scarcely know how I may be situated as to time and other engagements, but if you will allow me a few days for consideration, I shall be better able to decide how far I can efficiently aid in the accomplishment of a plan which seems so well calculated to advance the public interests."

On the 6th of October, Mr. Howell acknowledged my letter. He stated—

"The Right Hon. Sir Robert W. Horton has accepted the situation of chairman to the company, in lieu of Mr. Tennant, who has resigned on account of his numerous avocations.

The situation of deputy-chairman was then offered to me, and it was intimated that it would be kept open till the beginning of next week for my reply, as likewise a vacancy in case I had any friend I could wish to be with me in the direction.

I went to town about the 9th of October, and called in Broad-street, where, for the first time in my life, I was introduced to Mr. Howell. There were three or four other gentlemen present, two of whom I afterwards learnt were General Wright and Mr. Gray. Some few general remarks passed. I expressed there, as I have invariably expressed, my favourable opinion of the project of inland steam-navigation, but remarked that it would require great care, caution, and judgment, in carrying the measure forward.

Whether it was then, or on a subsequent occasion, Mr. Howell or Mr. Gray first put into my hand Mr. Tennant's letter of resignation, I will not say; but being told that it was on account of that gentleman's numerous avocations, a very natural cause why a gentleman of such high professional character should retire from the company, I did not inquire further, and certainly never read the letter.

I called again in a day; Sir W. Horton was expected, but not finding that gentleman, he had made a request that I would meet him on Tuesday, the 23rd of October, the day appointed to discuss certain resolutions for the appointment of deputy-chairman, directors, secretary, &c.

I begged it might be intimated to Sir W. Horton, that I would meet him as he wished. This acquiescence in Sir W. Horton's desire was adverted to in a letter from Mr. Howell of the 20th of October.

I am glad you will meet Sir W. Horton here on Tuesday at eleven, an hour before the meeting, to discuss the resolutions that are to be proposed on that day, for which purpose Mr. Larpent, Mr. M'Killop, Mr. Gouger,* Mr. Lyall, and other leading merchants, will attend; and I hope then you will finally conclude and preside as our deputy-chairman.

Before the meeting was held on the Tuesday, certain facts had come to my knowledge, to which it is not necessary here more fully to advert. I had also looked more minutely at the papers sent to me on the 28th of September. Amongst them I discovered the following:—

No. 2, dated London, 25th of Sept. 1838. "Private Circular."

East-India Inland Steam-Navigation Company; capital £500,000, in 5,000 shares of £100; deposit, £5 per share.

It stated that an interview had taken place with Mr. Poulett Thomson, and was perfectly satisfactory to the provisional directors, who are consequently now prepared to receive applications for the remaining † shares undisposed of, as it is not intended to advertise publicly the sale of shares of this company.

I am directed to enclose a list of London signatures in its favour, and the directors ‡ beg the favour of an early application, should you desire to secure shares in this company.

These circumstances made me more desirous of an interview with Sir W. Horton, before the intended meeting on the Tuesday. On that day, I accordingly went to the office in Broad-street, at the time appointed by Sir W. Horton; but that gentleman did not arrive until the meeting had assembled. In the

* Neither Mr. Larpent, nor Mr. M'Killop, nor Mr. Gouger, were present. In fact, on that as on all other occasions, the names of most respectable parties have been used entirely without authority, merely to give a colour to the proceedings.

† Qy. Had any shares been subscribed for?

‡ Who were the directors whose instructions Mr. Howell followed?

interval, one of the gentlemen, who was to have been proposed as joint-secretary, and to have been voted thanks, as well as Mr. Howell, for the great pains they had taken to form the company, came to me, and asked me whether I thought as favourably of it, and should be prepared to take part in the proceedings? I replied that I had considerable doubts in my mind. As hesitation, on my part, appeared to be wholly unexpected, I offered to withdraw before the business was entered upon, and to take no further steps in the matter. This was deprecated. I asked for Mr. Tennant's letter of resignation, which I then read for the first time. Its contents confirmed me in my determination to state the doubts I entertained whether the meeting could be cognizant of the exact state of the proceedings, more especially when I contrasted Mr. Tennant's letter, which expressed a decided opinion that success could not attend the project, with the declaration by Mr. Howell, that Mr. Tennant's numerous avocations were the cause of his retiring, and with the "Private Circular," dated only on the 25th of September, just alluded to, "which spoke of the remaining shares, for which the directors begged the favour of an early application;" whilst the respectable gentleman who was to have been chairman was at the same moment expressing his conviction that the project would not succeed.

Sir W. Horton entered the room about half-past twelve, and immediately proceeded to the head of the table, where the intended propositions and other papers were placed; after some prefatory remarks, and before any proposition had been submitted for consideration, I requested permission to make a few observations; and I then read Mr. Tennant's letter. Its contents surprised not only Sir W. Horton but many other gentlemen. Sir Wilmot called upon Mr. Howell to offer any explanation he might wish; that gentleman alluded to the promise of a charter by one of the ministers; but when asked by Sir W. Horton whether such promise was in writing, it appeared to be merely verbal. Sir W. Horton then declared that he would not consent to act as chairman, or to the formation of a direction, without a public meeting being first called, similar to that on the steam-communication by sea with India, held at the Jerusalem Coffee-house, in order to ascertain the public feeling on the subject.

It was implied from some quarter, that parties connected with agency-houses were inimical to the project, and thus attempted to defeat it. I distinctly disavowed such object. I admitted to the fullest extent the importance of the undertaking, but I saw no reason to believe that *any support* had been given to the scheme; for the expression, by the 141 houses in London and others elsewhere, of a mere *opinion* that it would be beneficial to India, was nothing but a *truism*, and I felt that it would be deceiving the public to go forward with a list of directors and a considerable staff, without the prospect of one shilling being subscribed by any party.

It was accordingly understood that a public meeting was to be called, at which Sir W. Horton agreed to preside.

This decision was announced in an advertisement, signed by Mr. Howell, as "Secretary," in the papers of the following day, and I received a note from him, written on the evening of the Tuesday on which the meeting had been held, intimating that it was necessary he should see me *preparatory to the public meeting*. I called in Broad-street on the Thursday, in company with a gentleman whom I purposely requested to go with me to Mr. Howell. I found him with another party in the room. I told him that I had come in consequence of his letter, and, after some remark, I asked to see Mr. Tennant's

letter, which I had read at the meeting on Tuesday. He asked me why I wished to see it? I answered that I did not feel called upon to state to him my reason. He then said he had been already too confiding, and refused to give it me. The letter was not shown to me in confidence—indeed I never would have consented to have become acquainted with it on such an understanding, and still less, after knowing its contents, would I have withheld them from the meeting. I accordingly begged Mr Howell to understand that I repudiated the idea of being in the least degree possessed of his confidence; that I entirely disclaimed it, and that from henceforth I declined all further connexion with the projected scheme or company and left the room.

Notwithstanding the pledge given by Sir Wilmot Horton, that a public meeting should be held, and its announcement in the public papers by advertisement, a meeting was summoned in Broad-street on the 21st of November, to which some few parties were invited. Among those present, were two gentlemen, who had waited anxiously for the *public* meeting, in fulfilment of Sir Wilmot Horton's pledge. They had been intrusted with funds to invest in the project, when a public meeting had been held and a proper company formed. They inquired, on the 21st, why that meeting had not been held, but no satisfactory reason was given; some declaration was made that they were a company, and that the report of that day set forth the grounds upon which the project was recommended to the public. I had not been present, but I was appealed to, both by Mr. Rogers and Capt. Henderson, by letter, to know whether I did not consider Sir Wilmot Horton to have pledged himself, that before he could take the chair, or a direction was formed, a public meeting, similar to that held at the Jerusalem Coffee-house, on sea-going steam, should be summoned.

I had no difficulty in answering distinctly in the affirmative. Sir Wilmot Horton justified the nonfulfilment of his pledge by stating, on the 7th of December—"I have since had time to look *more minutely* into the affairs of the company, and I see no occasion whatever for a public meeting; I find the names of sixty-four of the most respectable commercial houses connected with India, in London, and also the names of seventy-seven individuals, all of whom have recognized the great benefits likely to accrue from carrying into effect this company."

Who ever doubted that great benefits would result? The declaration of these most respectable houses was a mere *truism*; but had one party consented to support it by taking even one share between them? No! Was not Sir W. Horton in possession of these declarations when he consented to become chairman in October? Yes!—and yet, with the same facts before him, he then pledged himself to a public meeting, which facts he urges as a reason, on the 5th of December, for not having a public meeting! But what is the result of the right honourable baronet's more *minute examination* into the affairs of the company? He writes deliberately: "The report which you *have published* is in *every sense worthy the attention of the public*!" "The rates per ton paid for tonnage on the up-boats varied from £7 to £10! Why, Sir, instead of £7 to £10, it ought to be seven to ten *rupees*, or £1 to £1. 5s. The estimate of receipts taken by the report is double what the facts justify. The calculations as to the quantity of goods and the rate of freight are most fallacious and deceptive. The receipts on account of passage-money are put down at £66,337, while Capt. Johnson reports, that the amount taken between January and December 1837 was only Rs.69,099, and of 548 cabins of different classes, available during that period, 367 only were let!"

Yet this is the report which is supported by the minute examination of Sir Wilmot Horton, and for which the right honourable gentleman claims the confidence of the public.

I have thus brought down the history of this singular company to the 5th of December, on which day, General Briggs, late resident in Mysore; Colonel de Havilland, of the Madras Engineers; Col. Burney, late resident in Ava; and Mr A. D. Maingy, of the Bengal civil service, became directors. These gentlemen, presuming that they were cognizant of all the proceedings (which they were not), are so highly honourable as to put at rest all suspicions; but on the 5th of January following, we find them one and all simultaneously withdrawing from the direction, and declaring that they will have nothing more to do with the company. Sir Wilmot Horton still retains the chair; he rests upon the fallacious report already alluded to, dated the *21st of November*; he changes his secretary, and substitutes a Mr. Capels for Mr. Howell, and then consents, notwithstanding his declaration of the 5th of December, that he saw no necessity for a public meeting, to call one for the 7th of February.

The manner in which the right honourable gentleman presided was worthy of the part he had previously taken. After having kept the meeting waiting half an hour beyond the appointed time, he opened the proceedings by a general expression of opinion in favour of the project, which he considered could be best carried on by a joint-stock company. He entered into no explanation whatever of the contents of the report; he did not even conclude with any motion, but called upon any one who desired to make any remark, to do so.

Upon this invitation, and not before, I proceeded to offer some observations, with the intention of submitting a distinct motion, when Sir Wilmot Horton rose, and begged that Mr. Capels might first be heard in favour of the report. To this unusual course, for a chairman to devolve upon a secretary, a mere ministerial officer, the task of becoming the expositor of the chairman's own views, as well as those of the other directors (for not one of them opened his lips except to join in the general cry for adopting the report), I nevertheless gave way. After a laboured, lengthy, and unintelligible exposition, supported by reference to Mr. M'Culloch's valuable work on statistics, I rose to order, and stated that my motion had for its object a full inquiry, which would render the course pursued, of giving a confused detail, which no one could follow, unnecessary; whilst many conversant with the acts referred to impugned the greater part of the statements put forth in the report. This occasioned the strongest manifestation of opposition on the part of the supporters of the company. The partiality of the chairman was too manifest to pass observation and remark from parties wholly unacquainted with him, and I saw enough to determine me to persevere against all attempts to put me down, no matter in what quarter such attempts might be made. At length I submitted my motion, viz.

"That this meeting fully concurs in the opinion that great advantages, both political and commercial, will be derived to India from the extensive introduction of inland steam-navigation, and that such project can be best promoted, by means of British and native capital, through the instrumentality of a private company, composed of parties in this country and in India, provided the formation of such company be based upon principles which shall place it above suspicion, and secure the public from the effects which the expectation of exorbitant and unauthorized profit, founded upon delusive statements, are calculated to produce." I propose also a committee, for the purpose, including, amongst the members, Sir Wilmot Horton and all his

colleagues in the direction, but associating with them men well known to the Indian public, of high and irreproachable character, in whom all could place confidence when facts were before them.

Will any one say that the whole course of the proceedings connected with the formation of the company were not pregnant with grounds for suspicion? Still, in my motion, the term was applied not personally but generally, yet implied that I apprehended grounds for suspicion somewhere; it was what I intended. Studied misrepresentations—non-fulfilment of pledges formally given—minute examinations, which prove to be worse than useless—and a determination to force the approval of a report at variance with facts, presented ample reason for suspicion that all was not right.

Veritas nihil veretur nisi abscondi.

It was on this principle that I submitted a motion for inquiry. Additional information, bearing on the question, was in London before the report was submitted to the meeting on the 7th of February; a reference to it would have prevented delusive statements, supporting the belief of exorbitant profits, and I expressed my conviction, that the Hon. the Court of Directors would have allowed access to all information on their records (if not militating against the public interests) which bore upon an object of such national advantage.

But all was rejected. Mr. Mothe, a barrister, who confessed he knew nothing of the report, moved its adoption. Capt. Tuckett, who seconded the motion, confessed he was wholly ignorant of its contents, but supported it, that his constituents in India might be aware he had done so. Every party, without exception, who rose to point out the erroneous statements set forth in the report, was met by interruptions, either from the chairman or from the meeting.

Such was the manner in which this precious document was adopted, and is now put forward as claiming public confidence.

The burlesque of a vote of confidence in the right honourable chairman and his colleagues was carried in the same way.

Capt. Johnston, in Calcutta, justly remarks, that unless the Government give up all their boats—a measure which is not likely, or at all to be desired, under the existing state of things,—no company will answer.

Can it be supposed that at any period the East-India Company would be prepared to transfer their boats, and rely upon the means of such a joint-stock company as the one now put forth to supply so important an establishment in the conduct of the public interests? It has been the intrusion of incompetent and irresponsible parties which has hitherto retarded the carrying out of a measure which, properly conducted, might prove most advantageous to both public and private interests.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

London,
18th of February, 1839.

P. A.

THE MACKENZIE MANUSCRIPTS.

THE Second Report, by the Rev. William Taylor, on the Examination and Restoration of the Mackenzie Manuscripts, is of very considerable dimensions. We make our abridgment of this report not, (like our last) from the *Madras Journal of Literature*, but from the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, for the sake of adding the valuable notes of Mr. Prinsep.

TAMIL.

I. *Chola púrva Patayam*.—This “ancient Chola record” is a large MS., containing 267 palm leaves. The following is an abstract of the work.

“Reference to inscriptions at Conjeeveram, and to Vikramáditya, the son of Govinda, slain by Sáliváhana. It states that Sáliváhana was born in the country of Ayodhya, in a potter’s house, under the influence of Athi-sceshan. He acquired great skill and prowess; and conquering Vikramáditya, subdued also the Ayodhya* country. An era was formed, termed the era of Sáliváhana. In his time there was great disorder; Hindu fanes, rites, and institutions, all were neglected. Sáliváhana was a Samana (or Jaina), a worshipper of Sarvésvarer, of a venomous spirit, and in these he gloried. He destroyed the fanes and sacred edifices of the Hindus of five classes, without favour or distinction. He overthrew all privileges which Hindus derived from Vikramáditya. He persecuted and oppressed all who would not enter into the Samana religion, of which he was a devotee. If they entered the way of Sarvésvarer, he protected them; but punished them if they refused. Through his wickedness, there was no rain, a great famine, much distress, and one house distant ten miles from any other house: the country little better than a waste benighted wilderness. The ascetics retiring to wildernesses, in secret made murmuring complaints to Siva and Vishnu. Siva, to avenge the desolation, solicited from the Athi-Parábaram (Supreme Being) a fire-rain. Athi-sceshan before-hand apprized Sáliváhana of its approach in a dream. Sáliváhana announced to all the followers of Sarvésvarer the coming fire-rain, and recommended them to build stone houses, or to remain (on the day fixed) in rivers, by both of which means they would be preserved uninjured by the fire-rain. They followed his advice, some quarrying stones and building houses, others watching on the banks of the largest rivers; and they were all on the alert. Siva opening his frontlet eye, sent a rain of fire. Sáliváhana’s people took refuge in their stone houses, and he himself with his army, on the banks of the Caveri (here used to designate a river in general), avoided it by plunging in the water. Siva, seeing this, by recourse had to the Supreme Being, and by meditating on the five-lettered *mantra*, sent down a shower of mud. Those in stone houses were thereby blocked up and suffocated; those in rivers came out and escaped, and thus Sáliváhana (here also termed Bhoja), with his army, escaped. Siva now took counsel within himself. The first reflection produced *Vira Cholan* (the thought of him was born in his mind); the second reflection produced *Ula Cheran* of the Láda country, and *Nanda Gopala Yediar* (or herdsmen class or tribe); the third reflection produced *Vajranga Pandiyan*, of the fisherman’s class. Siva then, with a regard to Vishnu, meditated the eight-lettered *mantra*; and through it designated these three to their respective offices, it being the special lot of the Cholan to kill Sáliváhana. The three kings came

* Whence it appears, either that the author made a mistake, or else that there was a second Ayodhya. Vicramáditya ruled over Gujerat and Malwa, and derived tribute extensively from other countries. *Ayodhya* may, however, be viewed as an epithet ‘exempt from war.’

together to take counsel, so that the three crowns became as one crown, and they bathed together in the river at Tirumukudal.* After making a vow to destroy Śalivāhana, and taking means to assemble money and troops, they made a pilgrimage to Kāśī. At that time Kāśī was neglected, and it was merely a wilderness of banyan trees. They are represented as discovering an inscription deep hidden in the earth, stating this to be Kāśī, &c. (Hence it is not Benares, but some fictitious Kāśī, that is designated). They subsequently came to Canchinagara (Conjeveram). The same process as before is represented to have been repeated. Here also an inscription was found. (It is to be noted, that the original name is Cachi; Canchi being a modern addition). They were referred for further information to Cachi Vira Cāmāchi rayen, of the weaver tribe. They cleared the forest, but were opposed by a local Durgā, who threatened to sacrifice them for trespassing on her domains. There follow various details, needless to state minutely. Śalivāhana is again designated simply by the name Bhoja. The aforesaid Cachi Vira Cāmāchi appears as a negociator with the local Durga, and promises her 1,008 human sacrifices from among the people of his tribe, and the title of 'war goddess;' so that when the tribe should rule, and fight with other kings, her appetite for human blood should be abundantly satiated, with these terms the Durga was satisfied, and gave consent to the building of a town, and establishing a monarchy. (If this be ornament, it is still startling in its indications as to by-gone days). She then took him to the tank of her local residence, and explained to him, that after Vikramāditya's defeat by Śalivāhana, all the former inhabitants of the place had collected their jewels and other valuables, which were put into a copper chest, and that this chest was buried, deep under the bed of a tank (reservoir), in a cave close by a door, which was locked, and over it the stone bed of the tank was relaid. She pointed out to him the spot, and put him in possession of the chest. She also directed him to another spot, where ancient records of the place, when the country was ruled by Devendra, were deposited, and showing him where it was she disappeared. Cachi Viran returned to a locality where the three kings were waiting for him. There follows some more fable, and then an order from Siva, in the form of a *guru*, to open the chest. A detail of its contents: a smaller chest, a weapon, a sacred utensil or weapon, another weapon, a brass vessel, a key of the inferior regions, five other keys, an iron crow-bar, a hammer, ten thousand pieces of gold coined in the age of the great king Santanu. The smaller chest being opened, contained images of Ganesha, Kārtikeya, Valliyamma (the female image at Chillambam), a *trinetra* fruit (the sacred ashes of the Saivas), a sacred bead containing the image of one god (usually it is held to contain three, four, or five; the kind mentioned is very rare); a chank with its windings to the right (extremely rare and precious); a cane without joints or knots; a row of beads for prayer; a seal ring of six classes of Hindus; these and the like were in the inner box. These were given to the Saiva *guru* to be purified, and then were committed to the care of Vira Cāmāchi for the purposes of worship. He fetched a pot of water from the Cambha river, and putting it before the chest, placed one of the weapons upright in the ground, and paying homage, transferred the divinity resident within the chest, into the pot of water, which was daily worshipped by himself and his wife. This was all done by instructions from the god in the shape of

* This is a place where three rivers became one, said to be not far from Conjeveram. Hence the name, implying "the sacred triple union." Another such place is celebrated in a book called *Mukudal pallu*, and is said to be near Alagar kavi, in the neighbourhood of Madura.

a Saiva *guru*. He delivered the same over to his son, to be so handed down from generation to generation. The said *guru* further told them to make use of the key of the inferior regions in the place before indicated by the local Durga, where a copper-plate inscription would be found. The Saiva *guru* then disappeared, resuming his divine form of Yegambarésvarer. The three kings were again resorted to, when the original inscription first mentioned was once more read by them all, and again hidden. After some other matters, the opening of the other cave is mentioned, to which the instruments before found in the first box were necessary. This was a cave which was entered by the light of large torches, and thence another box was taken. The inscription on copper-plates and its contents are stated to have referred to the four ages, with the record of some leading names, and coming down to the mention of Vikramáditya's defeat by Sáliváhana; at which era it would appear to have been engraved; and its contents are said to have contained extensive details (certainly ill suiting a copper-plate record, but there is much of exaggeration apparent): the simple object of the inscription would seem to have been to commemorate the previous prevalence of the Hindu faith, that the memory might not be lost during the greatly altered state of things under Sáliváhana. The three kings rendered great honour to Vira Cãmáchi, and to his son. There is a brief repetition of matters connected with the four ages: for the purpose of showing, apparently, that all the great events recorded were preceded by the exhibition of human sacrifices; and it was again agreed upon by the three kings, that before setting out to conquer Sáliváhana, a similar sacrifice must be offered at a place termed Cúdutturi. The contents of the inscription, as regards the list of kings in foregoing ages, was copied out on palm-leaves, and then the copper-plates were returned to the place whence they had been taken. The three kings again went to Káśi. Thence they derived three crores of money, said to be dug up from beneath the shrine of a goddess; a variety of fabulous accompaniments. Nine persons in all are represented as having visited Káśi, and as subsequently returning to Conjeveram. The affair of destroying Sáliváhana was now entered on, and the three kings leaving Conjeveram proceeded to Cudatturiyur. Being there, Vira Cholan wrote letters missive, addressed to the votaries of Siva and Vishnu, whether in cultivated lands or wastes, always excepting the Samana followers of Sarvesvarer, the purport being a call to assemble at Cudatturiyur, in order to proceed against Sáliváhana. A great concourse assembled. Sáliváhana heard of these preparations. (Here the manuscript takes a retrospect in a few lines, and the passage is important). In former days, Vikramáditya ruled in the country of Ayodhya, and built a large town, with battlements and other fortifications. When Sáliváhana Bhoja conquered Vikramáditya, he was not fit to rule in that town; he constructed another town in the same country, called Bhoja raya puram, where the descendants of this Sáliváhana Bhoja ruled during 1,442 years.* In their time, the three kings aforementioned made their prepa-

* Thus, in the sense of this author, Sáliváhana stands both for an individual and for a dynasty, of which he was the head; according to a custom of their oriental, and even scriptural, writers, as has been fully shown by Bishop Newton, in his Dissertations on the Prophecies. The tales about Vikramáditya make Bhoja rája his successor after some interval, in a different town, and on another throne. If the *Carnataka vijakni* can be safely followed, the town and fortress of Sáliváhana was at the modern Dowlutabad, a truly singular place, according to the description given of it by Captain Seely, while the neighbouring sculptures at Ellore (prevalingly Jaina in fashion) sanction the idea of a great power in the neighbourhood. At that place, Deva giri (or Dowlutabad), a long list of kings did reign down to Rama deva (or Ram den), conquered by the Muhammadans, when the place was plundered, and the kingdom subjugated. Hence I think we have some important indications, to be followed out in fuller conclusion. [The quasi interregnum of 1,442 years is evidently introduced to reconcile the modern with the ancient epoch of the Kali yuga. See next page.—Ed. J.A.S.]

rations, which (the descendant of) Śālivāhana learning, consulted about some place of refuge, and hearing of Trichinopoly, inquired concerning its origin and antiquity. This statement introduces the ordinary legend about that place, founded on circumstances connected with the poem of Rāmāyana. Assembling all his forces, Śālivāhana set out with them from Bhoja rayapur, and overran the whole of the Peninsula, until he came to Trichinopoly, of which he took possession. Ascending the rock, and perceiving the strength of the place, he considered that no one could dispossess him of it, if he made it his citadel, which greatly added to his confidence. Residing in a palace at the foot, he thence administered the affairs of the kingdom. Meantime the three kings continued their preparations at Cudatturiyur. Cachi Viran advised to send an envoy to hear what Śālivāhana would say, and then to levy war against him. The Cholan accordingly sent Cachi Viran himself, accompanied by some troops. At an interview with Śālivāhana, in Trichinopoly, he recited the preparations made with the express intention of destroying the power of that ruler, demanding, in consequence, that he should give up Trichinopoly, renounce the Samana way, bathe his head in the Caveri (become a Hindu), retire to his own proper town of Bhoja rayapur, and there maintain only half his present army. Śālivāhana, much incensed, with abusive epithets, rejected the demand; but added a challenge, if they thought themselves strong. Cachi Viran returned to Cudatturiyur, and his opinion being asked, he advised a second embassy before making war: Cachi Viran was again sent. An appointed time and place of combat were now fixed, Śālivāhana engaging to come with his force to the place. This place was Tiruvani kaval, whither the three kings, Cachi Viran, his son, and an army, repaired as appointed. There Vira Cholan was crowned and invested with royal insignia by Cachi Viran; thence they proceeded to besiege Trichinopoly. Cachi Viran, by means of the copper inscription at Conjeveram before-mentioned, knew that by the craft of Visbushana (younger brother of Ravana) there was a subterraneous entry into the fort of Trichinopoly. This was passed by a few people with torches, who thence proceeded to open the Chintamani gate, by which the troops entered in multitudes, and destroyed Śālivāhana, together with his Samana troops, with great effusion of blood. A pariah, named Vellān, escaped on Śālivāhana's horse, and with him a hundred others, with their families, escaped, and went to the sea shore, whence he proceeded to some island, so as to leave behind the proverbial saying, "Vallān went to the river." The destruction of Śālivāhana is dated in C.Y. 1443 (in writing at full).^{*} The three kings celebrated their conquest. Vira Cholan had to get rid of the crime of killing Śālivāhana, styled *Sarpa-dosha-Brahm-hatti* (that is, a degree of sacredness adhering to Śālivāhana, as born under the influence of Athi-seshan, assimilating the crime to the evil of brahman-slaughter, though not the same). In consequence of this crime, he became infatuated, and fell sword in hand on his own troops, who on all sides ran away to avoid him, besides which he sloughed his skin, in the same way as a serpent changes his skin annually. His companions seeing these things, consulted together, and in consequence Cachi

^{*} The authority for this date deserves examination, as, if well-founded, it reconciles all the difficulties of the Kali yuga epoch, which places it in 1443-78—1365 before Christ. Now by calculation of the place of the equinoctial colures, Davis fixes Parāsara, the contemporary of Yudhiṣṭhira, at the commencement of the Kali yuga, in 1391 B.C. And calculating backwards, the Pauranic reigns, from Chandragupta to Yudhiṣṭhira, Wilford places the latter in 1360—Wilson in 1430 B.C. The confirmation of Śālivāhana's being a Sramana or Buddhist is important: his name seems derived from some allusion to the sacred sāltrees under which Śākya died: it is possible that the surname of Bhoja, wrongfully applied to him, may be a corruption of Buddha, the Buddhist?—ED. J.A.S.

Viran gave instructions to his wife, Câmáchi, to assume the guise and appearance of a Curava woman, of the description practising palmistry. She accordingly came into the town in that guise, when the three confederates had her called, and first submitting their own palms, brought Vira Cholan to submit to the like process. The fortune-teller said, that he had killed Sáliváhana, of such and such a race, and must expiate the crime by building a great number of fanes to Siva, to Vishnu, to Subrahmanya, dwellings for ascetics, and dwellings for brahmans; and to enforce the duty, a long narration is given of distinguished personages in former ages, who had expiated like crimes, by building an immense number of such structures. At the mere hearing of the duty, Vira Cholan found his malady alleviated, and the doing accordingly was determined upon. The Curatti (or fortune-teller) went away, and resumed his proper form as Câmáchi. The kings inspected the fortification of Trichinopoly, which they found only fit for a *rakshasa*; but extended it so as to be fit for a regular Hindu sovereign. They then returned to Conjeveram, where, by their desire, Cachi Viran read to them the writings on palm-leaves, his copy of the before-mentioned copper-plate inscriptions; and, according to the appointment therein-stated by Rama, the division of castes and tribes was restored. A great number of sacred edifices of the five kinds were built. The three kings then separated to their respective dominions. From Ularacheran there were twenty-six kings down to Chengara natha cheran. From Vajranga there were twenty-six Pandiyans down to Choka natha. From Vira Cholan down to Uttama Cholan there were twenty-five Cholans. The son of Uttama Cholan was Uriyur Cholad, with the account of whom a new section is made to begin.

[To be continued.]

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—A general meeting of this Society took place on the 2d of February; Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart., M.P., Vice-president, in the Chair.

Lieut. Arthur Conolly, of the Bengal cavalry, was elected a Corresponding Member; and various donations were presented to the library of the Society.

The paper read was a review, by W. F. Thompson, Esq., of the Arabic work, called *Mukámát Hariri*, a leading classic of Arabia, composed by Abul Feteḥ el-Hariri, of Bassora, in the fourth century of the Mahomedan era, and considered by the Arabs as the standard of rhetorical excellence.

Mr. Thompson commenced his notice by adverting to the necessity of a familiar knowledge of the language, and of its relation to all the characteristics of the people and country, before the merits of such a work as the *Mukámát* could be properly appreciated; and remarked that, as regarded the effect produced by foreign and ancient writings on the mind of the reader, much would depend on the aspect in which, and the medium through which, they were viewed. These *Mukámát* delineated the habits and spirit of the Arabians at a very remarkable and critical time in their history, when, although the power of the Caliphat was declining, and the social institutions of the country

were breaking up, religious fanaticism still raged. Fanaticism among the Arabs was closely connected with literary attainment; and this, fostering a love of intellectual exercise and refinement, led them to the practice of assembling together for literary, religious, and philosophical discussion. The victor of one assemblage would try his fortune in another; and the celebrated of various cities might be convened, ostensibly for entertainment, but really to contest the palm of wit and talent with those more worthy of their powers. This state of things produced a spirit of vagrancy, which remarkably characterized the literary giants of Islam, and which is so often noticed by Persian authors. Possessed of minds inexhaustibly fertile, and engrossed in the study of a religion which gave all to rhapsody, and nothing to the homely moralities of life, there was obviously a danger of their descending to loose, unprincipled methods of supporting themselves, when placed, during their itinerations, at a distance from friends and resources. The affectation of sententiousness led, by an easy transition, to graver deceptions; and one, who had been received and courted in the city as a saint and philosopher, might indulge himself in practising elsewhere as an impostor and a rogue—baffling the great, trifling with the simple, and defrauding the humane. Such a one is Abuzaid, of Scrooje, the hero of Hariri's *Mukâmât*.

The unity of the various incidents in the fifty tales, into which Abuzaid is carried, lies in their being put into the mouth of one narrator, that of Haris ben Hammam, the friend of Abuzaid, and who is represented as possessing very respectable literary attainments, but inferior to Abuzaid, and totally incapable of understanding his magnanimous indifference to the rules and interests of ordinary men.

Having the deepest admiration for his friend's powers, Haris is constantly on the look-out for Abuzaid, yet never meets him without being tricked, by the artful disguises of the latter, into paying handsomely for the gratification. When the discovery is made, which it ever is, too late, Haris remonstrates, and Abuzaid smiles, apologizes, and leaves him, but only to pursue what is at once his pleasure and his profession, in another quarter.

The work thus possesses a reflective action, independent of any thing that is represented or alluded to, and yet highly conducive to our comprehension of the whole. The termination is characteristic of the person, the people, and the time. Abuzaid is represented as working on the populace of Bassora, by touching appeals to heaven for forgiveness and grace; intending thereby not the accomplishment of his prayer, but the disposing of his auditors to bestow their charity on so pious a personage; when suddenly the prayer is heard; he is seen to tremble and weep with more than the fulness of deception—the impostor had departed, but the saint remained. Abuzaid then retires to his native city, and passes the short remnant of his days in austere and unremitted devotion.

In concluding his notice, Mr. Thompson drew a literary comparison between Hariri and Cervantes, whose *Don Quixote* he considered as the moral converse of Abuzaid; and that each was the express image and abstract of the moral excesses to which his age was tending; yet, as the great merit of Hariri's work consisted in its style and execution, it would be unfair to compare it with *Don Quixote* on the mere ground of the subject-matter.

Mr. Thompson's review was accompanied by several translated extracts from the *Mukâmât*, so happily done into English as to lose, we should think, none of the wit, point, or brilliancy of the original.

16th of February.—Sir George T. Staunton, Bart., Vice-president, in the chair.

Mr. H. Wilkinson read a paper on the subject of iron; adverting to the daily increasing uses to which it was applied for the purposes of life, and describing the difference between the Indian and European methods of making steel. He then noticed the recent discovery of Professor Ehrenberg, who has shewn that the bog iron ore, from which the beautiful Berlin castings are made, originates from animalcules; and that the Tripoli or polishing powder, so extensively used in the arts, is entirely composed of the shells of similar animalcules, capable of bearing a red heat without destroying their outer coating or shell. Nor did these animals form an extinct or doubtful species, but were actually found in the ditches about Berlin, and had even been met with in the vicinities of Hampstead and Highgate. Mr. Wilkinson considered that the different states of iron and steel depended very much on electrical causes, modified by the action of carbon and oxygen; and, in order to explain his theory, he briefly explained the various methods of manufacturing iron and steel, both in Europe and India. He conceived that steel, while in a state of perfect fusion, might have its qualities materially influenced, and probably greatly improved, by causing it to be acted on by artificial electrical currents; but this could only be tested by experiment. He hoped shortly to receive a variety of specimens from India, with answers to a series of questions on the subject of Indian steel, which he had some time since proposed through the medium of the Society.

Mr. J. Heath informed the meeting that, while in India, in 1837, he, as one of the managing Directors of the Indian Iron and Steel Company, had undertaken to supply replies to the queries of Mr. Wilkinson, respecting the manufacture of *wootz*, or Indian steel, a copy of which had been sent to the Company by the Madras Government, in furtherance of the wishes of the Royal Asiatic Society. It was not, however, till on his passage home to this country, that his duties had allowed him leisure to draw up the paper embodying such information on the subject as his experience had enabled him to collect, and which he would now read to the Society. Mr. Heath's paper described the ore, from which the *wootz* steel is made, to be composed of magnetic oxide of iron combined with quartz. This ore occurs in many parts of the south of India, but the district of Salem is the principal seat of the steel manufacture; the ore is found on the surface, in the form of low hills, in such quantities that no underground operations can ever be necessary. After describing the imperfect method of smelting adopted by the natives, the simple kinds of furnace used, and the sort of wood and leaf put into the crucibles, in making steel, Mr. Heath alluded to the erroneous opinions which had prevailed among European chemists on the subject, it being generally considered by them that the *wootz* steel was the immediate product of the ore, which was not the case. He then adverted to the astonishing fact in the history of the arts, that the Hindus should be in possession of a process of making steel, the theory of which is extremely recondite, and in the discovery of which there seemed so little room for the agency of chance. It was impossible to suppose, however, that the process was discovered by any scientific induction, for the theory of it could only be explained by the lights of modern chemistry. It was an easy matter to trace the successive steps of the steel manufacture in Europe, which appeared to have had its origin in Germany; but the process now followed in England was only discovered about the middle of the last century.

The antiquity of the Hindu process was no less astonishing than its ingenuity; there could be hardly a doubt that the tools used by the Egyptians in covering their obelisks and temples with hieroglyphics were made of Indian steel. From the notices of steel which appeared in the Greek and Latin authors, it was evident that they knew nothing of the mode by which it was prepared from iron. The arms of the ancients were all formed of alloys of copper and tin. As a proof of the scarcity and value of steel in former times, Mr. Heath mentioned the record given by a Latin writer, that the Indian prince Porus, whose country had been invaded by Alexander, made the Macedonian conqueror a present of about thirty pounds weight of steel. It appeared, then, that the claim of India to a discovery which has exercised more influence on the arts conducive to civilization and manufacturing industry than any other within the whole range of human inventions, is altogether unquestionable. Mr. Heath concluded by pointing out the distinguishing peculiarity of the Hindu method of making steel; and also the principle of several patents taken out in England for steel making. He stated his belief that the Indian process combined the principles of the best methods used in other countries, and, moreover, enabled the Hindu to perform the operation quicker, and with the very imperfect apparatus at his disposal. He did not think it had any influence on the quality of the metal produced.

Mr. E. Solly read a report on the chemical examination of a series of soils, from some of the principal cotton plantations of Georgia, which had been procured by Viscount Palmerston, at the request of the Committee of Commerce and Agriculture of the Society. The examination of these soils was undertaken, with a view to ascertain some of the circumstances found to be most favourable to the cultivation of cotton in Georgia; and thus to indicate the best manner of improving the cultivation of cotton in India. Mr. Solly stated, that, in order to render a comparison of this kind of any practical value, it was absolutely necessary to take into account a variety of circumstances connected with the nature of the climates of the countries so compared, such as the limits of temperature, the rapidity of evaporation, the form of the surface of the country, the radiating power of the soil, the retentive power for water, and many other points. These were all of the utmost importance, and would completely modify the action of the soil, which in one situation would be excellent for the cultivation of cotton, and in another totally unfit.

The result of the chemical examination of these specimens of soil shewed them all to be of a light, sandy, and rather poor description, consisting principally of a fine sand, held together by a small quantity of alumina or clay, and coloured with oxides of iron and manganese. The quantity of organic matter which they contained was small. One of the most important facts observed was the extremely small portion of carbonate, or indeed any form of lime, which they contained, shewing that the presence of this substance is not so essential to a good cotton soil as has been thought by some writers on the subject. The great difference also between the black cotton soil of America and that of India was pointed out; the former being composed of a fine, white silicious sand, containing but very little clay, and coloured wholly by organic matter, while the latter consisted apparently of the debris of volcanic rocks. Mr. Solly concluded by remarking that the goodness of the soils from Georgia depended probably far more on the mechanical structure than on the chemical composition; and that the presence of lime or any other substance was of far less importance than that it should be of a light, porous, and not too rich character.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Statistics of the Colonies of the British Empire in the West Indies, South America, North America, Asia, Australasia, Africa, and Europe. From the Official Records of the Colonial Office. By ROBERT MONTGOMERY MARTIN, Esq., London, 1839. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

AT this critical moment, when the attention of Parliament and the country is fixed so intently upon our colonial possessions, a work like this,—of almost inappreciate value at all times,—is peculiarly opportune, since it supplies all the data requisite for discussing any question which may arise with respect to any one of our colonies in the four great divisions of the globe. It is unnecessary to particularise the matters which the work comprises under its several heads, for it does not appear that any thing is excluded. Mr. Martin has had the utmost facilities afforded him by the government, and by public bodies (whose directions were fulfilled with highly commendable zeal by the individual functionaries in the several departments), for giving to the work a character of almost official completeness and exactitude. The British possessions in Asia, Australasia, and South Africa, occupy no less than 250 large and closely-printed pages, besides an appendix of 140 pages, consisting of papers obtained from official sources. The number of figures in the volume, which amount to about 4,000,000, will give some notion of the immensity of the work. We have not, of course, had the opportunity of bestowing more than a very cursory glance upon a work of such magnitude; but assuming its details to be accurate (upon which point its whole value depends), we do not scruple to say, that it is one of the most important of its kind which have ever appeared in this country.

The History of the Rise and Progress of the New British Province of South Australia, &c., embracing also a full Account of the South Australian Company, with Hints to Emigrants, &c. By JOHN STEPHENS. 2d. ed. London, 1839. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Six Months in South Australia, with some Account of Port Phillip and Portland Bay in Australia Felix: with Advice to Emigrants, &c. By T. HORTON JAMES, Esq. London, 1838. Cross.

An Exposure of the Absurd, Unfounded, and Contradictory Statements, in James's "Six Months in South Australia." By JOHN STEPHENS. London, 1839. Smith, Elder, and Co.

A satisfactory evidence of the progress and prospects of the new Australian settlement on the Gulf of St. Vincent, is afforded by its furnishing a popular subject for the press at home. As it is our intention to treat of this subject at length in the next Journal, we content ourselves at present with merely indicating the titles of these works, which shew much of the *pro* and *con* at a place where there has been a violent conflict of opinions.

A Treatise on Geology. By JOHN PHILLIPS, F.R.S. G.S. Vol. II. Being Vol. CXI. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1839. Longman and Co. Taylor.

IN this final volume of a most valuable compendium of geology, Mr. Phillips concludes his account of fluviatile deposits; treats of the unstratified rocks in the crust of the earth, of mineral veins, of modern effects of heat on the globe, and the state of the geological theory, which he considers to be settling down to the doctrine of the "progressive cooling of the globe:" the "deduction of characteristic phenomena in the real order of their succession" being the only thing wanted to turn this speculation, which explains all the phenomena, into an established general theory. To this task, geologists, as such, are unequal, in the present state of our knowledge, which is, however, ripening every day. A compendium of "Popular views and economical applications of Geology" completes a work, which is one of the most valuable of the series.

Domestic Scenes in Russia: in a Series of Letters describing a Year's Residence in that Country, chiefly in the Interior. By the Rev. A. LISTER VENABLES, M.A. London, 1839. Murray.

Mr. Venables, having become connected by marriage with several Russian families at Moscow and elsewhere, accompanied his lady into Russia, in the summer of 1837, on a visit to her relations, with whom they spent twelve months, either in private houses in the interior, or in habits of constant intercourse at St. Petersburg. Few foreigners have, therefore, had equal facilities of observation with Mr. Venables, who has especially devoted his letters to a portraiture "of private life, national customs and domestic habits in Russia." He has, however, not excluded matters of political interest, such as the conscription system, the relation of master and serf, the situation and revenues of the landed proprietor, and the character and government of the emperor.

Though Mr. Venables, from the circumstances under which his visit was paid, would naturally lean to the favourable side in his descriptions, they give us a very low opinion of the present prospects of Russia, as regards most of the elements of national improvement. "Nothing," he says, "can be worse than the system usually pursued with Russian boys," who remain children till they are almost men. The ladies, however, generally speaking, are very superior in acquirements and manners to the men. "The system of slavery, and the military character of the government, instil from the cradle such notions into the minds of Russians, that many of them seem unable to comprehend any true principles of impartial law or justice." Their religion is deeply imbued with superstition, which is not always confined to the illiterate classes; yet the clergy are poor, and their condition is often but little superior to that of a peasant. The Russian peasantry are rude and ignorant, but naturally shrewd. "The ordinary Russian tradesman is generally mean and dishonest in the highest degree." The emperor Nicholas is a man of firm and resolute character; calumniated when called a tyrant; depending on the affections of his subjects, but still, knowing the elements of disturbance which slumber in the empire, ruling with an iron hand. A formidable body of internal enemies exist in discontented nobles, religious sectaries, and "twenty-two millions of male serfs," who might by a sudden explosion overthrow the empire. "It is difficult," observes Mr. Venables, in his concluding remarks, "to perceive how Russia, under her present circumstances, can advance much further in civilization. Her iron despotism, her superstition, and her system of slavery are suited only to a state of darkness and semibarbarism among the mass of the people, a condition from which it is hardly to be desired that they should emerge, since with light would of course arise a keener perception of grievances and a thirst for change; and it seems impossible that the country should attain to the blessings of freedom, and liberal institutions, without passing through the ordeal of a fierce and bloody revolution; and if the present order of things were once shaken, it must be very long before the government of the empire and public credit could be re-established on a firm and stable footing. In fact, Russia appears to contain no elements for a free government on sound principles, and a revolution would be likely to produce nothing but a state of anarchy and confusion, such as that of the wretched South American Republics." This is the country whose ambition and views of foreign conquest are so much dreaded!

California: A History of Upper and Lower California, from their first discovery to the present time, &c.; with an Appendix relating to Steam Navigation in the Pacific. By ALEXANDER FORBES, Esq. London, 1839. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THE political position of Mexico, with regard to the great European powers, the increase of the Russian forces on the N.W. coast of America, the projected steam-communication on the Pacific, *viâ* Panama, conspire to render this an interesting work, independently of its intrinsic attractions, as the description of a very peculiar country, the natives of which have been entirely subjected to the Spanish missionary

priests, under whom has been organized a singular system of civil polity and ecclesiastical slavery, almost without example, and the results of which are highly worthy of attention.

The Hand-Book for Australian Emigrants, being a Descriptive History of Australia.
By SAMUEL BUTLER, Esq. Glasgow, 1839. McPhun.

A very useful, and apparently an accurate, compilation, by an emigrant, comprising all the necessary heads of information.

The Quarantine Laws, their Abuses and Inconsistencies. A Letter addressed to the Right Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Bart. M.P. By ARTHUR T. HOLROYD, Esq. London, 1839. Simpkin and Co.

THE capricious and arbitrary character of the Quarantine regulations has been severely felt at all times; they greatly impede the progress of intercommunication. Dr. Bowring and others have shewn the necessity of placing the sanatory system upon a scientific and philosophical basis, and Mr. Holroyd has adduced, in this pamphlet, a body of facts, which enforce the necessity of such a measure. He feels confident that if the plague is ever communicated by contagion it is rarely so, and an exception to the general rule.

The New Army List. Feb. 1839. By H. G. HART, Lieut. 49th Reg. London, 1839. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THIS is a vast improvement upon the old list.

A Catechism of the British Constitution. By a Member of the Faculty of Advocates. Edinburgh, 1839. Oliver and Boyd.

A neat little compendium, which will instil useful instruction into the young, and correct the errors of the old.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Grammars have been prepared by Lieut. Leech, of the Bombay Engineers, of the Brahuiky, the Balochky, and Punjabi languages.

Soorajee Bapoo, of Schore (near Bhopal, in Malwa), has printed at Madras, in Telinga, "The Puranic, Siddhantic, and Copernican systems of the World compared."

One of the students of the Hindu College is about to publish a periodical, to be entitled the *Anna Magazine*, to appear once a fortnight, and to be devoted exclusively to selections from the best works of the best authors in the English language. The work is chiefly intended for the entertainment and instruction of the editor's fellow-countrymen, many of whom, with an earnest longing for knowledge, are unable to purchase it at the price of the larger periodicals.

Joygopaul Turkalunkar, Pundit of the Sanscrit College, Calcutta, has compiled and published a dictionary, giving corresponding terms in Saudhoo blasha, for the Persian expressions, which have crept into the Bengalee language. This work will contribute to purify as well as to render it copious.

Golumhabush, the musician of the Brumha Subba Chapel, at Calcutta, is about to publish a treatise on Hindu music.

An Atlas, containing twenty-five maps, has been published by Baboo Bhobunmohun Mitre, a teacher of the Hindu College, Calcutta.

Lieut. Kittoe is publishing at Calcutta, *Illustrations of Indian Architecture*, from the Mahometan conquest downwards.

At Bombay, Ghyasooddeen, Moofttee, has announced a Persian work, entitled, *Sharafutul Oomraw*, or, 'The Grandeur of Nobles,' dedicated to the Right Hon. Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Madras; consisting of, first, encomiums on his lordship's pedigree; second, his lordship's virtues; third, a brief view of the present state of Europe, and of the English constitution and society.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, October 24.

Macnaghten v. Tandy.—This was an action for libels on the plaintiff, published in the *Agra Ukhbar* (of which the defendant, Mr. Henry Tandy, is editor) on the 20th of May and 24th of June 1837. The cause came on for trial *ex parte*. After the Advocate-general, on behalf of the plaintiff, had addressed the Court at great length, and the requisite proofs had been gone through (one of which was an admission by the defendant that he was writer, printer, and publisher of the article of June 24th), the Chief Justice delivered the verdict of the Court.

"This is the first occasion which I recollect of a trial of this nature *ex parte*. Libel cases are, indeed, not frequent in this Court. This cause has been tried under peculiar circumstances. The defendant in the action has had every opportunity of coming in, if he had thought fit, and putting upon the record a justification of his statements, and proving the charges of which they consist. He has not done this, and has evaded, throughout, the process of the Court. The cause, therefore, comes on *ex parte*; and the defendant can neither justify, nor say aught by counsel in mitigation of damages. The only question before us is, therefore, as to the amount of damages. These are certainly most atrocious libels. No words of a stronger and coarser nature could possibly be penned, nor grosser calumnies uttered against the character of the plaintiff, as an officer, a gentleman, and a man. We cannot express ourselves too strongly as to the calumnious tenor and intentions of the libels. Whether there be any scintilla of truth in the libellous statements, there is nothing before us to show; but there is this matter which is before us, and it is the reason why the Court do not assess the damages at a much higher rate than I am about to award. It is not denied that Capt. Macnaghten is the writer of an attack on the defendant, in the *Englishman* newspaper of the 6th of June 1837. The terms used in that attack were of a most virulent nature, and were reversed by the defendant and applied to the plaintiff in a part of the libel of the 24th of June. [The Chief Justice here read several of the epithets, and said he was aware that they had followed a previous attack by Mr. Tandy.] These are of the very *gist* of the action; and, had it not been for these circumstances, we should have deemed it our

duty to have given very far heavier damages than we are now about to find. I state this, because, if I had not given my reasons, it might have appeared that the amount was trifling, after the strong observations I have used. We give the plaintiff one thousand rupees damages."

Macnaghten v. Dwarkanauth Tagore.—This was an action by the same plaintiff against the defendant, as proprietor of the *Bengal Hurkaru*, for a libel published of the plaintiff in that paper of the 10th August 1838. The defendant had appeared, but filed no plea, and suffered judgment to go by default.

Mr. Leith was about to address the Court for the plaintiff, when the Chief Justice intimated that the Court were of opinion that the alleged libellous matter set forth in the plaint was *no libel*;* that the innuendo went too far in the endeavour to show that the alleged libel was intended to apply to the plaintiff's character. As the defendant, however, had suffered judgment to go by default, the plaintiff was entitled to nominal damages.

The Advocate-general said, that it had been agreed between the counsel for either party, that nominal damages only should be asked of the Court. Capt. Macnaghten had expressed his willingness to accept of an apology from the defendant, the terms of which had been agreed on out of Court, and he (the Advocate-general), as the representative of the defendant, was instructed to say, that "the defendant, Dwarkanauth Tagore, had not, at the time of the publication of the article complained of, read it, and has not, up to this time, read it, and that, therefore, being ignorant of the matter, he cannot say he is sorry for it; but he admits that he is a proprietor of the newspaper in which it appeared, and that it is quite contrary to his wish that articles should

* The article (the authorship of which was avowed by Mr. Chas. Thackeray) is as follows:

"To the Editor of the *Bengal Hurkaru*.—SIR: A correspondent of the *Englishman*, who signs himself NUNKA NIP, who, I suppose, may be another veiled GRAYSON, imputes to me a living fondness for a bottle of claret. I own—and if I blush whilst making the acknowledgment, I hope I blush at Leoville—I own the soft impeachment—I emulate Cato of old, though I candidly tell you, that I don't think Cato of old ever drank a good glass of wine in his life. Rosin is not a good ingredient in wine, and the Romans admitted rosin. But, Mr. Editor, shall I let you into the secret, why Cato and I—you see I keep good company in my raptures, and likely, a glass of wine? It is simply this. We are not afraid that it will betray us into the confession that we have ever received a dishonourable blow, which we dare not resent, or have done many acts unworthy of a soldier and a gentleman.

"Yours obediently,

"Allipore, August 6, 1838." C. T."

(Z)

be inserted in it abusive of any gentleman."

Nominal damages for the plaintiff.

Macnaghten v. Smith.—This action, being for the same alleged libel as the last case, was struck out by the plaintiff.

Macnaghten v. Osborne.—This case, which was an action for libel against the editor of the *Courier* (not the same article), was also struck out.

(The newspapers are deluged with matter concerning these actions—leading articles and letters, criminatory and recriminatory—some of which would, in another atmosphere, be deemed libels themselves).

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

A decision, pronounced in the Insolvent Court on the 19th October, is of some importance to the holders of bills of exchange drawn by Fergusson and Co., in Calcutta, before their insolvency, and accepted by Fairlie, Clarke, and Co., in London. The entire amount of these bills, which were outstanding at the time of the insolvency of Fergusson's house, it is said, exceeded *twenty lacs*. The question before the Court upon one of these bills, of which Mr. H. Glazbrook was the payer and holder, was, whether the holder was entitled to receive dividends upon the whole amount against the estate of the drawers, after having received part payment ($12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) from the estate of the acceptors; or whether he was only entitled to the dividends upon the balance, after deducting the sum so received in part payment. On the one hand, the general rule is that, in the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of all the parties liable upon a bill, the holder is entitled to prove the *whole debt* against the estate of *each*, until he has received twenty shillings in the pound altogether; but, on the other hand, there is an exception to the rule, where the holder, *before proof* against one of the parties liable, has received part of the debt from another—in which case, he can only be admitted to prove for the residue. In the case before the Court, the bill had been duly protested, notice of dishonour had been given to the drawers before their insolvency, and, upon receipt thereof, they had written back the amount to the credit of the payer with the firm. The payment of the $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the bill was made by Fairlie and Co., the acceptors, in London, after this notice of dishonour and admission of the debt, but before the insertion of the debt in the schedule filed by the insolvent drawers. Under these circumstances, the Court held that there had been sufficient proof of the debt, before the payment of the $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., to bring the case within the general rule, and that the holder was entitled to divi-

dends upon the entire amount from the estate of the drawers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN LORD AUCKLAND AND RUNJEET SINGH.

The first interview between Lord Auckland and the Maharajah Runjeet Singh took place on the 29th November. At daybreak, a squadron of H. M.'s 16th Lancers, a squadron of the 4th Light Cavalry, the Camel Artillery, troop of Horse Artillery, the Governor-general's body guard, the 3d (Buffs), and the 2d, 31st, 42d, and 43d regts. of N.I., got under arms, together with the flank companies of the European regiment, and formed a street from the enclosures of the Governor-general's suite of tents to a considerable distance down the line of approach. As the day advanced, numerous officers, civilians, &c. might be seen hurrying from their respective encampments, variously mounted on elephants, horses, suwarree camels, &c. and making the best of their way to the enclosure. By half-past eight o'clock, the enclosure was filled with elephants, and the assembled *cortège* patiently awaiting the coming of the maharajah. Sir Willoughby Cotton, Mr. Torrens, Mr. Colvin, and Major Wade, with a detachment of the 4th Cavalry, and a few officers, had proceeded across the river to escort his highness, and about nine o'clock a single gun and the loud clamour of a rude Punjabee band announced to the Governor-general the approach of his royal visitor. This was the signal for an immediate movement at the British head-quarters. Lord Auckland ascended his howdah, and his example was followed by Sir Henry Fane, Major-gens. Churchill, Torrens, Sir W. Casement, &c., Mr. W. H. Macnaghten, Cols. Sale, Dunlop, and a great many more. In a few minutes, the whole of the elephants, forming a double line, stretching to either side of the wide street formed by the assembled troops, moved forward, the bands playing "God save the Queen," and the guard of honour presenting arms. Arrived at the end of the line, the Governor-general encountered our "ancient ally," whose advance had been preceded and heralded by an irregular crowd of sirdars and inferior Sikhs, who, bristling to the teeth with spear, matchlock, and pistol, caracoled about. Runjeet was mounted on an elephant, elegantly caparisoned, bearing a silver howdah, and on either side and behind his highness were elephants mounted by his chief officers. When the two processions met, a dense cloud of dust arose, almost obscuring the glories of the moment. It was then that the Governor-general embraced his visitor, and received him into his own howdah, while the guns from the camel

battery proclaimed the auspicious incident in a royal salute. Immediately afterwards, the whole body of elephants wheeled about and advanced in state, bearing their precious burdens; the troops, as before, doing the honours.

A moment's glimpse now supplied the spectator with a feast for his eye and material for reflection: four thousand British troops, arrayed in their holiday costume, and in ranks firm and impenetrable, ranged on either side of a spacious avenue, saluted the rulers of the country, who realized in their pompous and overwhelming approach all the fabled descriptions of oriental magnificence. This gratified the eye. The Governor-general of British India, at whose fiat the mightiest native states could be subdued with comparative ease, sat, side by side, in friendly communion, with a sovereign of mean and almost revolting aspect, whose greatness had been achieved by a combination of qualities which alternately command admiration and excite disgust, and whose independence, and all its (to us) inconvenient concomitants, have been guaranteed for purposes inscrutable to men not admitted to an acquaintance with cabinet secrets. That supplied material for deep consideration.

In a few minutes, the leading elephants entered the enclosure, and the Governor-general and Sir Henry Fane, dismounting, handed down the maharajah, whose feeble movement contrasted oddly with the earnest and intelligent expression which lighted up his solitary eye, and compressed a mouth almost hidden by a flowing white beard and mustachios. Great was the rush at this moment into the durbar, which was to receive the monocular visitor; so great, indeed, that the ladies of the camp, who had taken their places within, were nearly crushed, and the whole apartment render so dark, that scarce a face could be recognized. Placing the maharajah between them, and forcing a way with their arms, the Governor-general and Commander-in-chief soon reached the interior of the durbar, and drew his highness to the right-hand side, where the Misses Eden, with Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. W. H. Macnaghten, and other ladies, were seated. Runjeet took a seat on the same couch with the Hon. Miss Eden, with Lord Auckland on his right, and through the medium of Major Wade, who interpreted on the occasion, addressed Miss Eden on a few topics happily suited to the occasion, and permitted an anxious crowd in the meanwhile to indulge in as close a scrutiny of his remarkable physiognomy, as the "darkness visible" would permit. The durbar, at this moment, presented a highly interesting and instructive scene. Generals and Sikh bahadoors, ladies and matchlock-men,

chobdars and full colonels, ensigns in red, and Punjabee prime ministers in chain and plated armour, to say nothing of writers, factors, and the *corps diplomatique*, were jammed together like potted beef, while the band of the Governor-general facetiously played, "We met, 'twas in a Crowd," and the thousands outside manifested a most indecent but natural ambition to get inside.

When Runjeet had had enough of the "pressure from within," Lord Auckland and Sir Henry escorted him into an inner audience-tent, where chairs had been arranged for a select number of spectators, and the body-guard, with drawn sabres, excluded the rabble, if such a term may be inoffensively applied to a squeeze of gentlemen of rank. In the audience-tent, the portable presents were submitted to the maharajah, on each of which he bestowed a word or two of polite commendation; but the full expression of his admiration was reserved for a *bijou*, expressly prepared by the fair hands of Miss Eden, as a gift to the lion *par excellence*. This was nothing less than a picture of her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, the features of which had been copied from an approved print, while the costume was depicted after the descriptions given in the papers of her Majesty's most regal equipment. On receiving this picture, the maharajah bowed his head, and offered a chaste salute; the guns of the camel-battery thundered forth, "Immortal Jove's dread clamour's counterfeit," and Runjeet Singh gracefully declared that he should suspend the portrait in his tent, and cause a salute to be fired in its honour.

The following is given as a sketch of the conversation between his lordship and the maharajah:

Lord Auckland.—"All the letters I receive from the English Government make anxious inquiries after your health and prosperity."

Runjeet.—"I am a friend to the English; and, indeed, esteem all their distinguished officers around me as friends."

Lord Auckland.—"Sir Henry Fane expresses his pleasure at meeting you."

Runjeet.—"I am glad to see the Commander-in-chief, who is not only a warm friend, but a gallant soldier."

Sir H. Fane.—"I am grateful for the compliment."

Lord Auckland.—"I am now about to present you with a picture of our young and beautiful Queen, who is as famed for her virtue as her greatness."

On this, Major-gen. Cotton advanced with the picture (which was beautifully framed in solid gold), and presented it to Runjeet Singh, when a royal salute was fired; the maharajah bowed to the picture, and put it to his forehead several

times. He then minutely examined it for some minutes, and said, "I consider this the greatest gift I could receive, and a proof of the friendship existing between the two Governments; and when I return, I will fire a salute of 101 guns to celebrate the happy event."

Runjeet.—"Do the English still occupy the *tapoo* (island) near Persia (meaning Karrak), and with what force?"

Lord Auckland.—"Yes, with one European regiment, but there are two others to embark for it."

Sir H. Fane.—"The island is very strong; and, maharajah (with a smile), the whole army of Persia could not take it."

Lord Auckland.—"I regret much, maharajah, that I cannot do myself the pleasure of showing you a steam-vessel on the Sutlej at present; but I hope, ere many months are past, to gratify you with the sight of several on the Indus."

Runjeet.—"Have you heard of General Ventura lately?"

Lord Auckland.—"Yes, he was in England by the last accounts, and will be out, I think, immediately, when he hears you require his services."

Runjeet.—"How was he received in London?"

Lord Auckland.—"I gave him letters to the different ministers; he was received kindly by them, and they all speak in high terms of him. They have offered him every assistance in purchasing the newest arms, &c. for you."

Runjeet.—"Whether do you consider Ventura or Allard the best general?"

Lord Auckland.—"I am no judge; they are both brave and good generals. They were brought up in the school of Napoleon, one of the greatest heroes and bravest men who ever lived; second to none, except it be Wellington, to whom our country owes so much of her glory."

Runjeet.—"I am fond of music; is that the same band I heard at Umritsur?"

Lord Auckland.—"Yes, the same; but we have such a band to each regiment."

Runjeet.—"I like music; it pleases the soul, and inspires the soldier in the hour of battle. I have gone to much expense and trouble to create bands in my army."

After this, a conversation took place about the guns to be presented, and the camel-battery, &c.; and the band was introduced, and played so loud, that it was scarcely possible to hear what was said.

His highness was now led forth to view the other presents intended for his gracious acceptance. On approaching the howitzers, however, an accident happened which the propounders of omens affected to interpret as unfavourable. A number of spherical cases had been piled in front of

the howitzers, but were not seen as the party approached, owing to the darkness, the confusion, and the crowd. Over these the maharajah stumbled and fell, and at the same time Sir Henry Fane measured his length across the heap, as if to keep his highness in countenance. The Commander-in-chief, however, soon recovered his footing, and then raised the maharajah, who took the matter very coolly, considering his bodily infirmities and the nature of the omen. He probably felt satisfied, that if the tumble prognosticated his fall, the British army would fall with him.

After inspecting the howitzers, the caparisoned elephant and a number of magnificent horses were presented him, with most of which the royal visitor declared himself well pleased. The ceremonies being now at an end, he took his departure in the same form, and received the same honours, as on his coming to the camp.

The next day was devoted to a return of the visit; and most truly may it be said, that to-day was the master of yesterday. The Sikhs fairly "shone down the English."

At break of day, the 16th Lancers and the 2d Cavalry sprung into their saddles, and went ahead, under the command of Col. Arnold, to occupy the opposite or right bank of the Sutlej, at the foot of the bridge of boats, and await the coming of the Governor-general. His lordship was not long in his preparations for a start. Before sunrise, the body-guard were paraded outside the enclosure, and very soon afterwards Lord Auckland, with Mr. Macnaghten, Mr. Colvin, and Mr. Torrens, Sir W. Caseement, Sir W. Cotton, Col. Skinner, Major Wade, and several staff-officers and brigadiers, to the number of about thirty, left the tents as before, on elephants, in two close columns, the movement being announced by a salute from the guns of the Horse Artillery attached to the escort. Scarcely any regimental officer was permitted to accompany the procession, as the apprehension of a crush had induced the maharajah to limit his invitation to some fifty or sixty gentlemen of the highest rank, or immediately about the person of the Governor-general and Commander-in-chief.

When the procession had gone a few hundred yards, a deputation, consisting of Shere Singh, the maharajah's second son, and Dhion Singh, his prime minister, with several other rajahs and sirdars, similarly mounted, and escorted by some two or three hundred irregular cavalry, and a company of regular infantry, met his lordship, and turned about to accompany him to the camp of the maharajah. The march, over a space of about three miles, now became extremely picturesque and interesting. The pace of the elephants

kept the horde of Sikhs at a hard gallop, thereby affording them an excellent opportunity of displaying to advantage their equitation and martial bearing. The costume of the cavalries was, of course, of a very motley complexion, and their arms, appointments, horses, and equipments were not, perhaps, of an order to challenge close inspection; but the *tout ensemble* of the pageant was so extremely unlike any other—there was such a pleasant dash of poetry and romance in the congregation of daring horsemen bearing lance, target, and matchlock, and flaunting in all varieties of colours and diversities of uniform—that criticism was entirely disarmed.

On reaching the bridge of boats, constructed for the occasion by Lieut. Wood, of the Indian Navy (where Capt. Codrington was stationed with a guard, to prevent persons passing who had not received invitations), the party proceeded across the Sutlej singly, as there was no room for two elephants abreast. At the opposite side, the Governor-general was met by Sir Henry Fane, Generals Torreis and Churchill, and the rest of the staff and visitors from his Excellency's camp. These joined the first body of elephants, and the whole then moved forward up a spacious street formed by H.M.'s 16th Lancers and the 2d Light Cavalry. The appearance of the Lancers under arms was beyond all praise. They presented a spectacle which no Englishman could contemplate without some degree of pride. At the extremity of the street in question, the Governor general and his *cortège* came upon a small winding stream, over which a sort of road had been constructed of rushes, earth, and plank, and beyond this his lordship entered upon an avenue formed by some thousand of the picked troops of the maharajah. Proceeding up the avenue, two lines of Camel Artillery, stretching to the right and left of a rising ground, fired an irregular salute, while the *allée* of regular cavalry flourished trumpets and kettle-drums, and presented arms. On went the pageant, while every step unfolded to the view some fresh spectacle on which the eye might rest with pleasure. After passing two regiments, a discharge of distant artillery announced that the maharajah had left his tents, and in a few minutes afterwards his highness might be seen coming down to meet his noble visitor, in all the "pomp and circumstance" peculiar to an oriental procession.

The scene which now presented itself is utterly beyond description. All that the imagination can conceive of human grandeur, all that the most exuberant fancy can devise in its endeavours to pourtray the scene of royal splendour, was here bodied forth. Adown the avenue formed by the serried ranks of hundreds of steady

horsemen, whose steel casques and gay appointments glittered in the sun, moved two masses of elephants, bearing on their lofty backs the mightiest potentates of the orient, seated in their gorgeous howdahs, and attended by the chief officers of their respective courts, sumptuously attired. Beyond, were seen columns upon columns of scarlet-clad and helmeted troops, "all furnished, all in arms," arrayed with a precision, and preserving a steadiness, worthy of the best European discipline, while behind and about their ranks, stretching to the east and to the west, was an extensive encampment, in the centre of which were numerous tents of crimson and gold, indicating the chosen abode of a powerful military chieftain. Crowded together, at viewing distance from the legions, thousands of spectators of the humbler classes stood in ranks, preserving a silence, a decorum, and an immobility, which proved the existence of a severe military discipline even in the walks of civil life. No shouts rent the air, save the licensed clamour of some rude faqueer; no vociferous cheers manifested the exuberant joyousness of a happy population. The admiration of the people—if admiration it were—was only depicted in their silent awe and breathless astonishment, or kept in check by the apprehension of high displeasure. Not many minutes elapsed before the transient view here attempted to be described was interrupted by the rencontre of the two stately processions. It was not difficult to distinguish the maharajah from his proud and gallant sirdars; seated on a ponderous elephant in the centre of the line, and habited, as the day before, in his dark crimson shawl-cloth tunic, trowsers, and turban, without any tinsel or trinkets; in short, without any other relief to the uniformity of his exterior than that presented by a flowing white beard, the sagacious old man came out in strong contrast with his richly-clad attendants and chieftains. On closing with the Governor-general—who, dressed in the blue and gold uniform of a minister of state, bore himself throughout as a nobleman might be expected to do on such an occasion—the maharajah saluted his lordship, and received him into his howdah, upon which the cannon again "spoke to the trumpet," and the columns of elephants, now united, proceeded to the durbar tents. The arrival at the destination was the signal for another salute from the batteries of Runjeet Singh's Horse Artillery, while bands of music, uncommonly well trained, played our national anthem, and loud clarions proclaimed the glory of the maharajah. The tents were enclosed within a vast area of crimson cloth walls, about nine feet high, and decorated with yellow lace. Within the enclosure, in well-arranged ranks, forming

numerous alleys and guards of honour, stood some two or three thousand of the household troops of the maharajah, clad for the most part in crimson silk or elegant kincaub, and armed with highly-polished matchlocks and shields. The most perfect order, the most profound silence prevailed, broken only by the royal band (formerly in the service of the Begum Sumroo), and the murmurs of approbation proceeding from European lips. Alighting within this splendid enclosure, the maharajah conducted Lord Auckland, the Commander-in-chief, and their suite, to the durbar tent, which consisted of a splendidly-carpetted floor, provided with numerous gold and silver chairs, and covered in by a spacious *surmeeaum*, lined with shawl cloth, placed in front of the maharajah's principal pavilion. Here the whole assembly took their seats, and the ceremony of the introduction took place, Major Wade and Mr. W. H. Macnaghten, who sat on Lord Auckland's right, acting as interpreters on behalf of the English visitors. As the British officers were severally introduced to Runjeet Singh, he addressed a few words to them, and rallied Col. Skinner upon their old acquaintanceship. The principal sirdars then presented themselves, and severally did homage to their chief, receiving a few complimentary salaams, and now and then an expression of good-will. When the presentations were over, a band of nautch girls, bedizened with jewellery, and beautified after their fashion with *missee*, silver-dust, &c. were called in, and formed a little circle, while the most celebrated *bayadere* treated the company to a few of those singular movements which here pass for dancing. The shawls, trinkets, cloths, &c., which constituted the presents on these occasions, were now brought in, exhibited, and then appropriated by the officers of the Governor-general's suite after the ordinary system. The horses, &c. were then inspected; and here terminated the ceremonials of the meeting on the modern "Field of the Cloth of Gold." Some little time was passed in visiting the different tents, inspecting the furniture and other paraphernalia, and conversing with the chief sirdars; and the Governor-general then offered his adieus to the maharajah, resumed his seat in the howdah, and departed in the order of his coming, the Horse Artillery, as before, honouring the event by a royal salute.

RENT-FREE TENURES.

The following are extracts from the speech of Mr. Dickens, at the meeting of the Landholders' Society, on the 21st October, referred to in p. 120:

"We have well appreciated the inte-

rest which the people of this country take in the measures we are about to protest against, and no one can say that we have reckoned in vain on popular support, or have been guilty of the smallest exaggeration, when we state in the letter addressed by the society to Government, on our own responsibility, the fact that the great bulk of the people regard the measures in progress for the resumption of rent-free tenures with alarm, with distrust, and will, if persevered in, regard them with hatred. It will be my study, as it is my inclination, my interest, and my duty, to avoid all appeals to passion, and to eschew all unnecessary allusions to topics that may create alarm or rouse anger; but there are some truths which it is just, as well as expedient, to tell, and these I shall never hesitate plainly to vindicate or boldly to utter, at all suitable times, to all persons, and in all places. I repeat, that terror and distrust extensively prevail among the people of this country; and if these feelings subside in the certainty that there is no hope, that will but generate those other feelings, which a rooted sense of wrong can never fail to produce.

"We oppose the anti-resumption law on the broad ground that the lapse of time since the acquisition of what is called the Dewanny (that is, the grant of the management of public revenues made by the Mogul emperor to Lord Clive), and which dates so far back as 1765, does confer a valid title by prescription and undisturbed possession on the present owners of rent-free tenures, and ought to confer such a title; that it does constitute, and ought to constitute, a complete bar, under all rational legislation, and in fair legal construction, to the inquisition set on foot by the officers of Government. Prescription, which is always accompanied by long possession, and which presumes an original and legal occupancy, in the absence of knowledge to the contrary, is the best of all titles; it is what we shall perceive all titles traced back must ultimately end in, and it is far better than most of those whose origin can be distinctly traced. If the natives of India are to be questioned by their English governors as to how they got property in their own soil free of rent, may they not well answer, 'Your subjects acquired their estates seventy-three years ago, when you, our masters, acquired yours, and our titles are, we submit, in reality, the best of the two.' I speak these words with very little danger of being *heard* by many, but I speak them deliberately and with forethought, because I think the danger lies the other way, and would exist on keeping silence, and lurks in every argument of those unlucky flourishers of the weapons of general principles, who do

not know what dangerous tools they handle.

"But leaving the question of right aside, we maintain that the laws which are intended to authorize resumption of rent-free tenures are inexpedient, because they will not produce the benefit to the revenues of the state, which it is alleged in vague and exaggerated language they will do; we maintain that they will produce but a trifling accession of revenue, after making a fair deduction of the expenses of the machinery employed to carry these odious laws into execution, while the mischief done to the subject by the extortions and abuses of power of the minor agents employed, will weigh much more heavily, and create more discontent, than the imposition of the tax itself will benefit the mass; and these abuses will create, and do create, a source of emolument to the collectors and minor agents, and of vexation to the subject, out of all proportion to the advantage derived by the state. That the necessity of the state requires more money, and a larger revenue, has been generally assumed. We deny this alleged necessity—we do not believe it to exist—unnecessary wars apart, and with the exercise of a strict economy, we maintain that there is abundantly enough revenues drawn from the people of India for all the essential purposes of good government. We do believe that a profligate and spendthrift bargain was made by the Whig ministry now in power, or their predecessors, with the proprietors of East-India stock; we believe that much money is now consumed in unnecessary home charges; that gross jobs prevail there as well as here, and that the whole system of a close and patronage service, somewhat overpaid perhaps in the higher branches, is calculated to produce bad subordinates, who, being ill-paid, repay themselves by extortion and corruption; and idle principals, who, being secure in their privileges, are never really very efficient or content. We believe that an abundant fund of economy exists in the capacity of the people of this country for official employment, which will never be used until better maxims prevail, because the interests of the corporation of the East-India Company are supreme, and seem to have acquired fresh force and strength since the last Act of Parliament, renewing their charter, which has been any thing but a charter to us. I speak to you, as chairman of a native meeting, and to an audience nearly all of whom around me are natives, and much better acquainted, I can very safely say, with the past and actual condition of India, its legislation and its effects, than the framers of this charter; and I do not hesitate

to say, that a more false, ignorant, and fraudulent pretext was never urged in the face of an ignorant audience, to sanction an assertion of corporation and ministerial power, stretched to assumptions until these days never hazarded nor known in the annals of the colonial misgovernment or blundering local legislation of England.

"If the lapse of time were not a bar, if the neglect of Government to keep true and honest registries were not a bar, if expediency and state policy well understood were not a bar to the measures in progress for the resumption of rent-free tenures in Bengal, still we should have a right to complain, and good grounds to petition.

"The whole construction of the courts of inquiry and adjudication (courts of justice I will not call them), is irregular, exceptional, and illegal. The capacity of informer is combined with that of judge in the courts, if they may be so called, or rather in the persons of the deputy collectors, who are themselves called and constituted courts of primary jurisdiction. One example is worth a thousand reasons; and I may well illustrate the working of this system by an authentic fact, and by one example. I do not the least fear to name names, when I am sure of general accuracy in the facts which I state. Well am I informed, Sir, and I believe that a deputy collector of Government, Mr. Taylor, proceeded thus. Soon after an examination of the registry of the district in which he had been recently placed, and which happened to possess, not indeed a complete and authentic registry under the regulations of Lord Cornwallis, for that does not exist, but a fragment of a registry of which use might be made,) he discovered that between 700 and 800 estates were registered as rent-free tenures; this registry (such as it was) bore date above forty-five years back, and without taking the trouble to inquire who were the present possessors of the land in question, or even to ascertain the actual site of those lands, he issues a sort of proclamation or summons to all the ancient possessors of those lands, by the names inscribed in the registry, to show cause why they should not be assessed within one month, and to meet him at a given place for that purpose! I am informed (but that fact, as I do not hold it on the same authority, I do not wish to vouch for), that on the day assigned he was at another place; and this I do believe most fully, that neither adequate, nor any pains at all, were taken to serve the summonses on the parties in actual possession. The fatal day arrived, and the whole of the unfortunate present possessors of these

estates, situated in the villages known, but sites otherwise unknown, were decreed liable to assessment; and I am informed, that more than 400 of such decrees were passed in a single day! Mark the sequel, gentlemen. This most ridiculous difficulty occurs, that the Government possesses, by the decree of Mr. Deputy Collector Taylor, nearly 800 estates liable to assessment, which neither Mr. Deputy Collector, nor Government, nor any of its officers, know exactly where to find. In consequence, after some trouble, this matter is referred to the Board of Revenue, who in some sort modify rather than reverse the decisions of the deputy collector, and refer them to the decision of a special commission, which (to their honour be it spoken) does reverse these decisions, and even goes so far as to censure the principle on which the deputy collector decided and acted. The decision of the special commission is transmitted to the local Government; and the Government in turn visits with its censure the decision of the special commission, and upholds the rectitude and propriety of the principle on which the deputy collector acted."

The following is an extract from Dwarkanath Tagore's speech:

"We talk of the tyranny of the Mahomedan Government; but what are the English doing? They are taking away from us all that the benevolence of the Mahomedans had given us. The just, the liberal, the enlightened English are depriving us of all that a tyrannical, bigotted, semi-barbarous government has bestowed. Is this the boasted justice and liberality of our rulers? Seventy years have now elapsed since the people have had their lakheraj lands in their possession under the British rule, and now, after the lapse of so long a period, they are to be deprived of their possessions? It is not that we alone are of this opinion; even among the most experienced and able advisers of Government, I could mention a Prinsep, a Maddock, a Blunt, a Bird, and several others, who do not approve of the resumption operations. But who are those that advised these operations? A few young men came out to India but the other day. These are the people who have been the cause of all this disgrace to the Government, who are, in fact, doing all they can to alienate the affections of the people from their rulers. It is true, Mr. Prinsep, one of the gentlemen just named by me, proposed a plan for the said obnoxious operations; but this circumstance has nothing to do with his opinion: he is a servant of the Government, and as such bound to obey its orders. Government asked him to point

out the way how to cut the throats of the Lakherajdars; and he, as an executive, did point out the most lenient method he could."

This subject appears, by the latest advices, to be undergoing a full public discussion in the newspapers. The editor of the *Friend of India*, and a writer in the *Hurkaru*, under the signature of GAUNTLET, very powerfully support the measures of Government in this matter.

The provisions of the Resumption Regulation, No. III. of 1828, were, it will be remembered, suffered to remain comparatively inactive till 1836. The recovery of rent-free tenures has been rapidly accelerating under the supervision of the special deputy collectors appointed since that period. In our own zillah, it is calculated that about seventy thousand bigas of land, yielding a gross revenue of some Rs. 32,000, have been resumed subsequently to the original enactment; the greater portion since 1836. A remarkable feature in the result of the operations carried on by the Government for the discovery of lakheraj lands is, if our information be correct, that the investigation, in nine cases out of ten, terminates in favour of the state. Now, when we consider that the principal agency employed in the detection of these estates is that of goendas—a character which any man, bearing a grudge against his neighbour, is too ready in every country to assume—we can scarcely conceive it possible to avoid, by the utmost circumspection, adding to the amount of suffering which the strict justice of the measure, even where right is unquestionably on the side of the Government, must unavoidably inflict.—*Moorshedabad News*, Nov. 17.

FINANCES OF INDIA.

The land must be considered in India as the grand staple revenue. Supplementary means of taxation, in the shape of duties and excise, have been tried, and have failed. They require an honesty of principle in the subordinate officers appointed to collect them, which we have never yet been able to obtain in this country. It has been found, from long and bitter experience, that the process of collection, owing to the profligate agency which must be employed in it, inflicts a far greater burden on the country than the tax itself. For a century to come, therefore, there can be little hope of augmenting our income from these extraordinary sources. If we look to the land itself, the prospect is equally dark. The permanent settlement has placed the re-

venues of the Lower Provinces beyond the reach of increase; and the revenues of the Western Provinces have been fixed on a scale of moderation, just and beneficial to the people, it is true, but disadvantageous to Government, in its present circumstances; so that the long leases, which have now been given, vary but little in amount from the short leases with which we formerly vexed the country. According to the immemorial law of India, a certain proportion of the produce of all lands is indefeasibly vested in the sovereign, for the expenses of the state. But it did so happen that, during the infancy of the British Government in India, and particularly in Bengal, the zemindars took advantage of the confusion of the times, and of our total ignorance of revenue affairs, and alienated a large portion of the public revenues, by creating fictitious rent-free tenures, to the extent, throughout India, of nearly one crore of rupees (a million sterling) a-year. To this source of legitimate income the public authorities would naturally be expected to look for succour, fully convinced that, whenever Government should recover its own, it would be able to meet all engagements. But even the right to reclaim these alienated funds is now denied to the state; and it is, moreover, affirmed, that the attempt to recover them would bring no permanent relief to the exchequer, because it would lead to disaffection, and disaffection to revolt; and revolt would entail the necessity of such an increased expenditure, that the expected profits of those tenures would be more than swallowed up.

On the other hand, the hope of reducing the expenditure is described as being equally fallacious. Lord William Bentinck adopted the conclusion, that if, at any period, it was possible to reduce the military expenditure, it must be when we had no war on our hands. He was so short-sighted as to suppose that a season of peace should be employed in repairing the ravages which war had made in the public finances. He proceeded to place the army on a peace establishment; and adopted, at the same time, other schemes of economy, in every department of the state, which brought no little odium on his character. But we are now informed, that the reduction of the strength of the army has a natural—nay, inevitable—tendency to invite the hostility of the native powers; and that the saving is, therefore, nominal and not real; because it must invariably be followed by an expenditure, when war comes on, which will more than absorb the savings of the peace establishment. Hence, we are driven to the conclusion, that in India there is no possibility of reducing the strength of the army below the scale

at which it has been found that the revenues of the country could not support it; and that reduction is followed by augmentation; and saving by a more extravagant outlay, upon the incontrovertible principle of cause and effect.

Seeing, then, that, on the one hand, there can be no attempt made to increase our resources, which will not defeat its own object; and, on the other, that every effort to reduce our establishment will bring its own punishment; are we not fully borne out in the assertion, that the country is become too expensive to be governed? In this view of the case, therefore, we cannot join in those eulogies which have been heaped on Lord Auckland for preparing to meet danger half-way, by taking possession of Cabul. In what else can such an enterprise terminate, but in an increase of our public debt, and a farther diminution of the possibility of reducing the army? If the Russians should approach the banks of the Indus, instead of meeting them with an army, let us adopt the wiser plan, of meeting them with the balance-sheet of the accountant-general, and offer them the whole concern, with its incumbrances and its income, as it stands; that is, if they will consent to take it at all. It is true that, in this case, the crown will lose what has been called its brightest jewel; and those who are for keeping up the army, even in time of peace, beyond the resources of the country, will be relieved from all farther anxiety on this subject, and those who hold the free-tenures with so tenacious a grasp, will find that the Russians, profiting by our experience, will not hesitate to make short work of the resumption. — *Friend of India*, Oct 25.

EXPENSES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

We have been enabled to place before the public the exact working of the reformation, which has of late been effected in the expenses of the Supreme Court—a reformation, be it observed, which has not yet fully come into operation, nor can it, until certain offices cease to exist, by the departure or demise of the present incumbents, and until certain consolidations of offices take place in consequence. The upshot of the arrangement, under which Government pays the officers of the Court by salary, taking into its own hands the fees which may be received in the different offices in the course of the year, amounts to this: that, under the new system, Government has saved Rs. 6,000. Under the old arrangements, the Supreme Court cost Government Rs. 70,000 per annum; under the present, the cost for the last year was Rs. 64,000; Government, therefore, is a gainer of Rs. 6,000, and the suitor pays

now about one-half as much in fees as he used to do under the old system.—*Cour.*, Oct. 26.

ABOLITION OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN THE NATIVE ARMY.

"In advertence to the improved condition of the sepahi, I am satisfied that all well-behaved men regard the abolition order as a most injudicious and hurtful measure; both as it entails additional duties upon them during the confinement of their comrades, and as it tends to foster crime and insubordination by the absence of the power to inflict summary wholesome chastisement upon an offender. European and native officers alike concur in ridiculing the assumption that the order has facilitated the enlistment of recruits, or induced a superior description of men to enter the service. It was never customary for candidates for employment to make any allusion to corporal punishment, which was always too leniently applied to render its existence a matter of prominent importance; nor do candidates now seek for a confirmation of any reports that may have reached them regarding its abolition. In this respect, therefore, the measure has been a mere nullity. That the measure has produced the reverse of beneficial results most practical men will testify, and a reference to the Black Book of regiments, and to the nature of the offences now committed by sepahis, will afford strong confirmation of their testimony. But I am far from thinking the mischief is as yet fully known, even as it is likely to affect the army in times of peace. I was informed by an officer, who has been upwards of ten years an adjutant, and whose untiring zeal, during the whole of that period, reflects upon him the highest credit, and renders him peculiarly qualified to offer an opinion, that he found, and as far as he could learn it was the same in other corps, the worst effects of the abolition order were exemplified in the general 'slovenly manner in which duty is done: men going to sleep on their posts, quitting their posts, and laying aside their arms when on duty as sentries.' It is a melancholy truth, that the discipline of the army is deteriorating daily. Hitherto, the younger men have been restrained within some bounds by the example of men who were disciplined under the old system, and whose notions of subordination, as then inculcated and enforced, are still untainted; but when all these men are removed, the progress to disorganization will be rapid."—*E.I. U. S. Journ.*

"I have noticed and remarked, with feelings of deep pain and regret, the great laxity, both in military discipline and

military etiquette, which has crept into our army of late years. The native officers even say, '*Toomam fuoj men hookum nurm ho-guya*;' adding, what we all know to be indispensable to the keeping together and well-being of all armies, that '*Sipahiyo kee bithur bundobust kee waste hookum harra chahige*.' I cannot refrain from repeating, how much and how deeply they regret the ill-advised and ill-digested measure which abolished corporal punishment in the native army. I trust I may not be misunderstood to convey the impression that they wished, or liked, or took pleasure in seeing, their fellow-soldiers flogged; far from it; the very reverse; but that the terror of the infliction of that same punishment hanging over their heads would deter them from doing wrong, and tend to keep up a better and more wholesome state of discipline in the internal economy of each regiment."—*Corr. Englishman*.

CRICKET.

At the Cricket Club dinner, at the Town Hall, on the 20th October, several new names were added to the list of members, and the following days were fixed for the matches of the season:—

November 14th.—Chinsurah against the Calcutta Club, to be played on the Calcutta ground.

November 15th.—Match between the Civil Service and the Calcutta Cricket Club.

December 25th.—Gentlemen educated at the five public schools against those educated at private schools.

January 1st.—The first half of the alphabet against the last.

January 30th.—A match was proposed by the club to play the army, which was not taken up at the table, as it was thought uncertain how strong the army could muster.

The match between Calcutta and Chinsurah, on the 14th November, was decided in favour of the latter:—Calcutta, 1st inn. 73; 2d inn. 45; total 118. Chinsurah, 1st inn. 134. Return match: Chinsurah, 1st inn. 125; 2d inn. 159. Calcutta, 1st inn. 115.

In consequence of a sudden death, by cholera, of one of the officers of H.M. 9th regt., the match did not take place on the 20th, between the Chinsurah and Barrackpore Clubs.

FIRE COMMITTEE.

The third and last report of the Fire Committee, dated October 23d, has the following passage:

"It is not surprising that among the thousands of straw huts still surrounding us in all directions, it should strike cur-

sory observers, or those who merely cast a passing glance on such spaces where any straw huts are found, that comparatively few tiled huts have been raised from the funds; but if they would extend their new observations to those bazaars and places which were devastated by the conflagrations, they will perceive the arduous and extensive labours of the several Division Fire Committees, especially in the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th divisions, where the durability, regularity, and neatness of the tiled huts at once proclaim the careful supervision of those who have gratuitously devoted a portion of their time to the comfort of the native population. It must be allowed that fires have been of very rare occurrence during the past hot season, and those which did take place were partial; a fact of itself sufficiently decisive of the great though unobserved benefit derived from the erection of tiled huts, the general extension of which throughout the town, with a more general supply of water (the feasibility of which is now under consideration before a separate committee), it is hoped, will prevent future conflagrations."

NATIVE EDUCATION.

Towards the close of last year, a meeting, consisting principally of the Hindu gentlemen of this station, was held at the residence of the G. G. agent, the Hon. Mr. Melville, to consult about the means of establishing an English school for Hindu and Musulman boys at Sydadabad, a populous place of trade on the banks of the river, about a mile north of the English cantonments. Though the attendance was not numerous, about Rs. 6,000 were subscribed on the spot, and it was hoped that a small monthly rate, not exceeding a rupee or two, from the relations of the scholars, added to the interest on the subscription fund, would afford a monthly income, adequate to the payment of a master's salary and other expenses, averaging together about Rs. 250. A few months after this very creditable display of public spirit on the part of the wealthy native inhabitants of Berhampore, the services of a suitable master were engaged, and the school was opened. A very short period sufficed to show that the receipts for schooling-charges were a most scanty and precarious source of support. The parents were not unwilling to have their children instructed, but few would engage to make the most trifling pecuniary sacrifice for that purpose; and even where consent was obtained, it was found a matter of the utmost difficulty to realize the stipulated sum, however low the rate. The consequence was, that the aggregate amount of monthly income fell considerably short of the expenditure. In these difficulties, an

earnest application was made to Government for support, praying that the institution might be added to the list of Government schools; a small portion of the public funds, in the hands of the General Committee of Public Instruction, not exceeding Rs. 150, being applied to bring the monthly amount, already realized, up to the level of the expenditure. This appeal was referred to the General Committee of Public Instruction, and their reply was, that no assistance could be afforded. The Sydadabad school may, therefore, be considered as left to its fate, just at the period when its usefulness begins to be in some little degree appreciated by the native community. Here, then, we have the largest district in Bengal left without a single school supported by the public purse; the liability of a Mofussil community, subscribing handsomely towards the cause of education, not even noticed by the Government; and the subsequent call on the bounty of the state, forced upon the benefactors of the institution by necessities which were undermining its very foundations, met by a cold and dispiriting refusal; and this, too, on the part of a Government whose avowed policy it is to promote the diffusion of knowledge.—*Moorshedabad News*, Oct 20.

THE LATE NAWAB NAZIM.

Syed Moobaruk Allie, the fourth lineal descendant of Jaffier Ally Khan, who revolted to Lord Clive at the battle of Plassey, was left, by the death of his father, Wallah Jah, in 1824, to the guardianship of the Company, at the age of thirteen. He was the deceased nawab's only male issue, and was formally placed on the vacant musnud before the assembled Government authorities, the English society of Berhampore, and a full durbar of the members of the Nizamut family. Moobaruk Allie, or Jenab Allie, as he was oftener styled, was then a robust and healthy boy, and though little culture had been bestowed on his mind, Wallah Jah, who was remarkable for the regularity of his own habits, had been watchful to preserve unimpaired the natural vigour of his constitution, and bequeathed his son to the dewannee untainted with any but the vices of childhood, and bearing in his stout, thick-set frame, a fair promise of as long a life as the oldest collateral branch of the family that has survived him. The care of the young nazim devolving now on the Government, they entrusted his education to a learned mooftee, appointed Raja Gunga Dhur, an old confidential servant of his father's dewan of the Nizamut, and enjoined on Mr. Loch the tenderest regard for his general welfare, and the most vigilant circumspection in the choice of his native associates. With this provision

for his intellectual growth, encompassed with the safeguard of the most minute domestic arrangements, and the earnest and anxious commands of his distant guardians, the young nawab was consigned to the united instruction, vigilance, and control of the mooftee, the dewan, and the agent. The history of his studies is very briefly told. The youthful Soubah never evinced the slightest relish for any portion of the lore the venerable mooftee attempted to teach him. Mahomed Mhoiz was a sunnee, his pupil a shiea. The difference of sect was artfully made the plea of objection to his precepts. The young nazim resolutely excluded every species of knowledge which his tutor attempted to convey to his mind, and on the mooftee's death was found to have added little to the scanty stock of learning his father had imparted to him. Choice was to have fallen next on the head mudross or professor of the Nizamut College. But he, too, was a despised sunnee; and with the discussion which arose on this matter, terminated the education of the minor nawab of Bengal. In the mean time, Mr. Loch, who had survived Walla Jah little more than a month, had been succeeded by the Hon. Mr. Melville. A naib dewan was now added to the Nizamut establishment in the person of Ray Purisanath, a respectable follower of the new agent; and a scrutiny into the accounts of the past reign, conducted by the deputy, disclosed a series of petty fraud and peculation, and fixed on Gunga Dhur a charge of aggregate embezzlement to the amount of Rs. 80,000. The agent transferred his confidence to the naib. Trust after trust fell from the hands of the rajah, till the empty unproductive office of dewan was all that remained. The consequence was inevitable. Stripped of all but the semblance of power, Gunga Dhur, the recollection of whose importance during the life-time of his father was fresh in the memory of the minor, assiduously applied himself, in secret opposition to the agent, to cultivate his good-will by unbounded indulgence. The dormant spirit of rebellion, which the rajah, before his disgrace, had been the very instrument of suppressing, roused by the most extravagant descriptions, from the same mouth, of the power and grandeur of the ancient soubahs, and the insignificance of the agent, compared with their representative, now awoke. The Nizamut establishment was very soon fairly rent into two parties, the agent striving to give effect to the views of Government, aided by Ray Purisanath—and the young nazim maintaining a course of determined opposition to his authority, upheld by the invisible support of a wary ally, in possession of a perfect knowledge of the

secret workings of the Nizamut family, and well versed in the artifice and intrigues of a Mahomedan durbar. The young nazim received at this period a personal allowance of 1,500 rupees a month, in the shape of pocket-money; but another source of supply opened to his increasing wants. The rajah ministered liberally to his pecuniary necessities. Furnished with a silver key to every avenue of enjoyment, the young nazim rioted in the indulgence of the most extravagant excesses; and scarcely tainted with the contamination of the more ordinary vices, soon discovered, that in spite of the cordon of remonstrance and restraint with which he had been surrounded, the plague-spot of a more revolting crime had set its mark upon him. It was now, we believe, that the agent, after having exhausted in the hopeless struggle every coercive expedient, seriously recommended to the Government the necessity of confining the young nawab under a guard of English soldiers. In 1837, the Hon. Mr. Melville resigned his charge. His successor, Mr. Dale, found it vain to attempt any reform in the habits of the young nawab, whom the near prospect of the guddee rendered more than ever impatient of control; and in 1829, Jenab Allie completed his eighteenth year, escaped from all restraint, and entering on the possession of six lacs and a-half a year, his establishment and other expenses being separately provided for, gave unbridled license to his depraved propensities.

The abode of the recent inheritor of the musnud soon became a filthy sink of the most swinish debauchery and the foulest crime, in which, during the breathing-time of exhausted energies, were perpetrated, for mere wanton amusement, frequently, we have reason to think, on the defenceless inhabitants of the neighbouring country, both male and female, the most horrid and unheard-of cruelties—tortures, some of them, such as none but those possessed of a diabolical hatred for the other sex could ever invent. Every respectable Mussulman, we believe, whom duty or ceremony did not send into the presence of the nazim, shunned his dwelling, as he would have done a pest-house; and few of any class, who went beyond the mere mention of his name, failed to express their horror and disgust at his enormities. Such was the undeviating tenour of his history, until the immoderate use of undiluted brandy dried up the sources of physical energy, and forced him to lead a somewhat purer life.

The constant use of spirits had latterly superinduced sudden attacks of nervous weakness, his frequent recovery from which had allayed the alarm which their first appearance had excited. From expres-

sions, however, which dropped from him several months before his death, he seemed to have had a presentiment of the approaching termination of his career. Preparation had, notwithstanding, long been making for a visit to the Upper Provinces. On the Saturday preceding his death, the nawab came down from Moorsshedabad, with a fleet of cheeps, to witness the annual ceremony of submerging the goddess Doorga at the termination of her pooja. The nazim was ailing, and had resorted to his usual remedy, frequent libations of "the water of life." His illness had increased, but he had often recovered from more serious attacks, and the apprehensions of his servants were not excited. The prostration of strength became more alarming, and sensible that his end was near, he began, under the guidance of one his attendants, to repeat the Mohammedan renunciation of sin. But stopping in the midst of this last solemn act of devotion, notwithstanding the remonstrances of his confessor at the profanation, he drank another glass of brandy, saying he felt assured that the cordial would re-invigorate him, and that he would then commence anew. He swallowed the contents of the glass, sunk exhausted on the bed, and soon after breathed his last, without a struggle, on the 3d October, a few hours before the eclipse. The nawab was in his 29th year, and has left a son and a daughter.

THE PROSPECTS OF UPPER ASSAM.

Extract of a letter, dated Suddeah, September 8th:—"The manufacturing is now finally over for this season, with treble the quantity of tea made last year, and very likely more, as it is not weighed. We shall have enough to do in the cold season in converting our shady tea colonies into sunny—and there are not a few of them—and if we do not receive coolies from Calcutta or elsewhere, I sadly fear we shall not have hands to manufacture next year, for the people here are then engaged in sowing their rice crops, and will not work for us. I had great hopes that the China-men now coming would have been here in time to give us a fair specimen of green tea; but they have not made their appearance yet. In addition to the above, it may be necessary to add, that the number of boxes of tea sent to Calcutta last year was, I believe, upwards of forty, containing twenty seers of tea each; from this the quantity of tea manufactured this year may be guessed at; but until boxes are made, and the tea packed according to Chinese mode and custom, a considerable quantity must necessarily spoil from damp; box-makers, and solderers, and

green-tea makers are, however, now in Upper Assam, and we may soon expect to see something substantial in the shape of tea, so as to induce private individuals to commence the *tea line* in Upper Assam. Government seems to have a favourable opinion of the samples of Assam tea which have been laid before it, and it is determined to give the speculation a fair and liberal trial;* and it is also the intention of Government, I hear, to send up 300 or 400 families of Dangurs to assist in the tea cultivation; and now that the tea country will in all probability be placed under European control, there is a prospect of Upper Assam standing a little more forward than it has hitherto done; for surely there is no province, or portion of our Indian territories, that abounds in so many natural sources of wealth as Upper Assam, to enumerate which would include most articles produced in tropical and temperate climates."

LAW COMMISSION.

We understand that Colonel James Young will shortly retire from the Law Commission, as it is the wish of the Government that Mr. Amos should assume the office of Chief Commissioner, and so mix up the office of legislator and commissioner. Mr. Amos, although averse on principle to this arrangement, has, we are told, signified his readiness to comply with the desire of Government if ordered so to do; and we learn that accordingly he had received his *hookum*.—*Courier*, Nov. 21.

ASOOTOSH DEB'S SHRADDHA.

Regarding the invitations and fees given to brahmins, at Baboo Asootosh Deb's *Shraddha*, we find that there were five hundred invitations of the first class sent to learned brahmins, whose names had been selected by Asootosh Deb himself; each received a gift in money, varying from 125 to thirty rupees; and a present of food, cloth, brass water-pots, and other articles, varying in value from sixteen to ten rupees. The second class of invitations, made at the recommendation of friends, comprized twelve hundred priests, and their dismissal fee varied from seventeen to six rupees. The third class, consisting of those who received a kind of half invitation, embraced sixteen hundred brahmins, who obtained each from four to two rupees. The fourth class comprised those who had simply received tickets of admission; that is, it consisted of every man with a sacerdotal thread, who presented him-

* Tea nurseries have been formed for the purpose of collecting plants for exportation to different parts of India; in one of these, at Jeypoor, 52,000 seedlings had been collected in one month.

self. The number of these was not fewer than *twelve thousand*, and the sum distributed among them varied from two rupees to eight annas. Thus we have more than *fifteen thousand* brahmins assembled on this occasion, to partake of the liberality of the baboo! Of these, *four thousand* are reported to have sat down to a feast at the house. For three or four days, says the *Prubhakur*, the poor continued to pour into the town from every avenue, like so many files of ants, and were thrust into the houses of nearly seventy of the friends of the family. Among these, one hundred and nineteen thousand four-anna pieces, and forty thousand eight-anna pieces, were distributed; and when this fund was exhausted, ten or twelve thousand rupees were brought forth and cut up into halves and quarters; but still one-fourth of the poor went empty-handed, and this has cast no little stain on the character of the baboo. — *Friend of India*, Nov. 1.

THE CLAIMANT OF THE BURDWAN RAJ.

The following is a copy of the charge or indictment against the claimant of the Burdwan raj, officially furnished to the legal advisers of the prisoner.

"1st. Aluk Shah, *alias* Rajah Pertab Chunder, *alias* Kisto Loll Pauree, Brahmacharce, is charged with gross fraud and imposture, in falsely and fraudulently assuming the name of the deceased Maharajah Dheraj Pertab Chunder, Bahadoor, formerly zemindar of Burdwan, and pretending, in various places, during the last two years, to the great disturbance of the general peace and quiet of this country, that he is in verity the aforesaid zemindar of Burdwan, and that the zemindary of Burdwan belongs of right to him; and in obtaining money from various individuals, and more particularly from one Radhakissen Bysack, dewan of the Government Treasury in Calcutta, by means of these and the like false pretences.

"2d. And he is further charged with having, in furtherance of the fraudulent pretence above mentioned, instigated and prevailed on divers subjects of the British Government and others, to the number of 300 and more, unlawfully and tumultuously to assemble, at or near the town of Culna, in the district of Burdwan; such proceeding being intended or eminently calculated to produce a most serious breach of the peace, and with having there remained at the head of this unlawful assembly, from the 13th of April 1838, up to the 2d of May 1838; and with having, during that period, on various occasions, by the display of superior force, resisted and set at defiance the constituted authorities of the district,

he having previously, on the 4th August 1836, been convicted of a similar offence, before the Sessions Court of the district of Hooghly."

There are sixty-seven witnesses subpoenaed for the prosecution, and 347 for the defence. The trial, it is supposed, will occupy the Court two months, if not more.

Mr. Bignell is counsel for the prosecution.

The trial of the prisoners commenced before the Session Judge of Hooghly, (Mr. Curtis), on the 19th of November.

The natives do not seem to take that warm interest now, in this case, as they evinced a few months back, at least they do not assemble in such crowds as they did before.

The Sessions Judge had issued a summons for the attendance of a special jury to try this case, in conjunction with him; but as the case is likely to occupy the court's time for nearly two months, all the jurors, with the exception of one person, named Baboo Annunda Persaud Bindapadha, zemindar of Telec Parrah, declined attending, on the plea that their daily attendance at the Session Court for two months would completely withdraw them from usual duties, which would, by so long a discontinuance of their attention to them, be neglected, and they be the sufferers thereby; and further, that even if they were willing to sacrifice their interest on this point to accommodate Government, they could not answer for the casualties of sickness, &c. intervening in this period. As the Government regulations in existence in the Mofussil Courts could not compel the attendance of the jurors thus summoned, the Session Judge, in failure of a complete jury, was necessitated to abandon his original intention on this point, and try the case with the assistance of the Mahomedan law officer of his Court, Syud Ahmed.

Previous to the reading of the charges, the Session Judge received a letter from Mr. Morton, the barrister, wishing to know whether he would be permitted by the Court to attend on behalf of the prisoners, and to conduct their case for them. This note the Session Judge communicated to the Government pleader, who informed him, that he had been especially instructed by Government to waive all objections to the attendance of any person on behalf of the prisoners, who may be delegated by them to manage their case. The Session Judge then wrote to Mr. Morton, that no objections existed to his appearing as the prisoner's counsel, provided he filed *amookatnama*, signed by

them, authorizing him to act on their behalf.

Shortly after, Mr. Morton entered the Court, accompanied by Messrs. W. D. Shaw and R. Graham, attorneys for the prisoners.

On the 5th of December, whilst the Fouzdary shristadar was reading the deposition of a witness, as given before the magistrate of Hooghly, there was a passage in it, in which this witness had stated before the magistrate, that the *pseudo*-rajah's features were the same, but there was a slight alteration. The prisoner here addressed the Court, and began to state what he conceived to be the purport of that passage; but the judge immediately stopped him, and said, "Be silent, you—." Here an angry, half-suppressed expression was uttered by the judge, which Mr. Shaw understood to be offensive to his client and injurious to his case.

After the shristadar had finished the reading of the depositions before the magistrate, the judge asked Mr. Shaw whether he had any questions to put to this witness. Mr. Shaw replied, that after the expression the judge had used to his client from the bench, he declined to put any question to this witness.

Mr. Curtis replied, that it was irregular in the prisoner to interrupt the shristadar whilst he was reading the deposition of a witness; and whenever the prisoner would attempt irregularly to interrupt the Court, he would always check him.

In consequence of this occurrence. Mr. Shaw has declined any further attendance in this Court professionally. He has been interdicted from visiting the prisoner in jail.

The trial was postponed for several days, in consequence of the indisposition of the prisoner. Dr. Wyse, the civil surgeon of the station, reported that he was attacked with a fever and a swelling in his legs, likely to end in elephantiasis.

PERSON AND HABITS OF DOST MAHOMMED KHAN.

Dost Mahommed Khan, the present ruler of Cabul, in age must exceed forty, though in appearance younger, by several years; in height he may be at the utmost five feet eleven inches, but the inclination of the head, and stoop, which all the grandees of Cabul and Persia affect, and which, in those countries, is a most indispensable accomplishment to rank and royalty, make him appear not above five feet nine. In person he is well-proportioned, neither prone to obesity nor leanness, and in his younger days must have possessed an elegant figure; his complexion was originally fair, but his constant application to business, and his indefatigable activity in controlling his

country, have now tinged his once bright countenance with that sallow hue, which care and deep thinking but too inevitably imprint on every cheek, however radiant in its early bloom.

His features (like those of almost all Mohammedans) are of a fine order; but nature, in forming his person, seems to have slightly varied the mould from the form in which she has cast his race; his face does not shew any likeness to those of his countrymen. Whether this deviation from the general sameness of the Mohammedan contour be a pleasing relief, certainly nobody can look at Dost Mahommed Khan without being struck with his noble mien and engaging air. In his youth he was considered uncommonly handsome. His eyes are different from those of any person I ever saw—that is, when under excitement; they are large and black, but their ordinary expression is soft and mild, with perfect tranquillity; but when agitated either by anger or argument, and even when conversing, they dilate to an unusual magnitude—then reddened like those of an opium-eater, and the eyeballs appear to have revolved, as but a very small portion of them is visible; but the look is most piercing, and as unpleasant as extraordinary. This is the only time, when warmly descanting on some topic, that his ameerish is guilty of looking straight-forward and direct at the individual whom he is addressing; on other occasions he is accustomed to observe his company by sidelong and furtive glances, as though he were not entitled to the right of an examination of one's person, but which he nevertheless effects just as well in his own peculiar way, being one more consonant perhaps to his disposition, which is allowed by every one to contain all the attributes of a consummate thief.

He is accustomed to rise very early in the morning, and, even before sunrise in the summer months, takes his seat in the *dewan-khana*, or hall of audience, when the *Qooran* is opened and laid before him; and with the assistance of his moolla, he proceeds to read, or rather spell (for his education has been entirely neglected, and it is only since his accession to the throne that he commenced the Persian alphabet) over some three or four pages of the holy volume, in a loud voice, by way of setting a good example, and offering some atonement, perhaps, for the mischief he had been plotting during the preceding four and twenty hours! His religion, on this point, is very accommodating; the repetition of a few verses of the *Qooran* always entitles a sinner to a partial pardon of his transgressions, and under "this consideration," his ameerish, it may be presumed, derives no little comfort from his

devotions. During the whole of this time, he is evidently not exactly at his ease, his imperfect style of reading, the working of the brow and forehead being precisely similar to that of an urchin, when repeating a lesson with which he is not so well acquainted as he should be.

The moolla, in the mean time, is steadfastly observing the countenance of his scholar, and when two or three pages have been got over, by way of relieving him from the indecency of himself putting aside the book, observes that sufficient for the purpose has been read—a suggestion which the other was never yet known to dispute, but who immediately rising from his constrained position, and fetching a long-drawn breath, like that of a person having just accomplished a task of some difficulty, he sends forth a volley of abuse, against some party or individual, who had been occupying his thoughts during the time of prayer—his mind being of good capacity, enabling him while engaged in the performance of one thing to be thinking about another. The Khuwaneen and others, whose duty is to attend the durbar, now arrive, and seating themselves with their backs to the wall of the room, the business of the day commences by admitting those who have complaints to prefer.

The administration of the Barukzuee chief is to be considered more nearly allied to a republican form of government than any other, and the durbar of Cabul presents a scene nowhere witnessed, perhaps, in any country. Instead of that solemnity and ceremony which we hear of in Persia, and other Asiatic climes, here all is noise and confusion: the chobdars are alternately vociferating, and abusing the people endeavouring to gain an entrance; at the same time, poking and striking with their long sticks, those who with more audacity are attempting to effect a passage by force; and what with the clamour of the mob, on one side, the upraised arms and brandishing of the batons of office on the other, the entrance to the dewan-khana bears no small resemblance to that of a booth at an Irish fair.—In the midst of this uproar, by way of increasing it, as it were, despatches arrive from Bokhara, Balkh, Herat, Peshawur, or some other place, equally great in name and small in value. These are opened at once, and read in public, whatever may be their contents, and as each brave pillar of the state, through deep interest in the cause, feels himself bound to sport an opinion, and warming in the debate, naturally finds himself more eloquent in his own native tongue—at once the languages of the Oozbek and Toorcoman, of Persia, Candahar, Cabul, Peshawur, Cashmere, Sinde, and even Hindustan, crash upon the ear, so

that you feel under some apprehension that this favourite seat of Pomona, for its sins, like another Babel, is visited by a similar punishment.

The mode of administering justice and granting redress is thus:—The head Quzee, with one or two other of the fraternity, is seated either in front or a little to the right of him, and it is only in a case of some importance, such as murder or adultery (which are sure, however, to occur every day), that he thinks it necessary to avail himself of the assistance of the expounders of the *Shura*. During the trial and examination of evidence, he assists the doctors of the law most materially by his own remarks, and quoting the various passages which, in his opinion, bear on the matter. Other cases of minor importance he disposes of without consulting the opinion of any one, knowing the susceptibility of the whole to corruption. There exists, however, a more potent reason for his thus in person discharging the duties of judge, magistrate, and collector of revenue and customs (he shines most in the latter capacity, it is generally thought)—he realizes about two lacs of rupees per annum by the imposition of fines on delinquents, and by another very ingenious method, which he never entrusts to other hands, on account of its proceeds.

In all trials held before and by him, of whatever nature, his ameeriship declares, that all parties having been duly sworn, those whose evidence has been contradicted and otherwise disproved, must necessarily have sworn falsely, on the blessed *Qooran* (a privilege which he allows to none but himself); it is therefore proper that their perjury should be punished by a suitable fine. According to the abilities of the sinner, his goods and chattels are then estimated, with a degree of accuracy, which, considering he has made no further progress in arithmetic than a very simple rule, almost the first, but one, in the exercise of which, from his preferring its general application, and by his cogent endeavours to bring every thing under its influence, he has attained considerable skill (the rule of “subtraction”), does his ameeriship considerable credit; and by way of warning to others, though at the same time he may be enabled to follow his avocations, and appear in public with some degree of decency on confiscating his property, a change of clean linen is always reserved to the poor wretch; this would not be considered much of a boon in any other part of the world; but here, owing to the scarcity of that article of cleanliness, the favour is appreciated as it should be.

During the hours of durbar, which last from morning until eleven o'clock,

A. M., he is frequently assailed by soldiers and others, demanding arrears of pay. Every attempt is made to allay their importunities, by promises, which, it need not be said, are never intended to be fulfilled. Should these prove ineffectual, his ameership then has recourse to a stratagem; he suddenly proclaims that it is *khihout*, or private affairs, which he is about to take into consideration, and immediately the whole durbar is cleared, with the exception of one or two confidants. On other occasions, when hard pressed by people clamouring for their pay, he instructs his head man and factotum, one Mirza Sumue Khan, to remain at home on a plea of illness, when he declares to those who have demands against him, that, on the said Mirza's convalescence, their claims shall be satisfied. One can readily imagine that the Mirza's health is exceedingly delicate and subject to occasional relapses. Dost Mahommed takes exercise on horseback regularly, and at three o'clock P.M., supposing it any time of the year but the depth of winter, his horse is brought to the door of the Muhul Sarai; this being known to be the hour at which he again appears in public, several persons are already in waiting to assail him with their requests. I have frequently seen him with his hand over the saddle, and one foot in the stirrup, listening as patiently and with as much attention to some ragged hind, as though he were in full dewan. He at last is fairly mounted, and now proceeds to a large orchard, about a koss and a half distant, under the umbrageous trees of which are fastened his colts and private stud; during his progress he reins up his steed at least a dozen times, to listen to solicitations of every description.

It will be asked, what retinue does he take with him?—None whatever: at the distance of about two hundred yards in the rear may be seen his kulyan burdar, with professional apparatus, mounted on a stout Turkistanec yaboo. A few days after my arrival in Cabul, I received an order to attend him in his evening rides; I thus had every opportunity of making myself acquainted with his habits and temper. I was, it may be said, the only horseman with him, and myself and the hooqu burdar formed his only escort; he, however, had holsters to his saddle, in which were a brace of double-barrelled English pistols, loaded, as I understood. In this manner we rode every day to the orchard above-mentioned, where, a *kaleen* (carpet) being spread to sit on, the superintendent of the stable paraded every horse and colt in succession: some of the principal kuwaneen (noblemen) would shortly arrive, to the number of about a dozen, when the discourse, as might be supposed, ran on the different breeds and merits of the horses. The ku-

lyan, in the mean time, passed round; it was first offered to the ameer, when, after two or three whiffs, I usually was the next admitted to the honour, and men of the highest rank made no scruple of smoking after me. They deride the prejudices of the Hindustances, who refuse to eat or smoke with Europeans; and morning and evening, in the durbar, I smoked Dost Mahommed's hooqu as often as he did himself.

This scene was invariably interrupted by cries of *dad-be-dad!* (justice) from poor people, who had not been able to obtain an audience in the morning: these were always called forward and heard. Thus, in the midst of his recreations, he was intruded on, and compelled to forego his favourite amusement (the inspection of his horses) to redress that, in which he permits no other person to take the smallest part, the investigation of abuses, in the adjudication of which he exhibits a degree of patience and equanimity, which I never yet witnessed in any European functionary; his forbearance and calmness are extraordinary. I have seen him receive the severest rebukes, even to being told to his face that he lied, and that by people of the lowest rank, when complaining of his deceptive promises and hollow engagements; his conduct on such an occasion is directly opposite to what would be usually exhibited by an European, who, without further ceremony, would proceed to floor the gentleman who bestowed on him the appellation, so odious to the feelings of integrity and honour. Dost Mahommed adopts a different and probably a much wiser course; he immediately apologizes to the incensed party, expressing his sorrow that any thing on his part should have given offence, promising that, for the future, matters shall be arranged to his satisfaction.

His manners evince great urbanity and politeness, and an exercise of those easy and seducing ways, which so effectually engage the affections. He is full of amenity, quite unassuming, and possesses that social address and civility, which a long intercourse with the world usually produces. Every one is pleased with the graceful ease and vivacity of his conversation.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Oct. 24.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

We notice with much satisfaction, that since the legal establishment of the liberty of the press, three years ago, no paper, edited by a Hindu, has ever transgressed the limits of legitimate discussion, and that, notwithstanding the irritation occasioned by the operation of the resumption laws, the language employed by them has been invariably respectful to Government. We wish we could say as much for the

papers conducted by the Mohamedans; but one paper, edited by one of that class, and published in the Persian language, has of late indulged in such virulent abuse of the English Government, that one might almost be led to suppose that it had sold itself to the interests of our political opponents across the Indus. It predicts our speedy downfall by the advance of the Persians: and many of the sentiments which it disseminates are of such a character, that it would require no small stretch of charity to distinguish them from treason.—*Friend of India*, Nov. 10.

MR. JAMES PRINSEP.

Literature, science, art, have all to mourn the loss of that support which they derived from the energy, the application, and taste of one who in the bloom of life had already attained a finished maturity of experience. As there was nothing too intricate, so there was nothing too playful (that was not irrational), to engage a mind thus constituted. From the deepest antiquarian researches, and the pursuits of chemical discoveries, down to the lighter occupations of the drama, James Prinsep had a head for all, and a time for all. A munificent participator in the furtherance of every charitable work, and the less ostentatious dispenser of good performed in secret, he had also a heart for all; while his affability and unaffected openness of manner insured the respect and good-will of those whom business drew towards him in an official connexion. At a period of life when others are contented to be winning their way to distinction, Mr. Prinsep has already attained the goal. His name is enrolled as well in the learned institutions of Europe as in those of India, the scene of his activity. He appears to have possessed a genius the most versatile, with the peculiar faculty of concentrating the whole force of his mind on the immediate and specific object of his pursuit; while there is scarcely any branch of knowledge to which abilities thus signal have not been applied. Ingenious in a high degree, he stands forward as a first-rate practical mechanic. As a proof of what we assert, we may state, that he constructed a balance for the testing of metals, superior in susceptibility to that sent out by the Company from England. On trial, he found his own so infinitely preferable, that he continued to use it to the last hour of his sojourn in this country. We may also mention the uses to which he turned a model steam-engine, originally intended for the purposes of show or illustration. He applied it to the triple purpose of simultaneously working a lathe, a pump, and an organ; so that he could do threefold labour at the one, whilst he de-

rived the benefit of the other, and amused himself with the harmony of the third. A mind of this description, never stagnating, incessantly employed, and ranging with wonderful rapidity from occupation to occupation, wherein the characteristics were so entirely different, could only have been designed by nature's finest pencil, and cast in her most delicate mould.—*Englishman*, Nov. 23.

In a letter addressed to the Mint Committee from the General Department, on the subject of Mr. James Prinsep's application for leave to proceed to the Cape, and eventually to England, for the recovery of his health, the deputy governor has bestowed the highest praise on the services rendered by that gentleman to the state, and stated that he cannot allow Mr. Prinsep to leave the shores of India without informing him, that the country is much indebted to him for his scientific, literary, and antiquarian researches. The leave has been sanctioned, pending a reference to the Governor-general, and it is hoped it will be passed and confirmed by the Court of Directors.

Mr. Curriin has been appointed to officiate as assay-master; Mr. Dorin, a junior member of the Mint Committee, to officiate as secretary; and Mr. William Greenway, a young gentleman trained by Mr. Prinsep in the assay department, has been appointed assistant to the assay-master, on a salary of Rs. 300 per month.—*Hurkaru*, Nov. 8.

At a meeting of the Asiatic Society, held last Wednesday evening, on a letter from Mr. James Prinsep being read, containing that gentleman's resignation of the secretaryship of the Society, Sir Edward Ryan moved, that the resignation be not accepted, but that, during Mr. Prinsep's absence, the services of Professors Malan and O'Shaughnessy, the former in the oriental and the latter in the scientific department, be accepted; and that these gentlemen be appointed as joint secretaries of the Society, and to act in conjunction with Baboo Ramkomul Sein: this motion was carried. Mr. H. T. Prinsep also stated to the meeting that arrangements had been made to carry on the Society's journal, from materials left by Mr. James Prinsep, to the end of the present year.—*Cour.*, Nov. 17.

Among the list of passengers proceeding to England by the *Herefordshire*, we regret to perceive the name of Mr. Prinsep, whose indefatigable labours in his historical and scientific pursuits have constrained him to seek the restoration of his health by a voyage to England. May he return among us with renovated strength to complete those researches which have already

unfolded to us so ample a portion of the ancient, and hitherto unknown, history of the Hindu dynasties!—*Friend of India*, Nov. 1.

DR. MACKINNON AND MR. OLDFIELD.

The reply of the Government to the memorials from Mr. H. S. Oldfield (Civil and Session Judge of Tirhoot), and Messrs. Wilkinson and Campbell, soliciting the removal of Dr. Mackinnon from the office of civil surgeon of Zillah Tirhoot, with reference to the libel on Mr. Oldfield, published in the *Englishman*,* is as follows:

"The deputy governor observes, that the memorialists solicit Dr. Mackinnon's removal from his office on two grounds: 1st. His having instigated Mr. Stocqueler to publish a libel on Mr. Oldfield and the other civil officers of the station of Moozafferpore. 2d. His having proved himself to be unfriendly towards the memorialists individually, and his having so conducted himself as to lose entirely their confidence.

"The statement considered by the memorialists to be a libel, was published in the *Bengal Sporting Magazine* for November last. It mentioned the kind condescension of the judge and other officers of the station of Moozafferpore, 'in accepting of the use of the houses of opulent natives for a mere nominal rent; thus diffusing throughout the district an exalted opinion of their affability, and furnishing an unquestionable guarantee of the strict impartiality with which justice would be administered whenever the landlord should happen to be a party concerned in a suit.' Dr. Mackinnon denies having informed Mr. Stocqueler, that the judge of the station of Moozafferpore occupied the house of a native at a mere nominal rent, or that he gave any information to Mr. Stocqueler with the view of inducing him to publish it; and his denial, the deputy governor remarks, is fully supported by the admission of Mr. Stocqueler. The information which Mr. Stocqueler admits he did receive from Dr. Mackinnon, and which Dr. Mackinnon admits having communicated, was, that at all civil stations, the civil officers occupied the houses of rich natives, for which they paid less than other people with less local influence would have to pay; and that this had a mischievous effect, and gave rise to imputations against the conduct of civilians. It appears that, after the statement complained of was published, Dr. Mackinnon wrote several letters to Mr. Stocqueler, in which he assured Mr. Stocqueler of the truth of the information he had communicated in regard to the general usage

of civilians occupying natives' houses, and advised the exposure of the abuse on general grounds, leaving the localities and individuals out of the question.

"The deputy governor sees no reason to doubt the fact stated by Dr. Mackinnon in his letter to my address, dated the 14th of August last, that at other stations, as well as at Moozafferpore, 'the houses in which the civil servants live are the property of the richest zemindars in the same district; and this being the case, his honour cannot think that Dr. Mackinnon's having communicated the information he did to Mr. Stocqueler, and his having afterwards advised the exposure in Mr. Stocqueler's newspaper, of what he deemed to be an abuse, are circumstances which afford a ground for removing Dr. Mackinnon from his office. Neither does his honour think that Dr. Mackinnon's unfriendliness to the memorialists is a sufficient ground for his removal. The unfriendliness towards them, of which they complain, appears to have been caused by their unfriendliness to him.

"I am, therefore, directed to inform you, that his honour the deputy governor cannot, consistently with justice, comply with the prayer of the memorial submitted by you. I am also directed to inform you, that the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut has been ordered to institute an inquiry into the allegation contained in the second part of Dr. Mackinnon's letter, dated 14th of August, abovementioned, regarding yourself and Mr. Campbell, copy of which is herewith forwarded. The Sudder Board of Revenue have also been ordered to make inquiry into the allegation contained in the same letter regarding Mr. Wilkinson."

POLICY OF A BURMESE WAR.

There are other considerations besides the defence of the provinces exposed to Burmese invasion, which must go to the formation of a correct judgment on 'this subject. Since the treaty of Yandaboo, the Burmese court has been brought within the circle of our relations in the east, and the conduct of the king cannot fail to produce an effect in India, within the Ganges, which must be favourable or the reverse, according to its character. We know that the publication through the *Durpan*, for a copy of which the court of Catmandoo subscribes, of the contempt with which the English have been treated from time to time by the Chinese authorities at Canton, has produced a very unfavourable impression on the minds of the Nepaulese, and led them to believe that we are not, after all, the first power in Asia. In a higher degree must the conduct of the Burmese court

* See last volume, p. 240.

towards us, if it be not apologized for or resented, contribute to shake that empire of opinion which we hold in India. In the present emergency of our affairs, we cannot exactly afford to exhibit that degree of magnanimity under insult, which in other circumstances would, doubtless, be a virtue. When a general opinion has gone abroad that our empire is at length tottering to its fall, our conduct will be watched with a keen scrutiny; and every thing that may tend to our disadvantage will be magnified tenfold. The safety of the empire demands that we should vindicate our honour, by pacific means, if possible, but still that we should vindicate our honour from those insults which are offered only under the idea that our empire has passed its prime, and that our sun is setting in the east. Nothing will be found so effectual in dispelling the difficulties which surround us, as a firm and bold front, a calm but energetic course of conduct.—*Friend of India*, Nov. 22.

ACT XI. OF 1836.—MR. MACAULAY.

A public meeting, convened by the sheriff, was held in the Town-hall on the 24th November, at which it was resolved to petition both houses of Parliament again, for the repeal of the Act xi. of 1836, described in the requisition to the sheriff as "commonly called the Black Act." It was further resolved to pray that the petitioners be heard by counsel at the bar of both houses; to open a subscription to defray the expences of employing a permanent agent and counsel in England, and of forwarding the petitions, and that Mr. John Crawford be requested to act as agent; lastly, "that the said Thomas Babington Macaulay hath, as fourth ordinary member of the Council of India, and India law-commissioner, wilfully, maliciously, and in breach of his duty as such councillor, advised the Government of India to make laws contrary to the unwritten law and constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, whereon doth depend, in a high degree, the allegiance of all British subjects to the crown of the United Kingdom; and we record it to be our solemn and deliberate conviction, that the said Thomas Babington Macaulay has forfeited all claim to the confidence of his countrymen, has disgraced his country, and has proved himself the enemy of India."

The speeches, which were so long that an adjournment took place, add nothing to the old and already refuted arguments against the measure; but they discover (especially that of Mr. Clarke, who moved the last resolution) a double portion of concentrated virulence directed against Mr. Macaulay. This gentleman's

unanswerable reasons for the law, contained in his minute and letter, seem to have set the bile of his enemies in fresh agitation. The *Hurkaru*, with reference to one of these documents, says: "The first feeling of the reader must be the deepest indignation at the *measureless insolence*, and *atrocious legislative depravity* of its author." This very journal, only ten days afterwards, when smarting under the castigation of a rival, published the following judicious reflection: "Surely society has a common interest with the party attacked in this dastardly manner, in putting down a reasoner after this fashion. Are men who write, and write ably, on great public questions, to be *answered* by personal scurrilities, intended only to wound private feelings? No man likes scurrility and base allusions; many are deeply wounded by them; we repeat, therefore, that society is greatly interested in putting down all such attacks, not only because the writer, who will have recourse to such practices for one purpose, will not scruple to use them for another, and consequently *every* member of society may become his victim; but if able and talented writers are thus to be driven from public discussion, by base personal insult, a public journal, instead of being a fair and open arena for the discussion of opinion and the investigation of truth, will become a mere bear-garden, into which none will enter, but those who are prepared to give and receive every kind of brutal insult and indignity."

The only person who, at the meeting, had the courage to speak against the petition, and in favour of the measure, was Mr. C. Pote, who declared that "the Supreme Court is a nuisance in Calcutta," and moved "that the meeting be forthwith dissolved." This gentleman, on the ground of some interruptions, which on these occasions are usually tolerated, was ordered into custody by the chairman! "Hereupon," says the report in the *Hurkaru*, "Mr. Pote was laid hold of by two constables, who, notwithstanding his struggles, succeeded in taking him out of the room. The business then proceeded without interruption." Well it might!

UNION BANK.

At a meeting of proprietors of the Union Bank, on the 15th December, it was resolved, "that it is expedient to adopt a plan for facilitating the purchase and sale in London of Union Bank shares, thereby enabling the proprietors resident in England to convert without delay their shares into money, and attracting British capital to the Calcutta money market.

"That the shares in the bank be divided into two classes, to be denominated

Indian shares and English shares, and that Indian shares be transferable to new proprietors in Calcutta only, and English shares be transferable in London only; but that the proprietors may at any time exchange an Indian for a corresponding English share.

"That a mercantile or banking-house in London be appointed agents, for the purpose of effecting the transfer of Union Bank shares in England."

THE INSOLVENT ESTATES.

On the 4th December, in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, there was a great move of assignees in the great insolvent estates. In that of "James Young and others," Mr. T. Holroyd was relieved from his assigneeship, Mr. W. C. Hurry remaining; Mr. Holroyd still being liable to past responsibilities. In that of "W. F. Clarke and others," Mr. E. Macnaghten was relieved, and Mr. J. W. Alexander appointed in his stead, notwithstanding the opposition of Mr. Clarke, on behalf of some creditors, who proposed a co-assignee with Mr. Alexander, which the Court refused. In that of "J. Cullen and others," Mr. T. Holroyd was discharged from the assigneeship, and Mr. J. W. Alexander was appointed, in opposition to an application of Mr. Clarke, on behalf of creditors to the amount of forty lacs (Mr. Alexander being supported by creditors to the amount of twenty-two lacs only), for the appointment of Mr. Leighton. The Court offered to nominate the latter co-assignee with Mr. Alexander, which was declined. In the estate of "A. Colvin and others," Mr. E. Macnaghten resigned his assigneeship, and Mr. T. Holroyd his in that of "James Calder and others;" in both, Mr. J. W. Alexander was appointed in their stead.

ESTATE OF MACKINTOSH AND CO.

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements appertaining to the Estate of Mackintosh and Co., from 1st September to 3d December 1838.

Receipts.

By balance of account on the 31st August	41,174
Sale of indigo factories	15,246
Remittances from debtors	31,705
Advance on past year's indigo	60,000
Proceeds of sundries	524
Drawn from the Union Bank	65,593
Co.'s Rs. ..	2,14,322

Disbursements.

To advances for manufacture of indigo	16,026
Life insurance premiums	1,752
Office establishment	969
Miscellaneous charges	229
Money lent at interest	81,852
Deposited in Union Bank	1,01,677
Law charges	1,961
Dividends paid	8,735
Balance	1,121
Co.'s Rs. ..	2,14,322

ESTATE OF CRUTTENDEN AND CO.

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements appertaining to the Estate of Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co., from 1st September to 3d December 1838.

To advances for manufacture of indigo	87,182
Dividends paid	56,484
Deposited in Union Bank	2,74,074
Life insurance premium	8,243
Money borrowed repaid	4,50,047
Law charges	7,527
Repairs, assessment, ground-rent, durwan's wages, &c.	1,355
Payments in anticipation of dividends to be refunded	170
Advertisements, postages, & petty charges	405
Balance as per account	1,965
Annuities secured by mortgage	853
Co.'s Rs. ..	8,90,055

By balance of last account filed	Co.'s Rs. 68,425
Indigo factory sold	41,209
Recoveries from debtors	10,300
Money borrowed	4,77,612
Rents realized	8,614
Drawn from Union Bank	2,70,562
Money lent re-paid	21,333
Co.'s Rs. ..	8,98,055

ESTATE OF COLVIN AND CO.

Abstract of Cash Transactions of the Assignee of Colvin and Co., from 1st September to 3d December 1838.

Receipts.

Balance per last account	1,217
Outstanding debts recovered	19,107
Loans refunded	7,000
Co.'s Rs. ..	20,124

Payments.

Advances for indigo	21,003
Law charges on estates in Mofussil	34
Postage from August to October	22
Refund of amount borrowed	5,440
Cash on hand	1,625
Co.'s Rs. ..	28,124

Memo.

Amount in the B. Bank 4 13 0

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER AND CO.

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements appertaining to the Estate of Alexander and Co., from 1st September to 3d December 1838.

Advances for manufacture of indigo	25,253
Law charges	2,948
Office establishment	1,324
Postages and petty charges	30
Paid Bank of Bengal in full of purchase money of factories and landed property, redeemed by estate	1,22,508
Deposited in Union Bank	2,81,584
Money lent at interest	1,12,501
Balance as per account	4,194
Co.'s Rs. ..	5,50,342

By balance of last account filed	Co.'s Rs. 63,804
Drawn from Union Bank	2,56,361
Advance obtained on past season's indigo	1,13,000
Money lent repaid	48,504
Recoveries from debtors	39,036
Indigo factory sold	17,437
Money borrowed	7,200
Rents realized at Kootoobpore talook	5,000
Co.'s Rs. ..	5,50,342

ESTATE OF FERGUSSON AND CO.

Statement of Transactions of the Assignees of the late Firm of Fergusson and Co., from 15th September to 3d December 1838.

Payments.

Indigo advances	Co.'s Rs.	82,684
Sundry advances		574
Dividends paid		22,533
Premium paid on life insurances		15,752
Money borrowed re-paid		1,63,438
Amount paid, being refund of so much received on account outstanding debts, but in which other parties are interested		7,646
Amount paid on account law costs		4,427
Amount of acceptances received for property sold and debts adjusted, credit for which is given per contra, although not yet realised		9,203
Sundry charges connected with the estate		183
Postages paid		226
		3,07,106
Balance as under:—		
In Union Bank	84	
Bank of Bengal	3,811	
Hands of assignees	5,047	
		9,292
Co.'s Rs. ..		3,16,398

Receipts.

Balance of last statement, 15th Sept.	3,637
Outstanding debts recovered	76,077
Amount received on account sale of indigo factories	9,203
Money borrowed	2,24,205
Amount received on account of outstanding debts, but in which other parties are interested	2,456
Co.'s Rs. ..	3,16,300

ORIENTAL TRANSLATIONS OF EUROPEAN WORKS.

In a letter to Government, dated 18th August, Mr. W. H. Macnaghten states that, whilst at Lahore, on his recent mission, he received two letters from Major Felix, private secretary to the Governor of Bombay, the first forwarding a letter to his (Mr. M.'s) address, dated Cairo, the 16th of April, from Col. DeHetzeta, who returned from India to Europe *via* Egypt last cold season, and from Guetani Bey, a Spanish gentleman at the head of the Medical Establishment in Egypt, dated Alexandria the 11th of May, proposing an interchange of translations of European works printed in Egypt against such works printed in India, and inclosing a list of seventy works.

OBSTRUCTION OF THE RIVER.

A correspondent expresses great alarm, lest the 'sand bank,' now forming opposite Kidderpore, should grow, if unchecked, to such magnitude, as seriously to obstruct the passage of the river; and he throws out a hint, that if attention be not paid in time to this intruder, the river may desert the City of Palaces, and take another direction. We hope that this warning will produce a conviction of the necessity of immediate exertion. The fears which he expresses are not vain. In this country obstructions which at first sight appeared un-

worthy of notice, have often increased, year after year, till they have forced the stream into another channel. It is since the advent of the English, that one of the streams which flow from the mountains in the neighbourhood of Darjeling, and which formerly ran into the Ganges, suddenly took another course and flowed into the Berhampooter. The Hooghly, as we call it, the Bhagiruttee as it is classically known, did not always occupy her present channel opposite Calcutta. Though the tradition may be obscure, there is every reason to believe, that this river for many centuries flowed at the back of Chinsurah and Hooghly, and sought its way to the sea by Oumtah. The ancient and magnificent port of Satgong, now a miserable village, then stood on its banks; and the destruction of this city is to be ascribed as much to the desertion of the river, by the new course which it took, as by the growth of foreign trade at the rival town of Hooghly. What has happened once, may happen again. There are few things in India more fickle than the course of rivers.—*Friend of India*, Nov. 1.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

We have authentic confirmation of the report some time current, that the Army of the Indus would be divided, and a part only proceed beyond Ferozepore. The portion selected to proceed consists of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th brigades, Capt. Grant's troops of Horse Artillery and the whole of the Cavalry. The rest of the army are to remain at Ferozepore, as an army of reserve. The brigades thus ordered to proceed were chosen by lot, that no cause of complaint on the ground of partiality in selection might possibly be urged. An overland mail may now be daily expected, and we may safely presume it will contain the views of the Home Government on our present position, as well as their general instructions. These will, we conceive, be of a very decided nature as to the putting of our north-western frontier into a state of full and complete security, which will be done in proportion to the power and energy we employ on the object. Our means ought to be fully adequate to so important an end, which, however, half of the Army of the Indus scarcely appears to be. Sir Henry Fane does not command the advancing force—the command of which will devolve upon Sir John Keane. The grounds assigned for his Exc. having declined the command, are the contracted nature of the expedition, consequent on the retreat of the Persians from Herat, and the greater necessity of his presence in our own territories, where some fresh military operations may very soon be required, for neither the Burmese nor the Nepaulese

appear entirely resolved upon peace with us.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Nov. 29.

Extract of a letter, dated Bareilly, 30th November:—The Commander-in-chief intends to proceed to Calcutta direct from Ferozepore. Sir W. Cotton will command the Army of the Indus until Sir John Keane arrives.

Shah Soojah left Loodianah on the 14th inst. in progress to Shikarpore, and would be joined by Mr. Macnaghten a few days after the meeting of the Governor-general and the "Lion of the Punjab."—*Delhi Gaz.*, Nov. 21.

Ferozepore, Nov. 28th.—The Cavalry brigade, 1st, 2nd and 4th brigades of Infantry, the Artillery (part of them) and camel battery, go on to Shikarpore, under command of Sir W. Cotton.

General Cotton's Division proceeds to Cabool, and Gen. Duncan becomes stationary *pro tem.* at Ferozepore.

A quantity of heavy ordnance, with officers of Artillery and Engineers, will, it is said, proceed to Herat, which city will be put into a complete state of defence by us.

Dec. 1.—The past two days have been so exclusively devoted to the *tumasha* consequent upon the interview, that the business of the army has been at a stand. This morning, however, there was a rehearsal of the grand review, to be held in the ensuing week before the maharajah. Sir Henry Fane had the whole of the troops out, including the Local Cavalry under Col. Skinner, and put them through the manoeuvres, which had been previously practised (on a smaller scale) at Kurmaul.

In consequence of some neglect on the part of the native chiefs or functionaries, who had been entrusted with the provision for the troops on the line of march to Shikarpore, the necessary arrangements have not yet been made; the date of the departure of the army cannot consequently be fixed. It is supposed, however, that it will quit about the 6th or 7th inst.

Major Gen. Thackwell, of the 3d Dragoons, has been sent for to command the Cavalry division. This has led to the appointment of Major Cureton, of the Lancers, as adj. gen. of the Cavalry. Aides have been sanctioned for the brigadiers.

Dec. 2d.—The day of the departure of that portion of the army under orders for Cabool is now more uncertain than ever. Intelligence has been received of the immense difficulty attending the collection of supplies, and the disinclination of the people to afford us any assistance. Letters from Mooltan state that Major Par-

sons had been misinformed respecting the resources of the place. Not more than one thousand maunds of wheat are procurable by Capt. Thompson at any price, and for the purchase of even these, it is said that money had only very recently been received. To remedy the difficulty, Lieutenant Bezant, the interpreter and quarter master of the 21st regt. N.I., was yesterday appointed to the commissariat, and despatched to Mittenkote, escorted by eighty of the maharajah's sowars and ten of his regular cavalry. Five lacs of rupees were also forwarded yesterday across the river, for the purpose of meeting the expence of collecting grain, the maharajah providing the escort. The weather here is excessively trying. There is a difference of 40° Fahr. between the heat of the day and the cold of the night, the former being generally about 84° and the latter 44° to 45°. There is, however, no sickness in the camp.

Lord Auckland leaves Ferozepore on his way to Lahore on Thursday. Mr. Macnaghten proceeds with his lordship to that place and Umritsir, and then returns to the banks of the Sutledge and goes down the river to Shikarpore. Our review is fixed for to-morrow, and is expected to astonish the natives. The Governor-general gives a breakfast on the ground afterwards to Runjeet and the heads of departments.

Yesterday evening, we had a nautch, illuminations, and fire-works at Runjeet's tents—rather so so; but the spectacle was worth seeing, from the splendid dresses of the Sikh chiefs (Runjeet himself excepted, who wisely eschews the ginger-bread), and the beautiful effect which the lights had on the magnificent *semianah* and carpetings of the tents. He displayed his jewels, not, of course, forgetting the famous "Koh-i-noor," to obtain which he practised such enormities on poor Shah Soojah. We praised also his ruby, thirteen kings' names inscribed on it—an emerald of enormous size, and another large diamond, which he stole, or which Shah Soojah pawned to him, some time ago. Lord Auckland gives a return party on Monday evening.

The Commander-in-chief, it is settled, goes on in command to Shikarpore; but the army, in consequence of the supplies not being ready, cannot move yet. The Cavalry will start on Monday week, and the Sappers and Miners to-day. The roads are execrable; provisions, water, and fuel are not expected to be very abundant; and although the commissariat are making great exertions to "*puckerlao*" all on both sides the river within the reach of their rupees, the returns are not oppressive.

Dec. 3.—The grand review came off this morning, and was certainly a most splen-

did affair; altogether about 10,500 men reviewed—fifteen regiments of infantry, 8,500; six of cavalry, Skinner's Horse, Artillery, &c. &c. 2,000. It was rather hard work, for we were under arms from five A.M. to noon. The maharaja, with Lord Auckland, came on the ground about eight, and after marching down the whole line, attended by an innumerable train of horsemen and elephants, of Europeans and Sikhs, mixed in the most admired disorder, the manœuvres commenced. We then marched past the lords, in review order. The effect was very grand; the Buffs, the European Regiment, the 16th and 5th N.I. were considered to march the best; the Buffs really seemed as one man, and attracted the maharaja's special notice; yet by "the lottery," this fine regiment is cut out of the active service. The best authorities proclaim there will be nothing but a harassing and arduous march—little fun and no glory.

The Commander-in-chief expressed himself highly satisfied with the morning's proceedings: nothing could be better. After the review, Lord Auckland gave a breakfast on the ground to our chiefs and sirdars, their ladies included. So backward is the road we are to advance upon, and the supplies, particularly firewood, of which I hear there is the greatest scarcity along the line of march, that we cannot move yet. The cavalry may go on, perhaps, next Monday. Lieut. Dallas has gone on in advance, with one hundred carpenters, to cut and collect as much wood as they can day by day.

An additional force of 4,000 men is ordered to proceed, as early as practicable, from Bengal to Scinde, as a subsidiary. The order reached this place about the 20th ult. Col. Pottinger has given a decided opinion, that it is absolutely necessary to have three fixed stations in that country; and we are aware that this opinion of the gallant colonel, on whose excellent judgment we have been always accustomed to place a full reliance, is the best guarantee that Government could have for the necessity of this measure. From the same source we also learn that a large increase is to be made to our army, to the extent of one regiment of cavalry and five of infantry; so our military friends will perceive that there is much work in store for them.—*Bomb. Gaz.*, Dec. 5.

NATIVE STATES.

Cabool.—A body of 1,000 men, the most trusted of the Cabool army, commanded by Mr. Campbell, a British subject, has marched from the capital to occupy the Khyber pass.—*Delhi Gaz.*

Private letters from the Commander-in-chief speak confidently of Dost Mahomed having proposed to the Governor-general to vacate his throne, and to accept a jaghire.—*Hurkaru.*

A letter from an officer of the Army of the Indus, dated the 14th November, states that Dost Mahomed has sent a confidential agent to the Governor-general, with proposals for an amicable arrangement, and the grant of a jaghire to him within the British provinces.—*Ibid.*

Recent letters from the camp of the Indus Army state that intelligence has been received by Government from Cabool, to the effect, that Dost Mahomed and his brothers had finally come to the resolution of co-operating with Government in effecting the restoration of Shah Soojah, on condition of jaghires or pensions being guaranteed to them. This is one of the most probable of the reports we have lately heard; the arrangement is one the Afghan chiefs are most likely to come into.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Dec. 1.

Oude.—Heavy showers of rain have fallen during the last few days throughout Oude. It is said that the country has entirely recovered from the previous seasons of drought, and that all kinds of grain will be very cheap in two or three months. The price is falling daily.—*Englishman.*

Bhawulpore and Sinde.—It is strongly rumoured that the first hostile demonstration by the Bengal troops will be directed against the Khan of Bhawulpore, and that of the Bombay troops against the Ameers of Sinde. The ground stated for this sudden change in our policy towards our "faithful friends," is their avowed repugnance to our passage through their territories.—*Hurkaru*, Nov. 29.

Jeypore.—Our accounts of the disturbances of Jeypore are somewhat serious. On the requisition of Major Alves, the 13th N.I. and four troops of the 9th Cavalry marched for Jeypore on the 7th inst. The force, by this movement, at the disposal of the Ajmere resident, is considerable, consisting of the 13th N.I., under command of Col. Bell; two squadrons of cavalry, under Col. Chalmers; Major Forster's Horse, with four small guns; a company of the 22d, under Capt. Nesbit, forming Major Ross's escort; and the light company of the 52d, under Capt. Harriot. This movement arises from the open hostility evinced by some influential Thakoors to the Rawul Luchmun Singh. These have collected twenty-eight thousand partisans in the city, which is entirely in their hands; but its approaches are held by Major Forster, who, when summoned by Col. Alves, made forced marches and succeeded in gaining possession of the gates, which he still holds.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Nov. 10.

From Jeypore, we learn that a considerable degree of excitement prevails in that city, which, it is feared, may lead to tumult and bloodshed. The party of Jotha Ram appears to be intriguing to oust the regent, Luchmun Sing, from his post; and the mahjee herself is said to be desirous of trying a new man and new measures. To effect this, several of the takoor, with all their forces, have established themselves in the city, to the infinite jeopardy of the rawul, who finds himself totally unable to exercise and expel those evil spirits. Till recently, the state of parties was better balanced; but the Buxee Moonma Lall having lately thrown the weight of his person, influence, and cash into the opposition scale, the political equilibrium is destroyed, and Luchmun Sing has been compelled to solicit the assistance of his English supporters.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Nov. 14.

Letters from Nusseerabad state that Colonel Alves and the troops ordered from that station marched out on the morning of the 20th inst. Their immediate destination was Ramgurh, in the Jeypoor territory, where a number of refractory Nagas, to the number of five thousand, had assembled, and occupied an entrenched camp with twelve guns. They had mutinied on account of heavy arrears of pay due by the Jeypoor government; and Col. Alves had taken with him Rs.40,000 to pay them. It is melancholy to see British troops employed on such an errand, as averting from the Jeypoor government the consequence of their own dishonesty. If the rajah or the regent of the place must indulge his ostentatious vanity in maintaining troops in a total absence of all necessity for them, he should be allowed to see the necessity that exists for paying them, under the alternative of treating unaided and alone with the unpaid mutineers.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Nov. 29.

Ajmere.—A letter from Ajmere, dated November 15th, states: "There has been abundance of rain at Mhow, Neemuch, and all the surrounding countries, but we have had but a poor portion of it here; the Beechla will, I fancy, be dried up by the end of the present month; and the Anna Sagur will not, I imagine, last out until the next rains, so that the gardens, cultivations, &c. are obliged to be supplied from wells. There are some slight cases of fever, but not of a serious nature, among the native inhabitants and European residents now here."—*Agra Ukhbar*.

Jhansi.—The following are the particulars of the outbreak at Jhansi, given in a letter of the 13th November:—"The Mahratta principality of Jhansi is in open war with our authorities. Mr. Frazer, the agent for Bundelcund, on approaching the town, was fired at, and the gene-

ral opinion at Gwalior is, that the British Government will take the place. Col. Hewitt, with the 25th regt. N. I., is in attendance on Mr. Frazer; and it is believed that Sindia's contingent has received orders to be in readiness. The cause of the disturbance at Jhansi, and of the unsettled state of that principality, is a family quarrel. The two contending parties are headed, the one by the late rajah's brother, who occupies the *guddee*, and the other by the late rajah's widow, who holds the fort, and claims the regency of the state, during the minority of her *adopted* son. Mr. Frazer went to Jhansi, to settle these conflicting claims and interests, and very nearly got shot for his pains. Such is the origin of the disturbance at Jhansi, which will end, perhaps, in the annexing of this state to our empire in India. The territory is excellent, and nothing is wanted but a good and firm government to insure the prosperity of the country and the comfort and happiness of the people. The present dissensions between the rival parties in the state tear the country to pieces, and spread ruin and disorder throughout this fine country. The interference of the British Government will, under the circumstances, prove a blessing.—*Cour.*, Nov. 27.

The Jhansi affair appears one of greater magnitude than it was, at first, supposed to be. For the reduction of the fort, occupied, it is said, by fifteen thousand fighting men, it has been thought necessary to organize a force of five regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, a detachment of artillery, and the entire Sindia contingent: the whole will be commanded by Sir T. Anbury. There are two opposite parties at Jhansi, and as Mr. Frazer has declared in favour of neither, they are united in the determination to oppose us, under the impression that our object is to annex the disputed territory to our own. Another small fort near Jhansi had likewise shut her gates against the commissioner, to reduce which Capt. Smith, of the Gwalior contingent, had taken some artillery.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Dec. 6.

EXCERPTA.

Mr. Win. Young, the commissioner, who went down to the eastward about a year ago to investigate the tenures in the Company's settlements of Penang, Malacca, and Singapore, returns immediately to Calcutta. The commission will, it is said, be given up, as the commissioner has reported that the results ensuing from its labours are not likely to be worth the expense of keeping it up.

The number of covers despatched from Calcutta, up to the 22d of November, for the December overland mail from Bombay, was 2,100.

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It appears from an abstract of the operations of the Government Savings' Bank, from its commencement in November 1833 to November of this year, being a period of five years; that, during the above time, 3,899 depositors have placed money in the Bank to the amount of nearly 28½ lacs of rupees; 1,092 absolute and partial withdrawals have taken place, amounting in the whole to Rs. 11,02,899; leaving surplus amount of deposits over withdrawals, Rs. 17,13,351.

An article in the *Delhi Gazette* speaks highly in favour of camels, as beasts of draught. On a recent march from Nowringsir to Toliasir, a gun was drawn by horses for the first eight miles, after which camels being employed for the remaining twenty-two, they kept up and came in with the cavalry, having outstripped the infantry by full two hours.

Government contemplates the stupendous undertaking of a bridge across the Hoogly; the expense is estimated at 12 lacs of rupees, and the site is to be above the city. The estimates have been prepared, or are in course of preparation, and the work is to be entrusted to an engineer officer whose skill and science have rendered his ability conspicuous to the residents of the metropolis. The bridge will be supported on iron cylinders, secured on floats, which will be fastened so as to resist the weather and the tides.

Government have ordered a new branch road to be made, of *pukka* materials, from Muggra to Boinchee, and another on the same principle from Culna to Burdwan.

The light-fingered gentry have become exceedingly active. Lamentations are made over missing plate and crockery, caps and capes, shirts and sheets. Indeed, such adepts are they at their business, that they can, it is said, remove the latter articles without the slightest disturbance to the sleep of their victims at the time.

The Governor-general has remonstrated in strong terms against the suttee performed on the occasion of the funeral of the late Rajah of Odeypore.

At a recent meeting presided by the Lord Bishop, as to the locality to be assigned to the statue of Bishop Heber, the question of greatly enlarging the cathedral came under consideration. His lordship expressed his confidence in being able to procure, by private donation and subscriptions, the sum of Rs. 50,000: and with the co-operation of the Government, it is intended to lengthen the present aisle of the cathedral, and construct at the eastern extremity a cross aisle, which will be occupied by statues, monuments, tabular inscriptions, &c.

Four more recruits from the unfortunate ship *Protector* were picked up by the *Hope* floating-light, after clinging to

a spar, according to their own computation of time, for five days and nights.

The star-medal of the Order of British India, which is designed to decorate the veteran breasts of the old and distinguished native officers of the army, is a massive piece of workmanship, of about an inch and a-half in diameter, having a link-ring and buckle for suspension; and is a tastefully devised and executed ornament. Within the rays, and immediately surrounded by a wreath of laurel, is an enamelled convex centre-piece, around which, in gold letters, are the words "Order of British India," and within them a magnificent lion, about a quarter of an inch long.

The *Earl of Hardwicke*, Capt. Henning, which left Portsmouth on the 9th August, arrived at Calcutta, with the monsoon against her in the bay, on the 11th Nov., making the passage in ninety-three days.

A statement of the profits of the Bank of Bengal, from 1st July to 31st October 1838, makes them amount to Rs. 2,29,819, equal to a dividend for four months of Rs. 9. 3. 1 per cent. per annum.

An old faqueer is confined in irons at Ellichpoor, and awaiting his trial, having been detected in tampering with the Nizam's sepoy, and endeavouring to persuade them to quit the service, and follow his own fortunes. The fellow professes to be an alchymist, and possessed of the *grand secret*, but it is suspected that he is in reality a spy from the north.

One of the mischievous effects of the armament for service in the north-west, has been the breaking-up of the greater part of the Temperance Societies in the European and Queen's regiments proceeding to the Indus. These corps mustered very strong in tee-totallers and coffee-consumers up to the date of the receipt of the order to march; but, owing to the prospect of some difficulty in making the cooks roast the mocha and boil the water before day-break of a *could mornin* on the line of march, the beverage "which cheers but not inebriates" was unceremoniously discarded, and strong waters came into fashion again.

The Bishop of Calcutta returned from his visit to the eastward on the 22d November.

The mint in Calcutta is employed in coining a large number of gold mohurs for the use of the expedition, on the old standard. Considering that there is a positive law fixing the standard of the coinage upon a new scale, it seems unacceptable that Government should thus violate its own laws, and be the first to introduce confusion into the currency.

Two respectable natives, residing in the district of Hooghly, have, for the last

three years, kept up an English school at Tribenec, at an expense of Rs.150 a month. The number of boys exceeds a hundred.

The report of the Directors of the Bonded Warehouse Association, presented on the 19th November, of the receipts and disbursements of the past half-year, states the former at Co.'s Rs.2,20,196 (of which Rs.2,15,050 were subscriptions, and only Rs.3,946 warehouse rent); and the latter at Co.'s Rs.1,57,730, of which Rs.1,46,236 was incurred for building the warehouses and offices. A dividend is postponed.

The kidnapping of natives, as coolies, appears to continue, notwithstanding the cessation of their shipment. One of the papers notices the praiseworthy exertions of Mr. D. Hare, in rescuing from slavery ten or eleven hill coolies, who had been decoyed down to Calcutta from the neighbourhood of Hazareebagh, under the promise of good employment here.

On the 28th November, the foundation stone of a new church, to be styled Christ's Church, was laid by the bishop in Cornwallis-square.

At a meeting of subscribers to the Metcalfe Library Building, it appeared that the amount of subscriptions realized was Co.'s Rs.10,782. 13. 3; when it was resolved, "that the Committee shall place itself in communication with the Public Library Committee, to ascertain whether the Public Library Society will transfer their vested funds for the purpose of assisting in the erection of the Metcalfe Library Building, on the terms of the resolution of the first public meeting held at the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 20th August 1835; and that, in the event of the Public Library meeting assenting to the above proposition, application be made to Government for the necessary extent of ground on either side of and to the north of the building, which contains Lord Hastings' statue."

The number of prisoners committed to be tried at the sessions, which commenced on the 8th December, is 120. Petty theft is the crime for which most of them have been confined, and, in some cases, the value of the property stolen is as small as six annas.

Mr. George Prinsep has issued a prospectus of an association, the object of which is to undertake the manufacture of salt in Bengal upon an improved plan, and upon a scale sufficiently extensive gradually to supersede the native kalaries. The plan of manufacture proposed to be substituted is one which has been successfully introduced, under the patronage of the Local Government, by Mr. Prinsep, at the works established by him at Narainpore, in the Twenty-four Pergunnas agency.

An individual, apparently a Nepaulese, having about twenty followers, was brought before the magistrate of Mirzapore, charged with going about to the different petty chiefs in Bundelcund, urging private interviews, the object of which was to induce them to join the Nepaulese, in case of the latter attempting a descent on our plains. He pleaded that he had come thither as a pilgrim. When his papers were searched, nothing of importance was found, with the exception of a drawing of the Allahabad fort. He was released.

The annual dinner to celebrate the "Freedom of the Indian Press" took place at the Town Hall, on the 14th December; Mr. C. Prinsep in the chair.

Mr. Villiers' fine Arab race-horse, *Absentee*, dropped down dead on the race-course, after passing the winning-post, in a race, on the 17th December. A *post-mortem* examination showed that he had been poisoned.

At the meeting of the Agricultural Society, on the 12th December, Mr. G. A. Prinsep produced a *cactus* plant, with the cochineal insect upon it in a live state, recently received from England by the *Duke of Bedford*. The insect had been procured from the garden at Claremont, where it had been introduced from Mexico, and sent out under charge of Mr. Henry Barchand. It was ordered that the silver medal be presented to Mr. Barchand.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

His Exc. Lieut-General Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B., Commander-in-chief at Madras, arrived in Madras Roads on the 20th of December, and landed with the usual honours on the following day.

GOVERNMENT CONNEXION WITH IDOLATRY.

Bishop Wilson mentions that 2,000 men were *forced* every year to drag the idol-car at Juggernaut; and that he firmly believed that if this *compulsory* service were abolished, the superstition of the place would receive a "heavy blow and great discouragement." We were rather sceptical as to the compulsion, believing the service to be strictly voluntary, indeed that it was regarded as an honourable privilege. A recent fact has induced us to alter our opinion. The collector of Tanjore has issued an order, forbidding any direct *official interference* with the car festival in that district; an order which leaves every one at full liberty to do as he likes. This, however, by no means suits the views of the "principal inhabitants," who have in consequence memo-

rialized the Government against the order of the collector. They begin by reciting the immemorial privileges of their pagodas, in number 130, at each of which a car-festival takes place annually, and state "that since 1762, the British Government have shewn equal solicitude to meet the wishes of their Hindu subjects, by causing the pagoda festivals to be celebrated with the greatest possible regularity and pomp;" but that now the collector has issued the order above referred to, much to their annoyance, and they intreat "the Government to *interfere* and give their *assistance*," by allowing the petitioners the assistance of the Sirkar servants—such assistance being nothing less than their active interference to *compel* people to drag these cars for the gratification of the aforesaid "principal inhabitants," who, however, in their great generosity, offer to pay the poor wretches for their forced labour. If this dragging of the idol cars were not a forced and unwilling service, there would be no necessity to offer payment for it; but now we have it from the very mouth of the "principal inhabitants," i. e. we suppose, the brahmins themselves, that money alone is insufficient to procure these services, and that unless supported by the direct interference of a Christian Government, they are unable to uphold one of the principal observances of their detestable superstition. We await with no small anxiety the answer of Government.—*Herald*, Nov. 21.

BISHOP CORRIE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The second annual report is published of this admirable institution, which affords to 129 pupils, viz. 109 Europeans and East-Indians, and twenty natives, nine of whom are Christians and eleven Heathens, an education which is very much the best that can be met with in this part of India. The present expenses of tuition alone amount to more than Rs. 8,000 per annum, exclusive of house-rent, &c., and the total receipts averaging but Rs. 5,500, there remains an annual deficiency of Rs. 2,500, to counterbalance which the committee have no other resources, exclusive of a monthly grant of Rs. 125 from the Church Missionary Society, than private subscriptions and the trifling profits of the Boarding Establishment. The committee are anxious to place the institution on a less precarious footing, and with that view propose to raise a separate fund, to be allowed to accumulate until it amounts to Rs. 50,000 (the principal of which is to remain untouched), and thus to make the school an "Endowed school in connexion with the Church of England."—*Herald*, Nov. 10.

EXCERPTA.

H. M. S. *Wellesley*, Sir F. Maitland, anchored in the roads on the 13th November, having left China on the 4th October. The admiral sailed for Trincomalee on the 15th.

A letter from Binlipatam says, that a vessel had been wrecked near Calingapatam, which had on board troops for Cuttack. It is reported that several bodies had been washed ashore. The bodies of two gentlemen, dreadfully mangled, had been picked up along the coast. In one of the boxes, containing money, was the body of a lady, on whose arm was pinned a piece of paper, which notified that she had died from fright in the storm, and that to whatever coast the body might float, it was requested that it might meet with honourable interment.

Fourteen and a half couple of hounds, for the Madras hunt, arrived in the *True Briton*, have been landed in excellent condition.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DISTRESS IN KATTYWAR AND CUTCH.

In compliance with a requisition to the sheriff, to call a public meeting, "in order to devise measures, which are most urgently required, for relieving the sufferers from famine, who have already arrived here from Kattywar and Cutch, to the number of several thousands, as likewise those who may be similarly suffering in the provinces," a meeting took place at the Town Hall, on the 27th November; Mr. James H. Crawford in the chair. The following resolutions were agreed to:

Moved by Sir C. Malcolm, and seconded by Dhackjee Dadajee, "That the distress which several thousand refugees from Kattywar and other places, now in Bombay, as likewise many others in the provinces, are suffering from famine, forms an urgent call on the compassion and charity of all who, through a gracious Providence, possess in any degree the means of relief."

Moved by the Hon. Mr. J. A. Dunlop, seconded by Col. Dickenson, "That this meeting resolve to open a public subscription, with the view of contributing to remove or mitigate the miseries of the natives who are suffering from want, and that all classes of the community be invited to join in it."

Moved by Jemsetjee Jeejeebhoy, seconded by the Archdeacon, "That a committee be appointed to take charge of the subscription, and apply it to the benevolent object for which it is to be raised, with the assistance of any local relief committee, or other agency, which may be appointed."

The *Bombay Gazette*, with reference to this meeting, says: "We were glad to hear this meeting announced, for the alarming increase of refugee famished paupers, and the excessive enlargement of mendicity, in this island, seemed loudly to appeal to public charity; but we were not prepared to see a subject of such importance so vaguely, if not flippantly, discussed. Not only was there an almost utter absence of special facts in all the speeches, but there seemed to be no concern manifested to bring the wants of the sufferers before the public in a manner calculated to awaken sympathy. The many cases of distress which now inundate the public streets—the exhausted state of the famished exiles—and the incitements to crime, were all unnoticed; and instead of facts, where so many were at hand, a person would be apt to conclude, from the abstract manner in which the speakers delivered themselves, that the distress is not so great, nor the famine so very pinching, as it really is."

A correspondent of that paper, a "Resident in Kattywar," states, that he mentioned the following facts at the meeting: "1st. That on an average throughout Kattywar, not more than two inches of rain had fallen during the season, and consequently that there was an universal failure of the monsoon crops. 2d. That in some parts of the peninsula, there had been a like failure the year before. 3d. That within thirty miles of the east coast, I had generally found a sufficiency of water in the wells to keep up the *warree* cultivation; but that in most parts of the interior, there was not more than one or two months' water left in the wells, &c. when I passed through, so that many villages would become depopulated. 4th. That when at Gogo, six or seven weeks ago, I had daily seen from fifty to 300 poor people flocking to that outlet from all parts of the interior, driven to seek support for themselves and families in more favoured districts. 5th. That several instances had occurred to my own knowledge of mothers offering their children for sale from sheer want. 6th. That there was a total failure of grass and forage for cattle throughout the peninsula." He adds: "I trust the committee appointed at the public meeting will bear in mind, that for one poor starving creature who meets their eye in Bombay, there are numbers left in the places they came from. I fear that the consequences of failure of rain have yet scarcely developed themselves. Sickness is a sure attendant on famine; there has been much already in Kattywar. In one town alone, the civil surgeon, with unremitting assiduity, himself administered relief to 500 cases. During the hot season, and afterwards, until the pro-

duce of the next monsoon, crops are available, the consequences of this year's drought will be most severely felt."

MASCULINE SUTTEE.

The most effectual blowing up, or rather the most expeditious case of masculine suttee, we have heard of for some time, is that of the Rajah of Mandavie and eight of his attendants, who have involuntarily put an end to their existence by the instrumentality of a quantity of fireworks which exploded about their persons. We have heard no particulars of this affair, further than that by some such occurrence as this, during some rejoicings, such a catastrophe has taken place.—*Gaz.*, Nov. 23.

PUNCHAYETS.

In the Company's courts there occur many cases which are submitted to the arbitration of a punchayet, before they undergo the final decision of the judge. This court of arbitration is, among the natives, particularly famed for its open addictedness to bribery, and its proceedings are always made to travel slow or fast, according to the rate of corruption. In the litigations of the Mahratta sirdars, we know it to be an engine both of delay and perversion. The arbitrators are always five in number, two chosen by the plaintiff, two by the defendant, and one by the Court. Both plaintiff and defendant are always sure to select such as have been won over to their interests; but, after a protracted, circuitous, and trifling investigation, the verdict is always sure to chop round to the side of him that has the longest purse. The expenses incurred by the litigants, in purchasing the awards of these corrupt tribunals, are enormous; and we could mention some cases in which the wealth of the families has been almost dissipated in extravagant contests to outbid each other in the price of this arbitrate justice. The object of a court thus influenced is to perplex and harass the suitors with all manner of doubts and fears, alternately elating and depressing them. Months are thus often wasted, until the rupees and patience of the suitors are exhausted; and a decree of a wearisome, prolix, and unreadable length is then given, which is always sure to be in favour of the richest party, and which is seldom or never admitted by the judge so as to influence his decree. In fact, the contrary is generally the case; for the judge is often too scrupulously, perhaps sometimes erroneously, cautious in showing that his decisions have not been grounded on the well-priced award of a corrupted punchayet. We are aware that the Company's judges are becoming more remiss

in employing this court; and as its arbitration has never been productive of any benefit besides its own pecuniary gratification, we think it ought to be disused altogether.—*Gaz.*, Nov. 30.

CESSATION OF GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE WITH IDOLATRY.

We have been most happy to learn, that, on the representation of Mr. Sutherland, political commissioner for Gujerat, the Government has consented to dispense with the active services of our troops in firing salutes, &c. on the occasion of heathen festivals at Baroda; and that, during the last month, it has renounced all claim to any share in the offerings which may be presented in one of the heathen shrines of this presidency. For these measures we give our rulers due credit, and glad shall we be to find them the immediate forerunners of hundreds of a similar nature, which are urgently called for. It is to the honour of our late lamented governor, Sir Robert Grant, that the arrangement respecting the temple was ordered by him a few months before his death.—*Or. Christ. Spectator*.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

We were gratified at observing in the columns of the *Gazette*, a letter, published by Government, from Lord Western to Major G. Jervis, on the subject of the sheep which had been forwarded from his flock to this country, and of the mode in which our native fleeces may be improved. There seems, however, to be much error pervading those at home, as to the locality whence the great bulk of the wool is supplied which has lately been shipped from India for England. We have remarked that the wool is believed in great part to proceed from flocks fed in the possessions of Great Britain, and not, as the fact is, we believe, arising from sheep which depasture in countries far beyond our limits. Major Jervis certainly deserves great credit for the exertion which he is making, but why should this enterprising gentleman be almost the only one who is devoting his attention to sheep husbandry? Look at the vast extent of the Deccan, and the infinite facilities and capabilities for feeding countless flocks in that large upland country, and then let us inquire why more adventurers are not to be found whose industry may be invoked to supplant the black coarse fleeces of the country, by the fine qualities of the Merino and the other different improved races of our southern colonies. At this moment our southern colonies are importing from India our coarse flocks, for the purpose of crossing their fine ones, which it is feared may deteriorate for want of

a change in the blood; and why should not we therefore introduce from Australia theirs, and effect the same thing here which they are desirous of doing there?—*Cour.* Nov. 10.

By our mercantile readers, and all who take an interest in the amelioration of an article which promises, in the course of a few years, to become one of the most valuable staples of Western India, the document given in to-day's paper from the pen of Lord Western, regarding the treatment of sheep with a view to improving the quality of wool, will be read with the attention it deserves.—*Gaz.*, Nov. 9.

ADEN.

The force despatched under Capt. Haines, to take possession of Aden, has been unable to effect the object. This is attributed partly to the unwillingness of the Arabs to part with their patrimony without the semblance of force being employed to justify their surrender, and partly to the intrigues of Mahomed Ali, whose influence, both political and commercial, would be greatly diminished in the Red Sea by the establishment of the British power in such a place as Aden.

The following is an extract from a letter, which has been received in Bombay from the place: "We arrived here on the 8th of October. The inhabitants of Aden are all up in arms against us. They will not allow us any water, and consequently we have stopped all boats from landing cargo ashore. Such boats as bring sheep or bullocks on board we take and pay for. I expect we will have to remain here until the arrival of a few troops from Bombay; for they have 900 or 1,000 men all ready for battle. We have pitched five tents on shore, under the cover of the ship's guns, for the troops that may be expected from Bombay; but we do not put up in them."

A reinforcement of troops were embarked at Bombay on the 30th December.

STATE OF SAWUNT WARREE.

The people of Sawunt Warree have become refractory, and it has been found necessary to call in the assistance of the grenadiers, coming up in the *Semiramis*, to the assistance of our civil authority in that state.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Official intimation of the resignation of Gen. Fane was received here on Saturday, and that the command of the united forces would in consequence devolve upon Sir John Keane.—*Bombay Gaz.*, Dec. 5th.

The 4th and 15th regts. N. I. are under orders to prepare for marching from Bombay immediately on the arrival of the 10th regt. N. I., which has been ordered from Poona to the presidency.

Thirty European artillery men are ordered to be in readiness to embark for Aden, and it is expected that a regt. of N. I. will accompany them.—*Ibid.*

The *Bombay Courier* of December 29th, states, that accounts from the Indus agree in representing that the Beloochees and Scindians were collecting in large numbers to oppose the march of our troops. The Ameers, or rulers of Scinde, are said to be fortifying Hyderabad.

EXCERPTA.

Two American vessels of war, the *Columbia*, 54 guns, and the *John Adams*, 24, have visited this presidency. On the 10th November, the Governor and the Commander-in-chief, with a large party, were entertained by Commodore G. Read on board the U. S. frigate *Columbia*.

The Government have resolved upon establishing a mounted dak between Aurangabad and Nagpore, which will accelerate the mail nearly forty hours.

At the last July sessions, one Luximon Balloo was convicted of murder, by administering *datura* to a blanket-seller, and executed. The night before his execution, he made an ample confession of his guilt, stating also that two individuals, named Jumaul and Hoosain Essoof, with a fakeer, who generally sat under a tree near the bazaar gate, were in the habit of entrapping the unwary to take *datura*, for the purpose of robbing them of any trifling articles that they might possess. The police were long upon the alert to apprehend them, but were, till lately, unsuccessful. They are now, however, in the jail upon a charge of giving this drug to a coolie, who, after being taken to the general hospital, recovered sufficiently to identify them.

This Government, as an experiment of the fitness of the coal found in the bed of the valley of the Nerbuddah for the purposes of steam navigation, have ordered thirty tons of it.

The number of beggars which infest the Fort is a nuisance daily becoming worse, and which already calls loudly for the interference of the police. They commence pouring into the Fort by the several gates at day-break every Sunday morning, in strong detachments, and by nine o'clock probably no fewer than 400 may be seen in every principal thoroughfare, impeding business, and extorting charity from those who prefer pampering idleness and fraud to the serenade in

which these fellows usually chaunt their woes.

The Rajah of Kolapoor died on his pilgrimage to Tooljapoor, at a place about five miles from Punderpoor. He was about thirty-seven years of age, and much liked by his subjects. He was burned in sandal wood.

Ragjee Andria, of Calobah, died on the 26th of December. He has left no male issue, and it is reported that a deputation of Government officers is to be sent from Bombay to take possession of his territory.

The steamer *Semiramis* sailed on the 29th of December for the mouth of the Indus, carrying a large quantity of coals and stores, and upwards of 600 coolies for the camp of the *corps d'armée*.

Penang.

QUEDAH.

The *Penang Gazette* states that the Malayan chiefs in possession of Quedah had written an address to the principal merchants of this settlement, to exert their influence with Mr. Governor Bonham, to vouchsafe that the aged King of Quedah be suffered to quit Malacca, the place of his present imprisonment, which the writer pronounces unjust: "The chiefs give a concise, but impressive, account of the treacherous manner in which their forefathers and themselves were driven out of Quedah; the means, however unsuccessful, they had taken to obtain redress; and the cool contempt they received from the British, a supposed friend, though perfidious ally, for solicitation, not for aid, but to remain neutral." The writer in the *Gazette* considers the detention of the ex-king as illegal, and expresses an opinion, that he would obtain redress from a Queen's court of justice, in India or at home.

The *Gazette* gives the following statement of the case between the "Siamese" and the "Malayan" parties.

The Siamese party, under the supposition that the refugees from Quedah are *British subjects*, and as such having in numbers already encroached upon the Siamese territories, argue that the critical time for the interposition of Government had arrived, to restrain our Malayan subjects from all further aggressions against the Siamese; and that suffering the Malays to act as they pleased, would be opening a door for similar aggressions against our own territories by the Siamese. To this, the Malayan party reply, that the Quedah Malays, sojourning at province Wellesley, are not *subjects* of the Company, but a body of foreigners driven from their country, who sought protection from the English Government, until circumstances

might enable them to return. But while it is admitted that, during their habitation; they are bound "to submit to all the conditions, *not absolutely intolerable*, which may be imposed upon them by the master of the country, *such as paying him tribute*, becoming his subjects, or at least *living under his protection*,"* and, in certain respects, depending on him.† It is denied that they are compellable, like the subjects, "to submit to all the commands of the sovereign." On the contrary, it is asserted on authority that if "such things are required of them as they are unwilling to perform, they may quit the country; nor have we a right to detain them except for a time, and for very particular reasons." But neither the reason cited, nor the principle deducible from it, say the Malayan party, can have the most remote application to sanctioning the forcing the Quedah people to remain, against their own free-will, in province Wellesley.

Late accounts from Quedah, and the usual strong native fortifications of stockades that have been constructed, and others in course of progress, lead to the prospect of resistance. The old fort, the walls of which had been decayed by age, is now surrounded with an impregnable stockade (in the native sense of the term); and at Allooganoo village, a short distance from the fort, similar formidable defences are erecting. Purlis is also reported to have fallen before the prowess of the Malays. Fifty boats have been despatched against Trang, where great numbers of Quedah Malays were detained as captives by the Siamese. The place immediately surrendered upon the appearance of this force, without a shot; and, upon the landing of the Malays, they pursued the enemy as far as Runtov Panjang, two days' journey in the interior. The hero of this expedition had written to his superior at Quedah, requesting additional boats, to be sent to Trang, to convey the remnant of the old captive inhabitants at Quedah, with their wives and families, to their native country. Since the occupation of Quedah by the Malays, several thousands of them have withdrawn from under the British protection, to return to discover, if possible, the site of their former habitations, and a great many of them to deposit their bones in the cherished "land of their fathers." Large bodies are in the course of preparation to quit the hospitable shores of province Wellesley for that and other purposes. — *Gaz.* Sept. 15.

Burmah.

We are without any further intelligence from the "sand-bank" at Amarapoora.

* Vat. p. 101.

† *Ibid.* p. 147.

We may conclude, therefore, that Col. Benson is still where he was when we last had accounts of him. His patience is beyond all praise, and we think our Government is particularly fortunate in the choice it has made of the present mission to the Burmese Court, particularly if its object be to give the fullest opportunity to the king to consult his own safety and the peace of his kingdom. But we have heard, that his majesty's attention does not appear to be so steadily directed to this great object as it ought to be; that festivities and abandonment to pleasure are substituted for the cares of government. In the enjoyment of these he will not like to be interrupted by a British resident, whose mere presence must remind him of an existing contract, the conditions of which he is either too proud or too foolish to wish to fulfil. The ex-king and queen are still living, we have heard, under restraint, and their ordinary wants supplied by his present majesty. The ex-queen's brother, Meng-tha-gyee, and the other state prisoners, are kept in chains and at hard labour. His majesty amuses himself, it is said, occasionally by ordering Meng-tha-gyee to be taken to a large tank, where alligators are kept, and there threatened with being thrown in alive, to be devoured by them. — *Maulmain Chron.*, Nov. 14.

Siam.

Advices from Bangkok to the 19th ult. state, that the king was busy with his preparations for war against the Quedah Malays, and his resentment for the loss of that province had manifested itself in an extensive process of decapitation. The late governor of Quedah is among the list of victims, to expiate the offence of permitting the territory to fall once more into the hands of the Malays. The Rajah of Ligore, as well as the governor of Sangora, had already been despatched with orders to retake Quedah at whatever cost, and in defiance of every obstacle; and his majesty was assembling a further force of about 7,000 men, which he proposed to send under the command of Phyalée Peepat, the father of the unfortunate young noble who had been beheaded, and some other chiefs of high rank. A general belief that the Malays would be assisted by the British Government in the Straits had caused considerable alarm, having originated in some story about the seizure, and subsequent release at Penang, of a certain quantity of warlike stores, which were shipping at that port to supply the Malays in Quedah. The feelings towards the European residents in Bangkok, with which any confirmation of this rumour would have inspired his Siamese majesty, would, it is believed, have operated considerably

to their inconvenience, perhaps danger : but, fortunately for them, there is not the remotest probability of our Government encouraging, much less assisting, the efforts of the Malays, as the despatches from the authorities in the Straits, which would shortly after reach Bangkok, would fully satisfy the royal mind. It is understood, the Straits government, in the present juncture of the affairs of Quedah, recommend the adoption of a neutral course. The Siamese are no doubt sufficiently powerful to reduce the revolted province to subjection without any assistance from us. It seems that our neutrality is all that is either expected or required by the Siamese themselves ; and their government must feel satisfied that, whatever the treaty may contain, the English cannot be called upon to take up arms on every occasion that Quedah may be lost by their own carelessness or negligence, in failing to maintain within the province a sufficient force for its protection. The Malay bands that retook Quedah are already weakened by dissensions among themselves, and one of their principal leaders has apostatized to the Siamese ; the ex-king *ostensibly* discountenances the insurrection ; there seems therefore no probability of a long struggle, involving the other states of the peninsula—and nothing which, in the circumstances of the case, requires the British to take an active part in it on the side of Siam.—*Free Press*, Oct. 25.

Dutch India.

The Dutch are again in a state of hostility with some of the Bugis tribes, and we are informed that within the last two months, they had despatched a force to a district called Bonarattee, where they landed and destroyed the villages, and caused great devastation. The whole of that part of the country was in a state of confusion and disturbance in consequence. Few or no Bugis vessels could put out from the coast in the immediate neighbourhood, and it is for this reason the Bugis traders were not now so numerous here as last year. In this manner do we now experience the effect of the progress of Dutch ambition in the Archipelago : it will be more sensibly felt when, in the course of years, they have subjected the finest countries it contains to their domination, if still allowed to persevere in the same course of restriction on British commerce which they are now pursuing.—*Free Press*, Oct. 25.

China.

On the 5th inst. a fast-boat, provided with a regular pass from Macao, with *Asiat. Journ.* N. S. Vol. 28. No. 111.

Dr. Parker and Mr. Layton on board, was boarded in the month of the Macao passage by some government boats, the crews of which behaved in a most outrageous manner, although the fast-boatmen showed them their pass ; the government boats insisted that the fast-boat should stop at the fort, which, although such are the orders, it has never been the old custom to do ; but the foreign passengers are first landed at the factories, and the master of the fast-boat then returns to the fort, and makes his report. On this occasion, the government boats had nothing to distinguish them, and the crews, when they found the fast-boat would not stop, leaped on board, one man armed with two cut-and-thrust swords, with which he inflicted some wounds on the fast-boatmen and on Dr. Parker's native servant. Dr. Parker seized his wrist, and rapped his knuckles until he dropt the swords, of which he took possession. The fast-boat then proceeded to the factories, and a representation of the attack was made to Howqua, who recommended Dr. Parker to keep the swords, and report the case to the hoppo. That officer's reply has been received : it is calm enough in its tone, but consists merely of a string of questions as to why the fast-boat did not obey the orders, &c.—*Canton Reg.*, Oct. 9.

A foreign boat, with only three hands, a European and two lascars, attempted to pass the Bogue, with a considerable quantity of opium on board. On coming opposite the Bogue, the mandarin boats pushed off, and informed the commander of the boat that he would not be allowed to pass, unless he submitted to be searched. It being day-light then, the schooner was obliged to turn back, and was afterwards baffled in a second attempt to pass the forts. But night having come on, though the wind was very light, her commander made a third attempt, and was making head-way to pass the forts with the help of oars, when two well-manned mandarin boats opposed him, and made an attempt to board, which he repelled by firing a gun loaded with small shot into one of them, which immediately went away. The commander then lashed the other mandarin boat to his own, went on board, and there, with a lighted cigar, fired off in succession such guns as he found loaded, and then proceeded on his way with the mandarin boat in tow, until he was without the range of the guns of the forts, which, whilst thus accompanied, could not fire upon the foreigner, from fear of hurting their own friends. Thus, one European only, by shewing a considerable degree of courage and conduct (worthy of a better cause), made good a passage through the Bogue, in spite of (2 D)

the imperial navy and the much-boasted-of fortifications of that pass. — *Canton Press*, Oct. 20.

On the 17th inst. the schooner *Black Joke*, having thirty chests of opium on board, when passing through the Bogue, was boarded by two government cruisers, each containing about sixty men. The officer in command behaved in a very bold manner; when alongside, under the muzzle of a swivel, he struck his breast, and dared the foreigners to fire. The boats grappled the schooner, and some severe blows were exchanged, but those on board prevented the Chinese officers from going below to search the cabin. While the cruisers were fast to the schooner, they lay completely under the guns of the fort, but no demonstration to use the guns was observed. It appears that there were a great number of passengers on board the *Black Joke*, who were considered as a protection of the property on board; but it is more probable that their presence endangered the boat and property, for from the crowded state of her deck perhaps the Chinese thought some of the officers of the *Wellesley* were on board, and to prevent them from going to Canton was the reason of their rather determined act of boarding. — *Canton Rev.*, Sept. 25.

The Chehëen of Hcuentih volunteered to take charge of a detachment of about 150 troops, sent to Whampoa, to look for opium. It appears that he commenced his search in the night time. He succeeded in seizing fourteen chests in one house, but when he approached another, the inmates demanded his warrant; this the Chehëen either could not or would not show; the villagers then attacked the troops, under the pretence of supposing their banditti, recaptured twelve of the fourteen chests of opium, killed three or four of the troops, and severely wounded many more; the Chehëen himself received two wounds. Many of the villagers were seized afterwards and brought to Canton, and on the 20th, the whole affair was said to be settled, it being then reported that the governor had reprimanded the Chehëen for choosing the night-time for commencing his search.

The haste with which this serious affair has been hushed up by the government, and the reluctance with which the natives reply to questions concerning it, tend to confirm the opinion we have already expressed, of the difficulty, or rather impossibility, of carrying the penal laws against opium-smokers, lately recommended to the emperor, into effect, without constantly exciting disturbances and riots, and probably in a short time some serious insurrection; for the Chinese,

however submissive to established order, will not quietly bear an opium inquisition. — *Ibid.*

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, Aug. 29.

On moving the estimates, Mr. Jones objected to the following pensions: the late Chief-Justice (Forbes), £700; Mr. Kinchela, late puisne judge, £500; Mr. Mc. Leay, late Colonial Secretary, £250. He said, this was the first attempt at pensions being charged, or the establishment of a regular pension list in the colony. He moved that these three items be struck out. Mr. Macarthur and Mr. Berry supported the motion. Col. Snodgrass thought it would be better to give each of the persons an aggregate sum—two or three years' pay, or so many years' purchase of their pensions. Next day, the Governor proposed a commutation of these pensions, giving Sir F. Forbes £5,000, and Mr. Mc. Leay £1,333. Mr. Kinchela had been provided for. Warm debates ensued, and the subject was deferred.

Sept. 5.

The Council was occupied in discussing the motion of the Attorney-general, for granting salaries to the Synodical ministers, and assistance towards building churches. The resolution proposed by the Attorney-general was as follows:—“That it is expedient to provide means for appropriating funds for the erection of Presbyterian churches, and also for the payment of salaries, for the year 1839, to Presbyterian clergymen who disclaim the jurisdiction of the Presbytery of New South Wales; and for that purpose, that his Exc. the Governor be respectfully requested to introduce a temporary Bill, which shall invest the Governor and Executive Council with power to grant the same, under the Act 7 Wm. IV., No. 3, without the sanction of the Presbytery, as now required by the 8th Wm. IV., No. 7; but without in any other manner altering the last-mentioned Act.” The resolution was put and carried, being opposed by the Bishop and Col. Snodgrass.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reciprocity.—Notice has been given at the Custom-house that, after the 1st of January 1839, no Dutch vessel, sailing from the Dutch East-India possessions, will be admitted to entry in any of the ports of this colony, without the payment of duty, as they have been in the habit of doing.

Native Blacks.—Several aborigines, who had been detained in gaol waiting for trial for certain offences, were on the

18th August discharged, on the application of the Attorney-general, on the ground that it had been found impossible to procure an interpreter as a competent witness. The Chief Justice inquired from what parts of the colony they arrived? The Attorney-general replied, that some were from Port Phillip, others from Port Macquarie, and one from Wellington.

New Licensing Act.—The new Licensing Act, for the regulation of the sale of spirituous liquors, wine, beer, &c. differs very materially from that which is in force in this colony. Publicans may have a general license, or one for merely selling wine and beer, but in both cases the houses of the holders must possess certain accommodations for travellers and their horses. No spirits are to be sold or given to convicts or aboriginal natives. Unlicensed persons keeping up signs to be fined twenty pounds. Penalty for publicans refusing entertainment not less than five pounds or more than twenty. Persons drinking in unlicensed houses may be apprehended, and the sufficient evidence of their having been drinking in disorderly houses. Five pounds penalty for paying wages where liquors are sold. Justices may prohibit the sale of spirits to drunkards.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, Aug. 7.

The Marriage Act passed, after a warm debate, by a majority of eight to two, the minority consisting of the chief justice and the colonial treasurer, Mr. Gregory. The latter entered a protest, containing his reasons for dissenting from the resolution that the bill for regulating marriages do pass into a law.

"First, Because it renders marriage a mere *civil* contract; whereas, up to the present time, it has invariably been solemnized, in this colony, as a *religious* contract.

"Secondly, Because I do not believe that any portion of the community is desirous of dispensing with the religious part of the ceremony, and because, at all events, it will be time enough to dispense with it when the legislature has been applied to for that purpose, which hitherto has not been the case.

"Thirdly, Because it appears to me, that a penal settlement is the very portion of her Majesty's dominions, in which it is most essential that the sanctity of the marriage-contract should be upheld by every means within the reach of the legislature."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Executive Council were engaged last week, in a long and tedious inquiry into the general management of the Colonial

Medical Department, which has terminated in the suspension of Dr. Arthur and Mr. Dunn, the deputy purveyor, until the pleasure of H.M.'s Government can be ascertained. In the meantime, His Exc. has appointed Dr. Officer to take charge of the establishment. — *H. T. Courier*, Sep. 28.

Capt. Maconochie.—Capt. Maconochie, the Lieut.-Governor's private secretary, has been dismissed for addressing a letter to Lord J. Russell, on prison discipline, strongly condemnatory of the present system, without the knowledge of his Excellency.

PORT PHILLIP.

Apprehensions are entertained, that the contagious diseases, which have proved so fatal to sheep in New South Wales, have appeared at Port Phillip. A communication has been addressed to the Government upon the subject by several influential landholders, and the Government have lost no time in adopting precautionary measures.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The *South Australian Gazette* contains an interesting narrative of the expedition consisting of Capt. Sturt and Capt. Finniss, Mr. McLeod, Mr. Strangways, with eleven men and 400 head of stock, overland from Sydney, and the discovery of a navigable entrance to the river Murray, in a report to the acting governor, dated Adelaide, August 29:

"We left the residence of Mr. Fowler, about nine miles above where the main south road crosses the Hume, for Port Phillip, and proceeded down the right bank of that river, through a fine pastoral country. In a few days, although the alluvial flats were extensive, we lost all high lands, and found ourselves fast descending to a lower level, and very soon afterwards discovered that we had reached the commencement of the great sandy and sterile plains of the interior. The river itself kept a noble breadth and depth; but the flats on either side of it began to be reedy, though still affording good pasture. At the last station on the Hume, we passed the junction of the Oven, the Kaya of the natives, and from it gradually advanced into a region of extensive inundation. Lagoons and creeks intersected the river flats, and large bodies of reeds of great height obstructed our progress. On the 14th of June, our advance westward was checked by a small stream falling into the Hume upon its right bank (that on which we were) from the N. E., to which the natives gave the name of the 'Delangen;' and they intimated to us that the country in a N.E. direction was impassable and under water. It became necessary for

us, therefore, to cross the Hume, which we did accordingly, and subsequently pursued our journey down its left bank.

"From the junction of the Delangen, the main river, still preserving a noble width and depth, alters its course from W.N.W. to the eastward of south, as if to meet the Goulburn river, which we intersected and crossed above the junction. It was on gaining the opposite bank of the Goulburn that we first came on Mr. Hawdon's tracks, and became aware of his having journeyed down that pretty stream. From the Goulburn the Hume increases in size, and again changes its course to the N.N.W., through a country that, excepting under the most favourable circumstances, would be wholly impassable. In pursuing our journey, we left some inconsiderable ranges to the left, not approaching them nearer than fourteen miles, and after partially extricating ourselves from the swamps through which we had been forcing, once more entered a region of reeds and swamps. We at length came on and crossed a small junction, the 'Yarraine' of Major Mitchell, in the heart of the great basin of reeds into which, in following the course of the Hume, we had penetrated; but in approaching the Yarraine we had insensibly got to the outskirts of it, and to our delight, on the following day, found ourselves intermediate between Sydney and Adelaide, and at a distance of hundreds of miles from either, traversing a high road—for so it may really be called, passing over hard and open plains. We now kept on the tracks of the enterprising gentlemen who had preceded us, and passed, one after the other, the junctions of the Morumbridgee and the Darling; but instead of crossing above the latter junction, as Mr. Hawdon and Mr. Eyre had done, I encamped two miles S.W. of it, and crossed at an angle close to the spot. We now had abundance of feed for the cattle, which before had been difficult to obtain. Large lagoons backed the river flats, the soil of which was very good, and covered with a plentiful sward; but these flats were again backed by sterile and sandy plains, on which there were salsolacious productions alone growing, extending, in apparent boundlessness, to the N. and N.E., and alternating with pine and scrub. The country was, generally speaking, low and sandy, and the timber stunted and useless. No improvement takes place in it until the great N.W. angle of the Murray is attained. Prior to that, the traveller has to force through an almost impenetrable scrub, and deep sandy pine ridges; but at the summit of the fossil formation, which here is about 200 feet above the level of the river, a belt of downs extends, on which there is a sweet and nourishing

herbage, backed by stunted *eucalypti*. On quitting the banks of the Murray, we crossed this belt, and then penetrated through a very dense scrub into a more open and undulating country. Here we were about forty miles north of Adelaide, at the foot of some sloping clear hills of slate and sand-stone formation. The whole to their summits were covered with an abundant herbage, and watered by numerous chains of ponds. I subsequently led the party towards Mount Barker, through a most beautiful and picturesque country. The grassy ranges continued to our right in unvaried fertility; but the water we procured was bad and brackish. It struck me when crossing Lake Alexandrina, on my second expedition, that the country northward could be no other than fine and fertile from its general appearance along the western shore of the lake; but I was not at all prepared to see so beautiful a tract as that which we passed through on clearing the belt of scrub, which divides, or rather separates, the downs of the Murray from the hills I have mentioned. These hills run in alternate valleys, and ranges to a considerable distance westward. They are clear and grassy, and the water on their summits is sweet, although that at a lower level is brackish. Towards the Murray River the country is flatter, and from the heights we ascended, we observed that a dense brush continued to run parallel with it as far as the eye could reach southwards. The country at the base of Mount Barker, where we have fixed ourselves for a time, is one of great pastoral capability. It is broken into rounded hills and warm vallies, clothed with a plentiful verdure, and watered by numerous chains of ponds; and in its present luxuriant state far exceeds in richness any portion of New South Wales that I ever saw. Indeed, even in England, I have seldom observed a closer sward or more abundant herbage growing. This country, I am led to believe, extends northwards to the head of St. Vincent's Gulf, and will form, when the colonists shall require more distant runs, the finest stations both for cattle and sheep.

"I was induced to trace the Hume River, in the first instance, in hopes that it would lead me through an available country, for such as might undertake the journey I have just concluded; but the neighbourhood of that fine stream is too swampy. Had there not been a season of drought, we should have had great difficulties to contend against; and I am persuaded that in seasons of wet the line of the Hume River would be wholly impracticable. But I entertain great hopes that a better line will be found more to the south, and that Port Phillip will be a chain of communication thus

early thrown open between the colony of New South Wales and the province of South Australia. The Murray presents great obstacles to navigation, and land-carriage of any kind is equally impracticable.

"We passed among the natives on general friendly terms; but still in the neighbourhood of the Darling, and where they are in any numbers, they are forward and insolent, and I fear they will sooner or later commit some act of violence."

Copper has been discovered on the preliminary section recently selected by the Colonial Treasurer, Mr. Gilles. This section (29½) is one of the range nearest to Mount Lofy, and intersects the present road to the stringy-bark forest. The proprietor intends to render the advantages of Glen Osmond available to the public by erecting buildings suitable for the summer resort of the citizens of Adelaide.—*S. A. Gaz.*, Aug. 25.

Cape of Good Hope.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Port Natal.—The governor has issued a proclamation, dated the 14th November, notifying that whereas her Majesty's Government has approved of the proposed occupation of Port Natal, by Her Majesty's forces, in consequence of the disturbed state of the native tribes in the territories adjacent, "arising in a great degree from the unwarranted occupation of parts of those territories by certain emigrants from this colony, being her Majesty's subjects, and the probability that those disturbances will continue and increase, so that the whole of that part of Southern Africa may speedily become a scene of the most sanguinary wars of extermination;"—and whereas her Majesty's Government "will no longer suffer such a state of affairs to exist within the reach or influence of the Government of this colony, nor such atrocities to be participated in, if not originated by, the acts of the said emigrants," and declaring his Excellency's determination to seize the harbour of Port Natal, and to erect a fort therein, and to seize so much of the territory surrounding the harbour, "in whose hands soever the said fort and territory adjacent thereto shall happen to be at the time of such seizure," as shall be necessary for the proper occupation and defence of the fort; and to keep possession of the same, in her Majesty's name, until otherwise directed by her Majesty's Government. And he further proclaims and declares that the sole object of her Majesty's Government in the proposed occupation of Port Natal is to prevent its being held by any of the hostile parties, and to secure by such

occupation the power of effectual interference in maintaining the peace of Southern Africa; and that, for such end, the occupation will be purely military and of a temporary nature, and not partaking in any degree of the nature of colonization or annexure to the crown of Great Britain, either as a colony or a colonial dependency; wherefore the fort is declared to be closed against all trade, except such as shall be carried on under the special license of the Government of this colony. And for the better maintenance of due order and subordination, his Excellency requires the officer in command to expel from the limits any person whose presence shall by him be deemed prejudicial or dangerous to the proper maintenance and defence of the possession, and, if necessary, to take into custody any such person, and keep him for so long a time as he shall deem necessary; and to prevent any person from residing or harbouring within such possession, in case he shall see reasonable cause to object thereto; and to search for, seize, and retain in military possession, all arms and munitions of war, which, at the time of the seizure of Port Natal, shall be found in the possession of any of the inhabitants of that place—care being taken that the same be duly kept in proper order, and receipts be granted to the owners.

The expedition to Port Natal, consisting of the light company of the 72d Highlanders, under Capt. Jervis, ten men and an officer of artillery, Dr. Malcolm, assistant-surgeon of the 72d, &c., in all about one hundred, embarked on the 20th November. Previous to their embarkation the men were inspected by his Exc. the Governor.

The *Zuid Afrikaan* condemns the measure in strong terms, observing, "We have perused the proclamation with deep regret and concern, as well in respect of our unfortunate expatriated countrymen, as with regard to our public rights."

The same paper, of December 14, says:—"The report of last week, which came from Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage, as to the massacre of the wives and children in the camp of the emigrants, in the neighbourhood of Port Natal, has not been confirmed.—The *Graham's Town Journal*, received by yesterday's post, is silent upon it; nor is there anything at present that can incline us to believe the report."

The following is an extract of a letter received from Graaff-Reinet, dated 6th December:—

"There has been a report current here, and I suppose has reached Cape Town, that Joubert and his party have been murdered;—you know that Joubert has been sent to the Trekboers to fetch the apprentices; but there is no ground for the

report. Joubert has certainly been away for a long time, but the farmers are very much scattered, and it therefore takes some time before he can collect all the apprentices."

At Graaf-Reinet, the apprentices behaved exceedingly well, on the memorable 1st of December; although, there was a great influx from the country, there was not a single disturbance of the peace—no drunkenness—nothing. Many of them have left their masters, though not all.—*Ibid.* Dec. 14.

Execution.—At Graaf-Reinet, on the 20th November, the sentences of death against the four Caffers and Hottentots, pronounced by the last Circuit Court, were carried into execution. The delinquents were at about seven o'clock in the morning brought to the place of execution, escorted by a party of armed burghers. The deputy sheriff arrived shortly afterwards, with the Rev. Mr. Murray, who offered a fervent prayer, after which the delinquents were placed, *one after the other*, on the platform (*klaptafel*), which lasted at least ten minutes, from the inexperience of the executioner to adjust the halters. This being finished, the line to which the roller of the platform was fastened, to make it fall down, broke, and the policemen were obliged to knock off the roller with spokes and sticks, and as soon as the table gave way, horrible to describe, the upper beam, to which the delinquents were tied, broke, and they all fell to the ground. On this, the Sheriff's officers were seen running in all directions for a beam, ropes, ladder, and hatchet, in order again to erect the gallows. While these preparations were made, which lasted three quarters of an hour, the wretched delinquents were obliged to be spectators, one of whom exclaimed—"Mercy, and make speed to deliver me from my sufferings." They were launched into eternity five minutes after eight o'clock.

Libel.—The libel case of "Fairburn v. Chase," was decided on Monday last by the Supreme Court, by pronouncing judgment for defendant, with costs.—*Zuid Afrik.* Dec. 14.

The Eastern Province.—We learn that the Lieut.-governor has quitted town for the Zeitsikamma, with the view of removing from thence the Fingoes, who were located there by Capt. Stockenström, to the neighbourhood of Fort Peddie. It is said that the cattle of these people are dying fast, and that if some provision be not made for them, they will soon in consequence either starve, or be driven to plunder.—*G. T. Journ.*, Nov. 22.

Letters were received in town yesterday from Fort Beaufort, stating that the Caffer chief Macomo had been killed by a fall from his horse. Two Caffers

had come in with the intelligence, and as the chief had left Fort Beaufort a few hours before, as usual, in a state of inebriation, it was very general credited. Subsequent information however, explains the matter. The Caffers spoke *figuratively*; thus when they say "killed," we should not understand the word in its general acceptance, but as simply meaning some personal injury.

Abolition of Apprenticeship.—The 1st of December, the day on which the entire abolition of slave apprenticeship was to take place, has passed over, without any extraordinary occurrence. With the exception of some few individuals, who had masqueraded themselves as blacks, riding through the streets in a chaise, followed by a concourse, the greatest part children, and a small band of young boys, proceeding through the streets with a flag, nothing has occurred indicative of any excitement, or improper feeling or conduct. As was anticipated, many families were suddenly, on the morning of that day, left without a servant in the house. In most instances, *the manner* in which the apprentices left their masters was most ungrateful. The Rev. Mr. Stegmann held divine service for the emancipated apprentices in the Scotch church, and the Rev. Mr. Beck in the Missionary chapel in Long-street; and they have duly and effectually impressed them with a proper sense of their Christian and civil duties. Those churches were well attended by them. In the Scotch church there were about five hundred emancipated apprentices. These rev. gentlemen fully deserve an expression of public gratitude; for we hear from others (and we have also experienced it ourselves), that those who had been to church, have conducted themselves with the greatest possible propriety of conduct.

We hear that servants are entering service for five, six, and eight rixdollars; a good cook engaged for seven rixdollars. Servants will, however, be very scarce for some time. Yet we apprehend this will not last long—they will very soon find that they cannot live without working. A good number of coloured freemen have gone to the Koeberg district, to assist in reaping the crops still on the field. There is nothing, therefore, to fear in that respect.

At Stellenbosch, everything went off quietly on the 1st day of the month;—the rain and bad weather was probably one of the causes. The Rev. Mr. Lockhoff held divine service in the chapel thrice that day, and it was well attended by the emancipated apprentices. A good number of them have left for Cape Town, and several families are without servants.—*Zuid Afrik.*, Dec. 7.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

DRILL, &c. OF THE RECRUITS OF THE CORPS
WARNED FOR FIELD SERVICE.

Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 8, 1838.

—With the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor-general, his Exc. the Commander-in-chief is pleased to lay down the following rules for the drill, superintendence, and payment of the recruits of the corps which have been warned for field service.

The recruits of the 2d, 5th, 28th, 31st, 43d, and 53d regts. of N. I. are either to be kept at, or sent to Meerut, under the command of a native commissioned officer (whose age and state of bodily strength may render it desirable that he should not be exposed to the fatigues of a campaign), together with the drill naick, and four sepoy from each regiment, as drill instructors; it is desirable that men should be chosen for this duty, whose constitutions are the least likely to stand exposure.

The recruits of the 16th, 27th, 35th, 37th, 42d, and 48th, regts. N. I. are, in like manner, to be assembled, under the same superintendence, at Kurnaul.

Lieut. C. C. Pigott, of the 18th regt. N. I. is appointed adjutant to the recruit dépôt at Meerut, and of Capt. T. E. A. Napleton, of the 60th regt. commandant; and Lieut. W. H. Lomer, of the 21st regt. N. I., adjutant, to the dépôt at Kurnaul. The two first-named officers will repair to their respective destinations without delay.

The recruits at these dépôts are to be formed into two battalions of six companies each; each company to comprise the men of one particular corps, and the soldiers sent from it, as drill instructors, are to be appointed to act as non-commissioned officers, for the purpose of preserving discipline.

Qu.-mast.-serg. George Clowsley, of the 23d N. I., is appointed sergeant-major to the Meerut dépôt; and Qu.-mast.-serg. Robert Campbell, of the 8th N. I., is appointed sergeant-major to the dépôt at Kurnaul.

Serg. Thomas Mara and Corporal John Ballantine, of the European Regt., are transferred to the town major's list; and appointed the former qu.-mast.-sergeant to the Meerut dépôt, and the latter qu.-mast.-sergeant to that at Kurnaul.

The recruits of each corps are to be furnished with arms, accoutrements, and clothing, before they are separated from their regiments; but where this should

not be found practicable, officers commanding corps will communicate to the officers commanding the dépôts the steps taken by them to obtain the necessary equipments, and all documents relating to them should be made over at the same time.

The recruits are to be settled with up to the 31st proximo; after which date, their pay will be drawn by the officers commanding the respective dépôts, on separate muster rolls, and in separate abstracts, one muster roll and one abstract for each company or regiment.

In the rolls of the regiments to which they actually belong, they will be returned as "at the dépôt."

The officers commanding the dépôts, and the adjutants, will draw the usual allowances assigned to such appointments in corps of the line, and the former will likewise be entitled to the customary allowance for the repair of arms of companies; the adjutants will draw the stated sum for the provision of butts and targets.

The officers commanding the Meerut and Sirhind divisions will respectively issue the necessary orders for the entertainment of a quarter-master's establishment, to the extent of one bheestie per company, and two tent lascars for each dépôt, as soon as the recruits are collected; and they will likewise provide each battalion with two native doctors, and the customary hospital establishment, and place them under the charge of the medical officer who will be hereafter nominated.

It is the desire of his Excellency, that no more of the recruits, enlisted for the augmentations ordered on the 29th June and 16th ultimo, should be allowed to accompany their regiments, than will serve to complete them to the former establishment of 640 privates, after leaving behind such of the old soldiers, or sickly men, whose presence with it would rather lessen than increase the efficiency of a corps.

The same periodical papers and reports are to be forwarded by the officers commanding dépôts, as are required to be furnished by officers commanding corps of the line.

SHAH SHOOJA'S FORCE.

Copy of a letter, addressed to Col. E. H. Simpson, commanding at Cuttack, and signed by the Secretary to the Government of India, military department, dated, Simla, 3d Sept. 1838:—

Sir, I am directed by the Right Hon. the Governor-general to desire that you will proceed, with the least practicable

delay, to Loodianah, and assume the command of the force raising for the service of Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk, to which you have been nominated by his lordship.

2. The force will consist of a troop of horse artillery, two corps of irregular horse of 1,000 and five regts. of 800 men each, all commanded by British officers, and having a brigade major attached, to assist in conducting the details of the force under your command.

3. The postmaster-general will this day be directed to lay in communication with you, a dawk from Cuttack to Loodianah, with three extra banghys, or five in all, and the Governor-general anticipates, from your known zeal for the service, your reaching the head-quarters of your command at the earliest possible date.

Head Quarters, Simla, Oct. 15th, 1838. The wives and children of the European soldiers who have been transferred to the Shah's artillery, on the terms specified in G. O.s. of the 21st Aug. last, are to be permitted to remain at Meerut, with the women and children belonging to the 2nd and 3rd troops 2nd brigade horse artillery, and under the same care.

Nov. 1.—Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Governor-general, his Exc. the Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct volunteers to be called for, from the corps specified below, to the extent therein set forth, for the purpose of being appointed commissioned and non-commissioned officers in the infantry contingent now raising for the service of Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk; viz. from the 2d, 5th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 21st, 26th, 27th, 31st, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 42d, 43d, 48th, 53d, 54th, 59th, and 64th, regts. N. I.; 20 jemadars for subadars, 50 havildars for jemadars, and 100 naicks or intelligent sepoy for havildars.

It is to be explained to the different regiments from which these men are proposed to be drawn, that the same scale of pay and marching batta will be received by those who may volunteer for the Shah's service, as allowed for the same grades in the Bengal infantry of the line, and that men who may now have served fifteen years, will ultimately be entitled, when placed on the invalid establishment, to the pension of the rank they at present hold.

Rolls of the volunteers are to be prepared in duplicate; one copy to be sent to Col. E. H. Simpson, commanding the contingent at Loodianah, and the other forwarded to the adjutant-general of the army.

No man is to be allowed to volunteer whose character is in any way objectionable.

The transfers are to be settled with up to the 31st ultimo, and sent, under the command of the senior native officer from the station, to join the contingent at Ferozepore.

VETERINARY STORES.

Head Quarters, Simla, Oct. 26, 1838.—With the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor-general, his Exc. the Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct one camel to be supplied to each mounted corps proceeding on field service, for the carriage of its veterinary instruments and stores.

ANNUAL PRACTICE OF THE ARTILLERY.

Head Quarters, Camp, Pinjore, Nov. 6, 1838.—The annual practice of the regiment of artillery will commence at the several stations of the army, on the 1st Dec. next, excepting at Benares, where the practice will commence on the 10th of Dec., for which purpose the following movements will take place:

The 3d company 3d battalion, with field battery, will march from Dinapore to Benares; the 4th company 6th battalion, from Allahabad to Cawnpore, so as to reach those stations, the former on the 10th, and the latter on the 1st of Dec. next.

The officer commanding at Allahabad will determine what detail is necessary to be left behind, on the movement of the artillery from that station.

The other artillery divisions will conduct the practice at their own stations respectively (excepting the troops and companies under orders for actual service), and in all practicable cases, outpost details are to join the head-quarters of their divisions during the practice season.

RAISING OF THE SIEGE OF HERAT.—SERVICES OF LIEUT. POTTINGER.

Secret Department, Camp at Buddee, Nov. 8, 1838.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general of India is pleased to publish, for general information, the subjoined extract of a letter from Lieut.-Col. Stoddart, dated Herat, the 10th of Sept. 1838, and addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India:—

"I have the honour, by direction of her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and the Hon. East-India Company's Envoy, at the court of Persia, to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council, that his Majesty the Shah of Persia yesterday raised the siege of this city, and, with the whole of the royal camp, marched to Sangbust, about twelve miles, on his return to his own dominions. His majesty proceeds without delay by Toor-

but, Shekhi Jaum and Meshid, to Teh-

"This is in fulfilment of his Majesty's compliance with the demands of the British Government, which I had the honour of delivering on the 12th instant, and of the whole of which his Majesty announced his acceptance on the 14th August.

"His Majesty Shah Kamran, and his vuzeer, Yar Mahomed Khan, and the whole city, feel sensible of the sincerity of the friendship of the British Government, and Mr. Pottinger and myself fully participate in their gratitude to Providence for the happy event I have now the honour to report."

In giving publicity to this important intelligence, the Governor-general deems it proper, at the same time, to notify, that, while he regards the relinquishment by the Shah of Persia of his hostile designs upon Herat as a just cause of congratulation to the Government of British India and its allies, he will continue to prosecute with vigour the measures which have been announced, with a view to the substitution of a friendly for a hostile power in the eastern provinces of Afghanistan, and to the establishment of a permanent barrier against schemes of aggression upon our north-west frontier.

The Right Hon. the Governor-general is pleased to appoint Lieut. Eldred Pottinger, of the Bombay Artillery, to be political agent at Herat, subject to the orders of the Envoy and Minister at the court of Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk. This appointment is to have effect from the 9th of Sept. last, the date on which the siege of Herat was raised by the Shah of Persia.

In conferring the above appointment upon Lieut. Pottinger, the Governor-general is glad of the opportunity afforded him of bestowing the high applause which is due to the signal merits of that officer, who was present in Herat during the whole period of its protracted siege, and who, under circumstances of peculiar danger and difficulty, has, by his fortitude, ability, and judgment, honourably sustained the reputation and interests of his country.

CHARGE OF TREASURE.

Fort William, Nov. 12, 1838.—In future, every officer appointed to the command of a treasure-escort, in receiving charge of the treasure, is to witness the weight of each box, and give a receipt for its gross weight, as well as for the number of boxes entrusted to his care, and upon delivery, he is to require similar receipts from the consignee, for transmission to the remitting officer.

Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 28. No. 111.

CHARGE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Camp, Muchewarra, Nov. 14, 1838.—The following extract of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the Political Department, dated 16th May 1838, is published for general information:

Para. 3. "In reply to Court's observations on the expediency of having every where some functionary bound to receive charge of public property, when the officer in custody of it is prevented by any circumstance from retaining charge.

Para. 30. "You express an opinion, that it must be considered the duty of every functionary under Government to take charge of public property, when required to do so. We trust that this opinion has been duly promulgated; for in the case which gave rise to our observations, all the officers at the station declined the responsibility of taking charge of certain public stores."

Political Department, Dec. 12, 1838.—An instance having occurred, in which an executive officer, having been called away suddenly from his division upon the public service, was compelled to leave public property under charge of native servants, in consequence of the public officers having refused to take official charge of it, it is hereby notified, under the orders of the Court of Directors, that every civil officer in charge of a district must consider it his duty to take temporary charge of any Government property that, either by the decease of a public officer, or by any other accident, may be left with its custody insufficiently provided for.

If the property he situated in a cantonment or military station, the commanding officer will be expected to make arrangements for its temporary charge, pending a reference to the department to which it may belong.

GUIDES FOR CORPS ON THE MARCH.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Esroo, Nov. 14, 1838.—An instance having been brought to the notice of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, where an officer commanding a corps marching up the Doonab, by a well-known and made road, has submitted a bill for guides, when his Exc. is of opinion they could not have been necessary, he deems the present a proper opportunity for calling the attention of commanding officers to this subject, and for requesting they will exercise their discretion, and hire guides only when the nature of the country renders such assistance necessary, and not, as in the instance alluded to, incur a needless expense to the Government when travelling over a road that is so well known.

Other instances have been brought to the notice of the Commander-in-chief, where a number of guides have been hired which no circumstance could render necessary.

(2 E)

ADVANCES IN INDIA AND CHINA UPON
GOODS CONSIGNED TO ENGLAND.

Financial Department, Nov. 19, 1838.

—The following revised terms and conditions for making advances in India and China upon goods and merchandize consigned to England, are published for general information; also the following paragraphs 5 and 6 of the despatch of the Hon. Court of Directors, dated 17th Aug., prescribing the same for future observance:

Terms and Conditions for making Advances in India and China, upon the Goods and Merchandize of individuals intended for consignment to England, re-payable to the Court of Directors of the East-India Company.

1st. The parties to whom advances may be made shall agree that the respective consignments be delivered into such warehouses as the Court of Directors may approve, and that they may be subject to the control of the Court of Directors until the lien of the Company upon the consignment shall have been satisfied.

2d. Upon each consignment, the value of which is to be ascertained by the officers of the Indian governments, or authorized agents of the East-India Company, an advance not exceeding three fifths of such ascertained value will be made.

3d. For re-payment of the advance, bills of exchange to be drawn in triplicate, at six months sight, at the rate of—*s. d.*

- Per Company's rupee for advances made at Bengal.
- Ditto ... ditto Madras.
- Ditto ... ditto Bombay.
- Per Spanish dollars ditto China.

4th. The parties will be required to place in the hands of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium,†, bills of lading of the consignment, and policies of insurance effected thereon, both in triplicate. The bills of lading must be drawn deliverable to the East-India Company, or endorsed to the order of the East-India Company. The policies of insurance must be effected in the name and on behalf of the East-India Company, as the parties interested, or endorsed to their order; but persons desirous of effecting the necessary insurance in this country, and of depositing the policies in the Company's treasury, will be allowed to do so.

5th. In case of default being made either in acceptance or payment of the bills, the Court of Directors to be authorized, in such manner and at such times as they may see fit, to sell the goods, for the purpose of re-paying the Company the amount of the advances made thereon, including freight and any other charges or

* The rate of exchange to be determined from time to time at the place where the advance is made under the Court's orders.

† Or such public officers or authorized agents of the East-India Company as may be specified.

expenses which the Company may have incurred on account of the consignment, together with interest, should any have accrued; the Company, on the other hand, allowing discount, where any part of the proceeds shall be realized before the bills fall due, and the settlement of either surplus or deficiency shall be made with the consignor; and if in India or China, by the government or agents from whom he received the advance, at the rate of exchange at which the Company may at the time be drawing bills upon such government or agents.

6th. An agent in England shall be appointed for each consignment, to whom the Court of Directors shall be empowered to make over the goods, subject to all the conditions agreed upon with the Company, on payment of the bills; and with whom they shall be authorized to transact generally all business relating to such goods. The consignor shall be at liberty to make provision, in case of the party upon whom the bill is drawn, (being also the agent) having failed to accept the bill, for the substitution of another agent.

7th. After the arrival of the goods in England, and when they shall have been placed in such deposit as may have been agreed upon, the agent may be put into possession of them before the bills become due, upon the amount of such bills (less discount) being paid, together with the freight and any other charges and expenses which the Company have paid or may be subject to on account of the goods.

8th. The rate of discount to be allowed by the Company shall be the same as that charged by the Bank of England; and in cases where interest shall have accrued, such interest shall be computed at the rate or rates per cent. at which the Company have allowed discount during the period for which such interest is chargeable.

9th. Parties or their agents will be required to insure the goods from fire, and deposit the policies with the East-India Company; such insurance to take effect from the date of the termination of the sea risk. Should, however, the parties or their agents fail to effect such insurance, the East-India Company shall be at liberty to insure the goods, the expense of which shall be reimbursed to them previously to their making over the goods to those parties or their agents.

10th. Parties receiving advances, to address in each instance a letter in quadruplicate to the Court of Directors, according to a form which will be furnished by the officers of Government (or authorized agents of the East-India Company), signifying their assent to all the foregoing conditions, but more particularly for the

purpose of expressly authorizing the sale of the goods by the Company (without either notice to or concurrence of any person whomsoever), at any period after default shall be made either in acceptance or payment of the bills; also authorizing, in such cases, the re-paying to the Company the advances made, either principal or interest, together with any other charges or expenses which the Company may have incurred in respect of the goods, and appointing the agent in England for each transaction.

Extract of a Despatch from the Hon. the Court of Directors in the Financial Department, dated 17th Aug. 1838.

5. In future, we desire that you will restrict your advances to the great staple articles of Indian produce, cotton, silk, sugar, coffee, indigo, saltpetre, and piece goods; and further that no advance be made upon any consignment the ascertained value of which shall be less than 5,000 rupees.

6. Several packages of tobacco upon which you have made advances have been seized by the officers of customs, in consequence of their having been imported in illegal packages.—Extracts from the Acts 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 52, sect. 58, and 6th and 7th Will. 4, cap. 60, sect. 4, relating to the article of tobacco, are transmitted in the packet.

STAFF-SALARY OF AIDES-DE-CAMP.

Fort William, Nov. 26, 1838. — The staff-salary of aides-de-camp on the personal staff of the Governor-General, the Vice-President, the President of the Council, the Deputy Governor of Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra, and the Commander-in-chief, is to be considered a consolidated allowance fixed with reference to the appointment, and not alterable, in any of its items, with the rank of the holder.

The rule with regard to house-rent laid down in the Appendix to the Pay and Audit Regulations, section xvii, clause 2, is accordingly to be expunged from that compilation.

TROOPS SERVING WITHIN THE LIMITS OF A DIFFERENT PRESIDENCY.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Bhaga Parana, Nov. 20, 1838.—His Exc. the Commander-in-chief, with the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor-general, is pleased to direct, that, when troops are serving at stations situated within the limits of a different presidency from their own, they are, while so employed, to be considered as subject to the orders of the local authorities; the dates of commissions deciding the relative positions of officers of the different armies. Officers

commanding corps, situated as above referred to, will, however, conform to the regulations of their own presidency, in transmitting, for information, periodical reports and returns to the head quarters of the army to which they more especially belong, duplicates of which are to be forwarded to the several authorities under which they may be actually placed for the time.

HALT OF A PART OF THE ARMY OF THE INDUS.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Ferozepore, Nov. 27, 1838.—1. Circumstances in the countries west of the Indus have so greatly changed since the assembly of this army for service, that the Right Hon. the Governor-general has deemed that it is not requisite to send forward the whole force; but that a part only will be equal to effecting the future objects in view.

2. His lordship has, therefore, been pleased to instruct his Exc. the Commander-in-chief as follows:—

The whole of the cavalry, one troop of horse artillery, one battery of nine-pounders, and the artillery of the park, the sappers and miners, and three brigades of infantry, shall go forward; and the remainder of the troops will await farther orders at Ferozepore.

3. The lot to go forward has fallen on the troops enumerated as follows:—

The 2d troop 2d brigade of horse artillery.

The camel battery of nine-pounders.

The 1st, 2d, and 4th brigades of infantry.

The division of infantry to be commanded by Major-Gen. Sir W. Cotton, being the senior major-general.

4. The troops to go forward, and those to remain in Hindostan, may make their arrangements accordingly. The head of the column will move on as soon as possible after the army shall have been reviewed by the Right Hon. the Governor-general, and the Maharajah Runjeet Singh.

5. Whatever alterations may be requisite in the details of the staff, will be communicated in a future order.

6. His Exc. the Commander-in-chief deems this a fitting opportunity for expressing the great gratification which he has received from witnessing the alacrity evinced by all ranks of the army to serve their country on the present occasion, and from their excellent conduct on their march from the Jumna to the Sutlej. He assures them that had their services been still required in advance, and had he had the pleasure of leading them forward, he would have met any troops which might have been opposed to them with a full confidence of success, founded on their

courage and excellent discipline, and on the zeal of the officers he has had the honour to command.

REVIEW AT FEROZEPORE.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Ferozepore, Dec. 3, 1838.—1. The Right Hon. the Governor-general has desired his Exc. the Commander-in-chief to communicate to the troops his lordship's highest approbation of their appearance in the field this morning; and to make known the admiration which they excited in the minds of the Maharajah Runjeet Singh and his court.

2. For himself, the Commander-in-chief has to express his highest applause. The appearance of the several corps was admirable; and their excellent discipline was evinced by the manner in which they performed all that was desired from them.

3. His Excellency requests that the officers commanding divisions, brigades, and corps, will accept his best thanks for the manner in which they carried into effect his orders; and that the regimental officers of all ranks, and the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, will assure themselves that their merits are highly appreciated by his Excellency.

CANTONMENT AT FEROZEPORE.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Ferozepore, Dec. 11, 1838.—Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Governor-general, the 2d division of infantry of the Army of the Indus is to remain, till further orders, near the Sutlej; the head-quarters at Ferozepore.

To facilitate supplies, the 5th brigade, and the troops of horse artillery, may be placed at Loodianah; the other brigade, and field battery, to remain at Ferozepore.

The assistant adjutant-general of the division is to superintend and aid the transit of all officers and soldiers, either proceeding to join, or returning from the troops in advance.

In communication with the political agent, he must establish the means for issuing pay, and ensuring provisions for officers and soldiers under such circumstances.

The spare ammunition in store, and all other military stores remaining in Ferozepore, are placed in charge of Sub-conductor Cowan, under the orders of the major-general commanding the Sirhind division and the second division of the Army of the Indus.

The major-general will afford to the assistant adjutant-general such aid in officers or non-commissioned officers, &c. as may be found requisite; and he will be pleased to establish order, in all departments, as speedily as practicable, and

assign such guards as may be necessary, either for civil or military purposes, within Ferozepore.

As the troops may be kept on the Sutlej as long as the season permits, the permanency of the arrangements at Ferozepore must be in correspondent situation. His Exc. the Commander-in-chief deems that it will be advisable to hut the troops, for their protection during the cold season; and he recommends that the best procurable site for this purpose may be selected and laid out accordingly.

The huts, &c. &c. may be laid out conformably to the regulations which are prescribed for a cantonment, and every precaution be taken, so that the hutted camp may be tenable during the rains; if necessary, ground must therefore be selected to which the floods of the river never reach. The site must be chosen in conjunction with the quartermaster-general of the army, and the political agent.

The necessary surveys, and preliminary measures, for carrying these views into effect, may be forthwith commenced; but, previous to entering on their execution, they must be submitted for the sanction and orders of the Right Hon. the Governor-general.

The engineer of the 2d division will also lend his assistance to the political agent towards completing the gateways, or finishing any of the projected improvements in the town.

On the marching of the 4th brigade from camp, the 3d brigade will replace it in the 2d division. The major-general will make arrangements accordingly respecting the camp and town duties.

2. The new disposition of the Army of the Indus having placed the 2d division under altered circumstances, the Governor-general's orders of 18th Aug. 1821 become applicable to it.

The officer in charge of the commissariat will consider that order to be in operation from the 13th instant inclusive.

RETIREMENT OF SIR HENRY FANE.

Secret Department, Camp at Ferozepore, Nov. 30, 1838.—The retreat of the Persian army from before Herat having been officially announced to the Government, as notified to the public on the 2th instant, the circumstances no longer exist, which induced the Right Hon. the Governor-general to solicit a continuance of the services of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, with a view to his conducting military operations to the west of the Indus, and as it is probable that her Majesty will graciously acquiesce in the wish of the Commander-in-chief, to be relieved from his command in February next, the Right Hon. the Governor-

general is pleased to dispense with his Excellency's services in the field, and will direct other arrangements for the command of the Army of the Indus.

The Governor-general has, on this occasion, to record his grateful sense of the readiness with which his Excellency has been (as he is yet) prepared to postpone every personal consideration to the service of his country.

Under these altered circumstances, the command of the detachment of the Bengal army is to be assumed by Major-Gen. Sir W. Cotton, K.C.B. and K.C.H., who will hereafter receive instructions for his proceedings. The temporary command of the 1st division of infantry will devolve on the senior brigadier of the division, and the command of his brigade on the senior officer commanding a regiment of the division.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Ferozepore, Dec. 14, 1838.—1. The head-quarters camp will be struck on the morning of the 16th instant; and the head-quarters staff will march, according to a route to be prepared by the quartermaster-general of the army, to Meerut.

2. The Commander-in-chief intends to proceed on the same morning, by boat, down the Sutlej and Gharra to the Indus, and so to Bombay.

3. The time has, therefore, arrived when his connection with the Bengal army must cease; but he cannot allow it to be severed, without first bidding the army farewell, and offering his best wishes for their prosperity and happiness.

4. The support which he has received from the general officers holding commands, and the generally excellent conduct of all ranks in the army, European and Native, have for some time past rendered his command a task of great ease; he offers his best acknowledgments and thanks to all, for this gratifying result.

5. He feels that he cannot adequately thank the general staff of the head-quarters of the army, for the able and friendly assistance which they have rendered to him on all occasions; and he now takes leave of them with regret, and with feelings of cordial esteem and regard.

MAJOR-GENERALS HOLDING THE REGIMENTAL RANK OF LIEUT.-COLONEL.

Fort William, Dec. 10, 1838.—The following copy of a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated the 5th Sept. 1838, is published for the information of the army:

Para. 1. By the late brevet, seven* officers have been promoted to the rank of major-general, whose regimental rank is that of lieutenant-colonel.

* 2 Madras Estab. 5 Bombay Do.

2. We have adverted upon this occasion to the proceeding which was taken by the local authorities consequent upon the brevet of Aug. 1819, when lieutenant-colonels of officers promoted to be major-generals, and rendered thereby ineligible for regimental duties, were filled up in accordance with the practice of the royal army.

3. Having again considered this subject, we have resolved to adhere to the practice of her Majesty's army in like cases, by which the number of field officers for regimental duties is maintained at the established strength. We accordingly desire that the major-generals holding the regimental rank of lieutenant-colonel be returned as supernumeraries in their respective corps, and that effective lieutenant-colonels be promoted in their room.

NUWAB OF MOORSHEDABAD.

Political Department, Dec. 19, 1838.—*Proclamation.*—By order of the Government of India, the Deputy Governor of Bengal notifies to the public and to the allies of the British Government, and to all friendly powers, that the Nuwab Shooja ool Moolk Itisham ood Dowlah Humayoon Jah Seyud Mubarak Ulee Khan Bubadoor Feroz Jung having departed this life at Moorshedabad on the 3d Oct. 1838, his son, the Nuwab Syud Munsoor Alee Khan, has succeeded to the hereditary honours and dignities of the Nizamut and Soobadaree of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and his highness is hereby declared, under the authority of the Government of India, to be the Nazim and Soobadar of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and to have assumed and to exercise the authority, dignities, and privileges thereof, under the style and title of Moontizum ool Moolk Mohsen ood Dowlah Fureedoon Jah Syud Munsoor Alee Khan Bubadoor Nusrat Jung.

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. C. DARBY.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Munnymajra, Nov. 7, 1838.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Nusseerabad, on the 22d Sept. 1838, Lieut. Charles Darby, of the 52d regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charges:—

First Charge.—For having been drunk, when regimental officer of the day, on the 23d July 1838.

Second Charge.—For not having visited the guards on that day.

Third Charge.—For scandalous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:

First. In having, on the same day, and in the presence of Ens. Edward Hall, and two officers of the 9th regt.

L.C., spoken grossly abusive and indecent words regarding his immediate commanding officer, Maj. George Kingston, and other officers of his regiment.

Second. In having, on the same day, applied grossly abusive and indecent expressions to Ens. Edward Hall, accompanied with threats and attempts to horsewhip the said Ens. Hall.

Third. In having, on the 24th July 1838, addressed an insulting note to Surg. Alex. McKenzie Clark.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision :

Finding.—That the prisoner, Lieut. Charles Darby, 52d regt. N.I., is—

Of the first charge, not guilty, and does acquit him thereof.

Of the second charge, guilty.

On the third charge: of the first instance, guilty; of the second instance, guilty; of the third instance, guilty.

The Court, having found the prisoner guilty as above, is further of opinion, that such conduct is scandalous and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

Sentence.—The court sentences the prisoner, Lieut. Charles Darby, of the 52d regt. N.I., to be discharged from the service.

Approved,

(Signed) H. FANE, General,
Com-in-Chief, East-Indies.

Recommendation.—The Court, having thus performed the painful duty of awarding punishment commensurate to the crime the prisoner has been found guilty of, respectfully begs leave to recommend the prisoner to the merciful consideration of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, with a view to his case being brought to the favourable consideration of Government.

The Court grounds this recommendation on the irritating circumstances which occurred prior to, and at, the time he committed himself.

Remark by his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.—The Commander-in-chief regrets, that the repeated misconduct of Lieut. Darby precludes the possibility of his attending to the recommendation of the members of the Court.

The sentence to have effect from the date of its promulgation at Nusseerabad.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Oct. 25. Abdool Ruhman Khan to be a deputy collector in Zillah Furruckabad, under Reg. IX. of 1833.

Moulvee Nusseerollah Khan and Mahmud Mohib-ood-Deen to be deputy collectors in Zillah Mynpoory, under Reg. IX. of 1833.

Mr. C. R. Cartwright, judge of Asimgurh, to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Allahabad, and directed to relieve Mr. Dunsmure. Mr. Cartwright to make over charge of current duties of judge's office at Asimgurh to the principal sudder ameen, if no other arrangement is made for relieving him before he quits his station.

31. Mr. H. Palmer to conduct duties of marine paymaster and naval storekeeper, during absence of Capt. E. S. Ellis.

Mr. A. Grote to take charge of office of special deputy collector in Midnapore and Hidgelee.

Molvee Ruzzee-ood-deen, moonsiff and Mohamedan law officer of Agra, to be sudder ameen of Delhi.

Meer Hutsain Bux, 2d principal sudder ameen of Goruckpore, to officiate as additional principal sudder ameen of Ghazepore.

Mr. R. L. C. MacCutehen to be deputy collector in Zillah Shahjehanpore, under Reg. IX. of 1833.

Mr. C. Lindsay to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Saharunpoor, on being relieved of present office by Mr. Glyn.

Capt. W. H. R. Boland, junior assistant to commissioner at Hoshungabad, directed to proceed to Saugor and to act as junior assistant there, during period of Lieut. Thomas's absence.

Nov. 9. Mr. M. F. Muir to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Saharunpoor.

Mr. W. S. Donnithorne to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Allyghur.

Mr. C. T. LeBas to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Muttra.

Lieut. H. V. Stedden, assistant revenue surveyor, to take charge of revenue survey in Zillah Allahabad, in room of Capt. H. M. Lawrence proceeding on active service.

Sir C. M. Ochterlony, Bart., assistant under Commissioner of Benares division, directed to place himself under orders of magistrate and collector of Ghazepore.

12. Mr. C. W. Fagan to officiate as magistrate and collector of Mynpoory.

Mr. R. B. Thornhill to be an assistant under Commissioner of Agra division. (His app. to be an assistant under Commissioner of Allahabad division cancelled).

Mr. H. Unwin to be deputy collector for investigation of claims to hold land exempt from payment of revenue, in district of Cawnpore.

13. Mr. P. B. Reid to be deputy collector in Zillah Agra, under Reg. IX. of 1833.

Mr. E. F. Tyler to make over charge of magistracy of Mynpoory to Mr. J. Kinloch, and of collectorship to Mr. G. F. Edmonstone, as a temp. measure.

14. Mr. J. M. Hay to conduct current duties of civil and session judge's office at Mymensing, until further orders.

Syud Vilayat Alee, sudder ameen of Furruckabad, to officiate as principal sudder ameen at Bareilly, as a temp. arrangement.

Mr. J. Campier, one of the principal sudder ameen of Goruckpore, to officiate as additional principal sudder ameen of Benares.

Lieut. and Adj. T. E. Colebrooke, of Hurliannah L. Inf. Bat., to officiate as postmaster at Hansi, during absence, on leave, of Local Lieut. J. Skinner.

16. Capt. J. Hall to have charge of post-office at Bareilly as long as he may hold app. of officiating brigade major.

20. Baboo Ramdhone Ghose to be a deputy collector under Reg. IX. of 1833, in Zillah 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. W. C. Stopford to be ditto ditto under ditto, in Zillah Jessore.

Baboo Rai Mokun Lall, Sheikh Wahizool Huq Khan Behadoor, and Sheikh Moosahib Hosein Khan Behadoor, to be ditto ditto under ditto, in Zillahs Behar and Patna.

Mr. J. L. M. Lawrence to conduct settlement duties of Zillah Etawah.

Mr. M. R. Gubbins to officiate as magistrate and collector of Goorgaon.

22. Capt. D. Ross, assistant to Resident at Gwalior, directed to proceed to Banda, and place himself under orders of Agent to Gov. General in Bundelkhand, with a view to his assuming superintendence of Jhansi territory.

Mr. J. B. Ogilvy to officiate as magistrate and collector of Jessore. (His app. to act as magistrate and collector of Shahabad cancelled).

Mr. R. Torrens to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Mymensing.

27. Deobur Bur Dolave to be sudder ameen of Kamroop in Assam.

Baboo Gourchunder Doss, and Moulvie Mahomed Nuckee, to be deputy collectors under Reg. IX. of 1833, in Zillah Chittagong.

28. Mr. J. P. Grant to officiate as secretary to Government of India in legislative, judicial, and revenue departments, v. Mr. T. H. Maddock, who has been ordered to proceed to N.W. Provinces.

Mr. N. Campbell to be superintendent of customs preventive service, v. Mr. John Bell dec.

Dec. 1. Moulvie Ali Ahmed Bahadour, and Baboo Sumbho Chunder Roy, to be deputy collectors under Reg. IX. of 1833, in Zillah Mymensing.

4. Syed Zyn Oodeen Hussein to be deputy collector under Reg. IX. of 1833, in Zillah Bhagulpore and Monghyr.

Baboo Hurrookally Ghose, and Baboo Hurrischunder Bose, to be deputy collectors under do. in Zillah Purneah.

Mr. H. Doveton, and Molovy Fuqueer Oodeen Ahmed, to be ditto ditto under ditto, in Zillah Tirhoot.

Mr. D. W. Fraser to be a third class postmaster at Gyl.

Mr. R. Hodges to be postmaster at Loodianah.

17. James Young, Esq., to be sheriff of Calcutta during ensuing year.

The deputation, by the commissioner of the Saugor division, of Capt. W. Murray, junior assistant to the commissioner, for the relief of Lieut. Doolan from the charge of the office of first junior assistant at Dumoh, is approved.

Capt. Vetch and Ens. Brodie were appointed principal assistants for the administration of Upper Assam on the 22d Aug. last, under Capt. Jenkins, the agent to the Governor General and commissioner in Assam.

Mr. W. Wynward, writer, is reported qualified for the public service, by proficiency in two of the native languages.

Mr. R. C. Raikes has been permitted to return to the presidency for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the oriental languages at the College of Fort William.

Messrs. C. Raikes and Cornelius Cardew have reported their return to this presidency from Europe.

Mr. T. P. Marten, civil service, and Capt. H. W. Trevelyan, assistant to the agent for the states of Rajpootana, have reported their return from the Cape of Good Hope.

Messrs. C. Raikes and W. Wynward have been attached to the North-Western Provinces.

Mr. Arthur Raikes reported his arrival as a writer on this establishment on the 1st Dec.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Oct. 25. Mr. A. J. Colvin, for two months, to visit presidency, preparatory to retiring from the service.—Mr. J. Duns-mure, for one month, to presidency, in event of his obtaining permission to return to Europe on furlough.—31. Mr. J. H. Crawford, for three months, for health.—Mr. G. W. Bacon, for four months, on private affairs.—Lieut. G. P. Thomas, junior assistant to commissioner at Saugor, leave from 1st Nov. to 15th April 1839, on ditto.—Nov. 6. Mr. James Shaw, for one month, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.—13. Mr. T. Bruce, for one month, from 1st Jan. 1839, preparatory to ditto.—Mr. J. Muir to proceed to Calcutta instead of Bombay, under leave granted on 16th Aug.—Mr. J. Thornton, for three months, to presidency, to make arrangements for proceeding to Europe on furlough.—14. Mr. B. J. Colvin, leave till 15th Dec., or until sailing of ship on which he may take his passage.—Mr. G. C. Cheap, for one month, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.—Mr. G. Mainwaring, agent to Gov. Gen. at Benares, for three months, to proceed to presidency, with a view of eventually proceeding to Cape or N.S. Wales, for health.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Oct. 22. The Rev. R. Chambers to discharge ecclesiastical duties at Mussoorie and Landour, from 12th January next.

Nov. 9. The Rev. R. Ewing to officiate as district chaplain at Agra, during absence of the Rev. Mr. Chambers.

21. The Rev. H. Hutton's furlough to Europe cancelled at his own request, and he is permitted to remain as heretofore chaplain at Dum Dum.

28. The Rev. A. B. Spry, and the Rev. J. H. A. Rudd, to be attached to North Western Provinces.

The Rev. R. B. Boys reported his return to this presidency from the Cape of Good Hope on the 1st Dec.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

(By the Governor General.)

Camp, Nov. 8, 1838.—Lieut. W. W. Apperley, 4th L.C., to be an assistant in Stud department, v. Capt. Johnson, proceeding with Shah Shooja's contingent.

Nov. 12.—Assist. Surg. A. Reid to be attached to political agent at Loodianah proceeding to Peshawur.

Lieut. J. Hoppe, 16th N.I., and adj. to 2d Infantry, Oude Auxiliary Force, appointed to Shah Shooja's force, v. Lieut. Halliday dec.; date 8th Nov.

Nov. 13.—Lieut. C. E. Grant, interp. and qu. master 2d N.I., to be an assistant surveyor in Allahabad district.

Assist. Surg. M. Nightingale to be civil assistant surgeon at Boolundshuhur.

Nov. 16.—Capt. W. F. Beaton, 54th N.I., directed to proceed to Bandia, and place himself under orders of agent to Governor General in Bundelkhand, with a view to his being employed in command of a force about to be raised in Jaloun.

Nov. 21.—Assist. Surg. Wood placed under orders of agent to Governor General, in North-Eastern frontier, to perform medical duties of station of Jorhaut.

Nov. 26.—The undermentioned officers placed at disposal of resident at Hyderabad, for purpose of being employed in H.H. the Nizam's service:—Lieuts. W. M. Wahab, 44th M.N.I., and A. Lysaght, 13th do.

Nov. 27.—Lieut. J. Shaw, 2d N.I., and adj. 1st regt. of Infantry of Oude Auxiliary Force, to be an assistant to Capt. Johnson, pay master and commissariat officer to Shah Shooja's force.

Nov. 30.—Maj. Gen. H. Oglander, H.M. service, to command a division on general staff of army, from 1st Nov., during absence, on field service, of Maj. Gen. Sir W. Cotton, c.b. and k.c.h., or until further orders.

Brigadier Wm. Burgh app. to general staff of army, with rank of brigadier general, from 7th Nov., in suc. to Maj. Gen. Sir Robert Stevenson, k.c.b., whose tour expired on that date.

Dec. 1.—The services of Ens. A. Dallas, 16th N.I., and Lieut. T. H. G. Besant, 21st do., placed at disposal of Maj. Parsons, deputy com. gen., for special and temporary duty, till further orders.

Capt. R. Codrington, 49th N.I., and a deputy assist. in 2d, to be a deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. of 1st class, v. Kewney dec.

Ens. A. M. Becher, 61st N.I., and assistant in office of qu. mast. general, to be a deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. of 2d class, v. Codrington.

(By the President in Council.)

Fort William, Oct. 29, 1838.—The unexpired portions of leave of absence obtained by the undermentioned officers are, at their own request, cancelled, from dates expressed:—Capt. R. Woodward, 2d N.I., deputy assist. com. gen., from 12th Sept.; Lieut. R. S. Tickell, 72d N.I., sub assist. com. gen., from 9th Oct.

Nov. 26.—Cadet of Infantry T. M. Cameron admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Dec. 10.—5th L.C. Lieut. A. Wheatley to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet T. L. Harrington to be lieut., from 3d Dec. 1838, in suc. to Capt. G. Kennaway transf. to invalid estab.

Supernum. Cornet R. Christie brought on effective strength of Cavalry.

Cadets of Infantry J. H. Reynolds and P. A. Robertson admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Messrs. G. M. Cheyne, T. A. Wethered, T. R. Strover, Wm. Shillito, G. C. Wallich, M.D., and M. A. B. Gerard, admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Capt. Wm. Peckett, 9th N.I., stationed at Chittagong, appointed, on responsibility of Capt. Carter, to pay pensioners at that station, directed to assemble from 27th Nov.

Dec. 17.—Infantry. Maj. C. C. Smyth to be lieutenant, from 12th Nov. 1838, in suc. to Lieut. Col. Arthur Ward dec.

3d L.C. Capt. and Brev. Maj. John Mackenzie to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. P. Pennefather to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet James Gordon to be lieutenant, from above date, v. Smyth prom.

Supernum. Cornet A. S. Galloway brought on effective strength of Cavalry.

Infantry. Maj. James Blair to be lieutenant, from 2d Dec. 1838, in suc. to Lieut. Col. T. Worsley dec.

30th N.I. Capt. and Brev. Maj. M. Nicolson to be major, Lieut. Alex. Jack to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. John Morrison to be lieutenant, from above date, v. Blair prom.

45th N.I. Ens. G. D. Mercer to be lieutenant, from 30th Oct. 1838, v. Lieut. T. A. Halliday dec.

46th N.I. Lieut. James Grissell to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. S. Pond to be lieutenant, from 10th July 1838, in suc. to Capt. C. H. Whitfield retired.

47th N.I. Lieut. C. Corfield to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. D. Lauder to be lieutenant, from 15th Dec. 1838, in suc. to Capt. J. S. Winfield retired on pension of a major.

60th N.I. Ens. J. G. Caulfield to be lieutenant, from 19th Oct. 1838, v. Lieut. F. G. Backhouse dec.

Assist. Surg. H. Bousfield to be surgeon, v. Surg. T. F. Baker retired, with rank from 4th Sept. 1838, v. R. H. Pennington dec.

Assist. Surg. George Craigie, M.D., to be surgeon, from 19th Nov. 1838, v. Surg. George Smith dec.

Lieut. A. West, 6th Madras N.I., app. to charge of Khooriah Paik Company, during absence of Capt. J. Drummond, or until further orders, v. Appley dec.

Assist. Surg. E. V. Davies, attached to civil station of Bancoorah, placed, at his own request, at disposal of Com-in-chief.

Assist. Surg. Henry Chapman app. to charge of Calcutta Native Militia, v. Craigie, who vacates the app. on prom.

Assist. Surg. J. G. Vos, M.D., to be assistant marine surgeon, v. Craigie.

Assist. Surg. John McClelland to be deputy apothecary to Hon. Company, v. Dr. Vos.

Assist. Surg. H. H. Spry, M.D., app. to medical charge of Lower Orphan School, until further orders, v. McClelland.

(By the Commander-in-chief.)

Head-Quarters, Oct. 19, 1838. — The following officers to do duty with convalescents returning from Landour to Meerut:—Lieut. Handfield, H.M. 3d Bufls, to command, and Lieut. Sawyer, same regt., to do duty with detachment; date 8th Oct.

Oct. 24.—Lieut. Col. Duffin, 2d L.C. (during absence of Col. Arnold), to command left column of brigade of Cavalry proceeding from Meerut vid Delhi.

Nov. 7.—Assist. Surg. T. C. Hunter, 10th L.C., to proceed to Agra, and do duty with 14th N.I.; date 12th Oct.

Surg. H. Newmarch, 2d brigade Horse Artillery, to assume medical charge of 26th N.I., and men, women, and children left at Meerut, by corps proceeding from that station to join army of the Indus; date 29th Oct.

Assist. Surg. J. O'Dwyer to proceed to Berhampore and assume medical charge of 69th N.I., on its arrival at that station, or on being relieved from his present civil duties at Midnapore; date 14th Oct.

Assist. Surg. S. Winbolt, 8th, to proceed to Shah-jehanpore, and relieve Surg. Forsyth from medical charge of 46th N.I., and Assist. Surg. R. Foley, M.D., 2d Local Horse, to afford medical aid to 8th N.I., during absence of Assist. Surg. Winbolt; date 22d Oct.

Ens. G. E. Ford, who was posted to 72d N.I., in Sept. last, to proceed to Allahabad, and await arrival of his regt. at that station.

Nov. 8.—The following officers to proceed with a detachment of drafts, from presidency, to complete troops and companies of artillery in Upper Provinces:—Capt. P. A. Torekier, 4th comp. 3d bat., to command; 1st-Lieut. A. M. Seppings, 1st comp. 5th bat.; 2-Lieut. G. H. Clifford, 4th comp. 6th bat.; J. Mill, 2d comp. 3d bat.; H. Lewis, 2d comp. 3d bat.; date 16th Oct.

Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. W. W. Davidson, 18th N.I., to receive charge of office, and conduct commissariat duties of Benares division, as a temp. arrangement; date 16th Oct.

Lieut. R. H. Seale to act as adj. to left wing 20th N.I., during its separation from head-quarters of regt.; date 22d Oct.

Lieut. H. Laing to act as adj. to left wing 27th N.I., during its separation from head-quarters of regt.; date 29th Oct.

Lieut. and Adj. A. H. Dyke, 25th N.I., to receive charge of guns accompanying his detachment; date 13th Oct.

That part of G.O.s of 6th Oct. which transfers Brigade Major P. La Touche, from Rajpootana field force to district of Rohilund, and Brigade Major H. Hay from latter to former command, cancelled, and those officers are re-posted to their former stations.

Capt. J. Hall, 8th N.I., to act as major of brigade in Rohilund, during absence, on field service, of Brigade Major Hay.

Nov. 9.—1st-Lieut. R. Waller to act as adj. and qu. mast. to 1st brigade Horse Artillery, from 1st Nov., as a temp. arrangement; date 27th Oct.

Surg. J. McGaveston, left wing 2d bat., to afford medical aid to establishments attached to park of artillery assembled for service under command of Brigadier G. Graham; date 1st Nov.

Capt. John Paton, assist. qu. mast. general, appointed to 1st division of infantry of army of the Indus, and directed to join with all practicable expedition.

Nov. 10.—Lieut. T. F. Tait, app. second in command to 3d, to continue to act as adj. to 4th Local Horse until further orders; date 8th Oct.

Lieut. W. H. Lomer, adj. to recruit depot at Kurnaul, to act as station staff, and to receive charge of records of deputy assist. adj. general's office, from 1st Nov.; date 30th Oct.

Assist. Surg. G. E. Christopher to afford medical aid to officers of civil and military services and their families residing at Mussoorie, as a temp. arrangement; date 2d Nov.

Assist. Surg. J. Macanish to do duty in hospital of H.M. 31st regt.; date 25th Oct.

Assist. Surg. A. Gibbon, European regt., to have medical charge of sick, European and native, of army of Indus, proposed to be left at Kurnaul; date 5th Nov.

Assist. Surg. A. Bryce, M.D., of Horse Artillery, to afford medical aid to recruit depot at Kurnaul, and to three companies of 54th N.I. on duty at that station; date 1st Nov.

Assist. Surg. W. L. McGregor, M.D., of Horse Artillery, to afford medical aid to recruit depot at Muttra, and to three companies of 54th N.I. on duty at that station; also to afford medical aid to 10th L.C., during absence, on duty, of Surg. Davidson; date 24th Oct.

Nov. 11.—Capt. J. L. Taylor, 26th N.I., to act as major of brigade at Meerut, on departure, with his regt., of Capt. Whele, of 2d L.C., as a temp. arrangement, and pending the arrival of Brigade Major Cheape; date 30th Oct.

Capt. W. Sage, 48th N.I., to officiate as deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. to 1st division of infantry of army of the Indus, as a temp. arrangement; date 5th Nov.

Lieut. G. A. Brownlow, 3d L.C., to be an aide-de-camp on personal staff of Maj. Gen. A. Duncan, commanding 2d division of infantry of army of Indus, during period the major general may be employed on field service.

Nov. 12.—Surg. D. Murray, H.M. 13th L. Inf., app. to medical charge of staff of 1st division of infantry of army of the Indus; date 1st Nov.

Nov. 13.—The following removals and postings

of field officers ordered:—Col. J. Dun, new prom., to 29th N.I.; Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. W. Dunlop, qu. mast. gen. of army, from 7th to 53d do.; Lieut. Col. J. Trelawny, new prom., to 7th N.I.; Lieut. Col. T. J. Anguillet, on staff employ, from 65th to 42d do.; Lieut. Col. A. Hervey, new prom., to 65th do.

Lieut. R. Waller, 1st tr. 1st brigade Horse Artillery, and at present acting as adj. to brigade, to proceed with his troop, under orders for escort duty with Right Hon. the Governor General, making over charge of records of adjutant's office to station staff at Kurnaul.

Capt. H. Delafosse, at present senior officer serving with 1st brigade Horse Artillery, to nominate an officer to conduct duties of adj. to brigade, until arrival at Kurnaul of Lieut. and Adj. Sunderland.

Nov. 15.—Assist. Surg. A. Stewart, M.D., who was recently placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief, app. to medical charge of artillery drafts proceeding by water from presidency to Upper Provinces; date 26th Oct.

Assist. Surg. J. Murray, M.D., of 4th troop 1st brigade Horse Artillery, to proceed from Neemuch in medical charge of 38th N.I. to Mhow, and Surg. W. Darby, 1st L.C., to afford medical aid to Neemuch division of Artillery, during Dr. Murray's absence; date 24th Oct.

Lieut. R. Haldane, 45th N.I., to join and do duty with Hurriannah Light Inf. Bat., v. Lieut. F. B. Rosanquet, of 16th N.I., who has been permitted to join his corps forming part of army of the Indus.

Nov. 17.—Assist. Surg. M. Nightingale, left wing 2d bat. Artillery, to afford medical aid to 21st N.I.; date 8th Nov.

Nov. 20.—Lieut. G. F. Whitelocke, interp. and qu. mast. 13th N.I., to perform staff duties of detachment proceeding towards Jeypoor under command of Lieut. Col. G. B. Bell; and Surg. T. C. Brown, M.D., 74th N.I., to afford medical aid to squadron of 9th L.C. left in cantonments, as also to hospital and recruits of 13th N.I.; date Nusseerabad 6th Nov.

Surg. H. Newmarch, 3d brigade Horse Artillery, to perform medical duties of civil station of Meerut, as a temp. measure; date 29th Oct.

Surg. T. E. Dempster, 4th bat. Artillery, to proceed to Almorah, and do duty with 61st N.I. at that station, until further orders.

Nov. 21.—2d Lieut. C. Douglas, 4th comp. 4th bat. Artillery, to take charge of detachment of invalids and time-expired men proceeding by water to Chunar and presidency; date Agra 6th Oct.

Nov. 23.—Assist. Surg. J. Ransford, 6th bat. Artillery, to proceed by dawk to Etawah, and afford medical aid to troops and civil establishments at that station, during illness of Surg. Palgrave; date Cawnpore 25th Oct.

Assist. Surg. T. Smith, M.D., to receive medical charge of artillery, and civil station and jail at Goruckpore, from Surg. B. Burt, M.D., proceeding on leave of absence; date 21st Oct.

Assist. Surg. S. Whitolt, doing duty with 45th N.I., to assume medical charge of civil station of Shahjehanpore; date 25th Oct.

Assist. Surg. A. Walker (2d), of Kemaon Local Bat., to afford medical aid to right wing 61st N.I.; date 1st Nov.

Nov. 24.—Maj. J. Hoggan, 53d N.I., to assume command of 5th brigade of army of the Indus, until arrival of Brigadier Paul; date 1st Nov.

Nov. 25.—Surg. W. Duff, 38th N.I., to afford medical aid to detachment of 8th L.C. recruit depôt, and staff at station of Kurnaul; date 7th Nov.

Lieut. T. Quin, 4th L.C., to command escort of His Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

66th N.I. Lieut. C. I. Harrison to be adjutant, v. Fowle promoted.

Nov. 26.—Capt. Havelock, H.M. 13th L. Inf., to act as postmaster to 1st division of army of the Indus, and to entertain an establishment of 1 English writer, 1 Persian writer, 1 surburahee, and 7 peons; dates 1st and 5th Nov.

Capt. A. H. Duncan, aide-de-camp, to take charge of post-office of 2d division of army of the Indus, until it joins head-quarters of the force, and to entertain a writer and two hurkarras.

Ens. J. R. McMullin posted to 50th N.I. at Mirat. *Adjut. Journ.* N.S. VOL. 28. No. 111.

zapore; and Ens. R. C. Stevenson posted to 73d do., under orders of march from Mhow to Allahabad.

Nov. 27.—Capt. W. E. Hay, of European regt., major of brigade at Agra, permitted to proceed and join his corps under orders for service.

Lieut. O. Campbell, inv. estab., permitted to reside and draw his pay and allowances at Cawnpore.

Nov. 29.—Assist. Surg. J. V. Leese, 10th N.I., to perform medical duties of residency and Thug jail at Lucknow, in addition to duties of his own corps, during absence of Surg. Stevenson; date 24th Oct.

Surg. J. Greig, 69th, to afford medical aid to 49th N.I., in room of Assist. Surg. Grierson app. to medical duties at Mussoorie; date 14th Nov.

Assist. Surg. W. Brydon, 4th L.C., to afford medical aid to left wing 27th N.I.; date 6th Nov.

Assist. Surg. G. Dodgson, 6th L.C., to receive medical charge of 30th N.I. from Assist. Surg. Murray, of Horse Artillery; date 10th Nov.

Surg. T. C. Brown, M.D., 74th, to afford medical aid to 22d N.I., v. Surg. H. Clark absent on sick cert.; and Surg. A. M. Clark, 52d N.I., to take medical charge of artillery; date Nusseerabad 14th Nov.

Maj. Gen. J. Thackwell, K.C.B., H.M. 3d L. Drags., to command cavalry of army of the Indus.

Major C. R. Cureton, H.M. 16th Lancers, to be assist. adj. gen. of cavalry with army of the Indus.

The undermentioned officers directed to join and do duty until further orders:—Cornet W. F. Tytler, of 9th, with 3d L.C.; Ens. W. Mayne, of 40th, with 37th N.I.; Ens. C. T. Chamberlain, of 28th, with 16th do.

Nov. 29.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. H. Naylor, interp. and qu. mast. 8th N.I., to have temporary charge of 8th or Bareilly division of public works, during absence of Lieut. Goodwyn on sick cert.; date 27th Oct.

The following young officers to do duty:—Cornet A. W. M. Wylly, with 7th L.C., at Cawnpore; Ensigns D. S. Dodgson and E. M. Wylly, 41st N.I., at Benares; Ens. Strangways, 51st do., at Dinapore; Ens. B. E. Bacon, 58th do., at Barrackpore.

Ens. T. F. Wilson to do duty with 56th N.I. at Berhampore until arrival at that station of 69th regt.

Lieut. R. Wylly, 6th N.I., and major of brigade at Cawnpore, to be an officiating assist. adj. general of army, from 15th Nov., during absence, on field service, of Maj. P. Craigie, deputy adj. general of army.

Ens. W. H. Oakes, 45th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 10th N.I., during absence, on duty, of Lieut. Capt. C. H. Naylor.

Nov. 30.—Maj. T. Lumsden removed from 3d to 5th bat. Artillery, and Maj. C. H. Bell from 5th to 3d do., the head-quarters of which he will proceed to join at Jhansi, in Bundelcund, forthwith.

Dec. 1.—The services of Ens. C. Scott, doing duty with Assam Sebundy corps, placed at disposal of Governor General's agent on N.E. frontier, for civil employ, as a temp. arrangement; date 22d Oct.

Assist. Surg. J. Barber, garrison assist. surg., Chunar, to take medical charge of 8th L.C., during indisposition of Surg. Jackson of that corps; date 15th Nov.

Dec. 3.—The following removals and postings of Lieut. Cols. ordered:—A. White, new prom. (on staff employ), to 61st N.I.; A. Spiers (on ditto), from 37th to 31st do.; J. Herring, c.n., new prom., to 37th do.

Cornet John Munro (recently brought on effective strength) posted to 10th L.C. at Muttra.

Ens. H. B. Lumsden removed from 19th to 50th N.I., at his own request.

Ens. W. Mayne removed from 49th to 37th N.I., at his own request.

The undermentioned Ensigns posted to corps as follows, to fill existing vacancies, and directed to join:—H. G. Hurmester to 48th N.I. proceeding on service with army of Indus; G. D. Bonar to 49th do. at Neemuch; F. P. Layard to 19th do., under orders of march from Cuttack to Dinapore; E. J. Rickards to 6th do., under orders ditto; E. C. Scott to 74th do. at Nusseerabad.

Permitted to Retire from the Service.—Oct. 22. Lieut. Col. Charter, 5th N.I.—Nov. 26. Assist. Commissary John Sperrin, ordnance commissariat department, on pension of his rank.—Dec. 17. Capt. J. S. Winfield, 47th N.I., and commanding Reformed Bhopaul Contingent, from 15th Dec., on pension of a major, in conformity with Regulation of 29th Dec. 1837.—Surg. Thomas Inglis, M.D., med. estab., on pension of his rank, from 1st Jan. 1838.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—Dec. 3. Capt. G. Kennaway, 5th L.C.

Examinations.—Ens. G. A. P. Hervey, 3d N.I., having been pronounced by the examiners of the College of Fort William qualified for the duties of an interpreter, is exempted from further examination in the native languages.

The undermentioned officers having been examined by district committees, and pronounced qualified in the native languages, are exempted from further examination except by the examiners of the College of Fort William, which it is expected they will undergo whenever they may visit the presidency. viz.—Lieut. W. G. Prendergast, 8th L.C.; Ens. R. W. Bird, 4th N.I.; Ens. J. S. Hawks, 7th do.; Ens. W. J. H. Charteris, 45th do.; Ens. H. Nicoll, 50th do.; Ens. F. F. C. Hayes, 62d do.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Nov. 26. Capt. A. J. Fraser, 36th N.I.—Lieut. J. M. Drake, 46th do.—Assist. Surg. James Esdaile, M.D.—Dec. 3. Lieut. Arch. Macdonald, 40th N.I.—10. Maj. Gen. C. S. Fagan, C.B., colonel, 37th N.I.—Lieut. Col. H. L. White, 67th N.I.—Capt. H. Humphrey, regt. of Artillery.—17. Lieut. Col. John Home, 17th N.I.—Capt. J. B. D. Gahan, 26th do.—Capt. J. A. Fairhead, 28th do.—Lieut. John Graham, 55th do.—Lieut. J. B. Lock, 5th do.—Surg. E. T. Harpur.—Maj. H. L. Worrall, 1st L.C.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Nov. 26. Lieut. J. T. Daniell, 47th N.I., for health.—Dec. 16. Surg. Hezekiah Clark, for health (via Bombay).—Assist. Surg. John Bowron, attached to civil station of Jessore, for health.—17. Maj. G. H. Johnstone, inv. estab., for health.—Capt. Robert Aitken, do., for health.

To visit Presidency.—Nov. 7. Capt. R. Aitken, inv. estab., from 25th Oct. to 15th March 1839, on med. cert., and apply for furlough.—17. Lieut. R. P. Alcock, deputy assist. qu. mast. gen., from 1st Nov. to May 1839, on med. cert., preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to sea.—18. Maj. C. R. W. Lane, 2d N.I., from 20th Nov. to 5th April 1839, in extension, on med. cert., and apply for furlough.—Capt. W. Barnett, 53d N.I., from 4th Nov. to May 1839, in ditto, on ditto, and apply for furlough.—20. Surg. B. Burt, M.D., from 1st Oct. to 1st Feb. 1839, on med. cert., preparatory to applying for furlough.—Assist. Surg. J. Goss, civil surgeon of Furruckabad, for six months, for health.—28. Maj. W. H. Marshall, 35th N.I., from 7th Nov. to 1st April, on med. cert., preparatory to applying for leave to Cape.—Ens. R. H. Denys, 20th N.I., from 9th Oct. to 29th Feb. 1839, on med. cert., preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.—Dec. 1. Assist. Surg. A. Henderson, from 1st Dec. to 1st March 1839, preparatory to applying for permission to resign the service.

To visit Maurit.—Oct. 23. Lieut. C. E. Steel, 61st N.I., from 1st Nov. to 1st April 1839, preparatory to applying for furl. on med. cert. (also to visit the presidency).—Nov. 20. Surg. R. Grahame, inv. estab., from 1st Dec. to 1st May 1839, on private affairs (also to visit Hurdwar and the valley of the Deyrah).

To visit Hills north of Deyrah.—Nov. 24. Maj. A. Pope, 10th L.C., to remain from 6th Nov. to 6th Nov. 1839, for health.—25. Capt. T. H. Scott, 38th N.I., from 3d July 1838 to 6th Nov. 1839, in extension, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Dec. 28. Lieut. W. H. Graham, corps of Engineers, for two years, for health.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Nov. 1.—13th L. Drags. Lieut. W. Penn to be capt. without purch., v. Atkinson dec.; and Cornet J. A. Cameron to be lieut., v. Penn prom; date 5th

Oct. 1833 (until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known).

Lieut. A. H. Evans, 26th F., permitted to retire from service, by sale of his ensigncy, subject to confirmation of her Majesty.

Assist. Surg. Allman, 4th F., to take medical charge of dépôt at Poomallee; and Assist. Surg. Milligan removed from dépôt to medical charge of 4th F., v. Surg. Lewis, who has proceeded to England.

Capt. Havelock, 13th L. Inf., to be 2d aid-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, K.C.B. and K.C.H., from 1st Nov.

Nov. 21.—62d Foot. Lieut. F. E. Corfield to be capt. without purch., v. Grey dec.; and Ens. Wm. McNair to be lieut. ditto, v. Corfield prom.; date 28th Aug. 1838 (until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known).

Nov. 22.—Lient. Col. and Brev. Col. Walker, 21st Fusiliers (having reported his arrival at Madras), directed to join detachments at Poomallee, and there await arrival of his regt. from N.S. Wales.

FURLONGHS.

To England.—Nov. 8. Lieut. B. G. Layard, 30th F., for health.—Assist. Surg. Hogg, M.D., for health.—Ens. H. C. Clarke, 3d F., for six months, for health (and to report his arrival at the Horse Guards).—Lieut. Benson, 57th F. (and to report ditto).—22. Lieut. R. F. Poore, 4th L. Drags, on private affairs.—Capt. Home, 44th F., for purpose of retiring from the service.—29. Lieut. J. B. Rose, 55th F., for health.—Lieut. Chamberlain, 3d F., on private affairs.

To Calcutta.—Nov. 29. Ens. D. Fyffe, 31st F., (lately removed to 46th F.).

SHIPPING, &c.

Arrivals in the River.

Nov. 23. *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, from London; and Madras.—24. *Wanderer*, from Mauritius.—25. *Northumberland*, from Moulmein.—26. *Bengal Merchant*, from Sydney, Batavia, &c.; *Mary Kimball*, from Boston.—27. *Orissa*, from Poore.—28. *Lorisa Mauro*, from London and Mauritius; *Durimer*, from Bordeaux and Monte Video; *Constance*, from Nantes and Bourbon.—29. *Tom Thumb*, from Moulmein.—30. *Chariass*, from Moulmein; *Catherine*, from London and Madras; *Amundehunder*, from Moulmein; *Valparaiso*, from New York; *Red Rover*, from China and Moulmein.—Dec. 1. *Louisa*, from Rangoon.—2. *Scotia*, from London; *Richmond*, from London and Cape; *True Briton*, from London, Cape, and Madras.—3. *Isabella*, from Hull; *Burnage*, from Liverpool; *Mahmoody*, from Mocha and Penang.—4. *Albion*, from Liverpool; *Britannia*, from Mauritius and Madras.—5. *Lohigh*, from Philadelphia.—6. *Ruby*, from Mauritius.—7. *Jessy*, from Penang.—8. *Mary*, from Rangoon and Akyab.—9. *St. George*, from Bristol and Malacca; *Bengal Packet*, from Kyook Phyo; *Diane*, Ireland, from Bordeaux and Carnicobar; *Diane*, Gautreau, from Nantes and Bourbon; *Eleanor Russell*, from England and Mauritius; *Fattay Salam*, from China and Singapore.—14. *John Cree*, from Newcastle; *Superbe*, from Mauritius; *Robert Small*, from London; *Eben Preble*, from Boston.—15. *Ariel*, from China and Singapore; *Orissa* (schooner), from Balasore.—16. *John Adams*, from Bussorah, Bushire, Muscat, and Bombay.—17. *Lord Hungerford*, from London.—18. *Eliza*, from Mauritius.

Departures from Calcutta.

Dec. 13. *Katla Cuvrem*, and *Ashmoney*, both for Judda.—16. *Belhaven*, for Singapore and China.

Sailed from Suva.

Nov. 23. *Indian Oak*, *Samdany*, and *Water Lilly*, all for Bombay; *Ida*, for Newcastle; *Emmors*, for London.—24. *Ganges* (steamer), for Rangoon.—27. *Souendraprovie*, for Moulmein; *Bengal Packet*, for Kyook Phyo.—28. *Soleil*, for Bombay and Marselles; *Adolphe*, for Marselles; *Mahmoody*, for Bombay; *Frasquita*, for Bourbon.—30. *Gwynne*, for Moulmein and Rangoon.—Dec. 1. *Patriot*, for Penang; *Wanderer*, for Liverpool.—4. *Cavendish Bentinck*, for Bombay.—5. *Herculean*, for Liverpool.—8. *David Scott*, for China; *William*, for

Vizagapatam, &c.; *Brigand*, for Masulipatam and Madras.—9. *Elizabeth*, for Moulinein and Rangoon; *Swallow*, for Madras and Bombay.—12. *Hydra*, for Bombay.—13. *Flora McDonald*, for Moulinein and Rangoon.—15. *Amelia*, for London.—16. *Ira*, for Mauritius; *Plantagenet*, for London.—*Louisa*, for Chittagong.—17. *England*, for London; *Honghy*, for Havre.—19. *Falcon*, for London; *Shaw in Shaw*, for Red Sea; *Columbo*, for Madras and Suez; *Carnatic*, for Judda and Mocha.—20. *Seringapatam*, for Cape and London.

To Sail.—For London: Asia, about 23d Dec.; Mountstuart Elphinstone; Esperance; Adelaide, 1st Jan.; Lord Hungerford, 7th Jan.; Duke of Bedford, 7th Jan.; London, 7th Jan.; Madagascar, 5th Jan.; Richmond, via Cape, 9th Jan.; Northumberland, 15th Jan.; Earl of Hardwicke, via Cape, 22d Jan.; Catherine, via Cape, 25th Jan.; Scotia, 25th Jan.; William Money, 26th Jan.; True Briton, via Madras, 26th Jan.; Robert Small, 26th Jan.; John; Strabane.—For Liverpool: Patriot King, 24th Dec.; Louisa Munro, 25th Dec.; Blorance; Drummore.—For Cape and Bristol: St. George, 12th Jan.

Freights to London and Liverpool (Dec. 13).—Broken Stowage, £2. 10s. to £3 per ton of 20 cwt.; Sugar, £5; Saltpetre, £4. 10s.; Rice, £5. 5s.; Oil Seeds, £5. 10s.; Rum, £6 per 4 hogheads; Hides, £4. 10s. per ton of 50 cub. ft.; Jute and Safflower, £4. 10s.; Shell Lac and Lac Dye, £4. 10s. to £5; Indigo, £5. 10s. to £6; Silk Piece Goods, £6; Raw Silk, £6. 6s. per ton of 10 cwt.

The October overland mail arrived at Calcutta on the 19th December.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Oct. 7. At Bareilly, Mrs. J. Rowe, of a daughter.
- 27. At Intally, Mrs. C. E. D'Cruze, of a son.
- 24. Mrs. Charles Gomes, of a daughter.
- At Agra, Mrs. C. Stout, of a son.
- 26. At Delhi, the lady of Lieut. D. Shaw, 54th N.I., of a son.
- 29. Mrs. Mabert, of a daughter.
- Nov. 3. At Cawnpore, Mrs. H. Groter, of a son.
- At Mymensing, Mrs. T. Jahans, of a son.
- 5. At Calcutta, Mrs. P. John, of a son.
- 6. At Cawnpore, the wife of Mr. C. Billings, H.M. 3d Light Drags., of a daughter.
- 8. At Lowpynoor, Allahabad, the lady of G. Breton, Esq., patrolling officer, of a daughter.
- 9. At Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut. Hippisley Marsh, 3d L.C., of a son.
- 10. At Meerut, the lady of Brev. Maj. Weston, deputy judge adv. gen., of a daughter.
- At Calcutta, Mrs. J. G. Herrold, of a son.
- 11. At Gowhattee, the lady of Lieut. Henry W. Matthews, 43d N.I., of a daughter.
- 12. At Sylhet, the lady of Lieut. Col. Swinhoe, of a son.
- At Coel, the lady of A. Ross, Esq., 4th Light Cavalry, of a daughter.
- 13. At Allahabad, the lady of Capt. C. S. Maling, 68th regt. N.I., of a son.
- 14. At Cawnpore, Mrs. John Kirk, of a son.
- 15. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. H. Dissent, of a son.
- 16. At Benares, the lady of Maj. Gen. Cock, commanding Benares division, of a son.
- Mrs. John McLaurin, of a daughter.
- 17. At Kurnaul, the lady of C. Stewart. Esq., Horse Artillery, of a son.
- At Calcutta, Mrs. L. Young, of a son.
- At Takee, Mrs. John Shells, of a daughter.
- 19. At Puttyghur, the lady of Colonel George Cooper, of a son.
- 20. At Lucknow, the lady of Capt. H. W. Farlington, 3d N.I., of a son.
- At Benares, the lady of Capt. Carpenter, 48th M.N.I., of a daughter.
- 22. At Sultapore, Benares, the lady of T. Moore, Esq., 8th L.C., of a son.
- 23. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Muller, of a son.
- 24. At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. Geo. Bridge, 3d Foot, of a daughter.
- Mrs. T. E. Thomson, of a daughter.
- 26. At Calcutta, the lady of P. D. Trezevant, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- Sept. 19. At Landour, J. Gordon, Esq., 59th regt., to Henrietta, fourth daughter of the late Capt. H. Pigot, of H.M. 3d Dragoon Guards.
- 20. At Delhi, J. S. G. Ryley, Esq., 2d L.C., to Marianne, only daughter of the late Lieut. H. Watkins, 1st N.I.
- Oct. 19. At Dinapore, Mr. John Cummins to Mrs. Eliza Anne Julien.
- 20. At Calcutta, Mr. Michael Pinto to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. John Gomis.
- 27. At Calcutta, Mr. L. J. D'Silva to Rose, daughter of Mr. E. Botelho, of the Post-office.
- Mr. M. Aurthuray to Miss C. Xavier.
- Nov. 9. At Allahabad, C. W. Rees, Esq., adj. 1st regt. Oude Auxiliary Force, to Eleanor Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Austen, Esq., of Dublin.
- 10. Mr. M. D'Cruze to Miss R. A. Morcino.
- 14. At Agra, John Bean, Esq., to Miss Eveline Catherine Jekyll Ceronio.
- 17. Mr. J. Carville to Miss R. J. Christie.
- Mr. John Pereira to Miss E. F. Pores.
- 19. At Dacca, Mr. George B. G. Birch, adopted son of the late John Brereton Birch, Esq., of Calcutta, to Marian, second daughter of the late Peter Minos, Esq., of Dacca.
- 20. Mr. Abr. Rose to Miss Jane Watkinson.
- 23. Mr. J. Andrew to Miss Lavinia Wright.
- 24. At Calcutta, B. H. Batts, Esq., to Susannah Mary, second daughter of C. U. Smith, Esq.
- At Calcutta, Mr. J. J. de Santos, of Cuttaok, to Mrs. A. H. Wilson.
- At Calcutta, Mr. George. H. Blackman to Miss Emmella Sophia Machado.
- At Calcutta, Mr. G. W. Scott, indigo planter, 24-Pergunnahs, to Miss Maria Maitland.
- 27. At Calcutta, Mr. William Milne to Miss Charlotte Matilda Smith.
- 28. At Calcutta, Mr. Jno. D'Cruze, assistant to the magistrate of Serampore, to Charlotte, daughter of Mr. Thos. Victor.
- At Serampore, Mr. S. Maseyk to Miss Harriet Bird.
- 29. At Dum-Dum, Mr. Shave, deputy collector in Cuttack, to Miss Mary Ann Dermond.
- Mr. James George to Miss M. Roberts.
- Dec. 1. At Calcutta, T. C. Pennington, Esq., of

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Fort St. George, Dec. 12, 1838.—The following movements are ordered: 7th L.C., from Jaulnah to Mhow.

20th N. I., from Secunderabad to Malligam.

21st do., from Secunderabad to Ahmednuggur.

A detail of Artillery with two six-pounders, from ditto to ditto.

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Fort St. George, Dec. 21, 1838.—His Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B., appointed by the Hon. the Court of Directors to be Commander of all the forces serving under the Presidency of Fort St. George, and one of the Councillors thereof, having arrived on board the ship *Carnatic*, the usual oaths have been administered to his Excellency, and his Excellency has this day taken his seat as second member of the Council at this Presidency, under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort St. George.

All officers and soldiers on the establishment of Fort St. George will obey Lieut. Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls as Commander-in-chief; and all returns are to be made to his Excellency accordingly.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Dec. 4. John Y. Fullerton, Esq., to be sheriff of Madras for ensuing year.

11. D. White, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Malabar.

G. H. Skelton, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Cochin, during absence of Mr. Greenway on sick cert., or until further orders.

14. Cornet G. W. Russell, 2d L.C., to be postmaster at Jaulnah, so long as his corps remains at that station.

15. D. Elliott, Esq., permitted to proceed to Calcutta for purpose of joining Law Commission.

21. S. J. Young, Esq., to act as head assistant to collector and magistrate of Tinnevely, during absence of Mr. Molle, or until further orders.

Messrs. John T. Anstey and J. A. Dalzell are permitted to resign the Hon. Company's service, from the date of their succeeding to annuities.

Sir Henry C. Montgonier, Bart., senior merchant on this estab., has reported his return to this presidency on the 13th Dec.

Attained Rank.—E. Story, as junior merchant, from 27th Oct. 1838.

Gordon S. Forbes, Esq., and R. Hichens, Esq., have been admitted as writers on this establishment.

Obtained Leave of Absence.—Dec. 18. T. J. W. Thomas, Esq., to Neilgherry Hills, until 31st Dec. 1839, for health.—21. E. Smith, Esq., an extension of four weeks previous to his embarkation for England on furlough.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Dec. 18. The Rev. Alfred Fennell, A.M., to act as chaplain at Arnee.

Midnapore, to Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. John White, late of Chittagong.

6. At Calcutta, Lieut. W. C. Carter, 34th regt. N.I., to Miss E. C. Boreman.

— At Calcutta, H. V. Bayles, Esq., to Louisa Colebrooke, daughter of James Pattle, Esq.

— At Seepore, John Innes Sim, Esq., merchant, to Charlotte Pirene, daughter of E. Thompson, Esq.

— At Calcutta, Mr. P. Ramled, professor of music, to Miss Constance Martin.

8. At Dacca, Johannes Stephens, Esq., to Miss Sultana Athanes, grand-daughter of the late Pannoy Alexander, Esq., of the same place.

— At Calcutta, Mr. J. H. Chalke, H.C. Marine, to Miss Mary Ann Laine.

— At Calcutta, Mr. William Preston to Miss Ann Wallis.

11. At Calcutta, Alex. Henning, Esq., lieutenant R.N., and commander of the ship *Earl of Hardwicke*, to Melina, only surviving daughter of the late E. W. Smith, Esq.

15. At Calcutta, Mr. W. H. Gilbert, of the firm of Guest and Co., to Miss Mary Ryan.

19. At Calcutta, Wm. Abbott Green, Esq., assistant surgeon H.C. service, of Howrah, to Mary Lydia, second daughter of the late H. W. Stalkart, Esq., of Gussery.

— At Calcutta, Mons. H. A. D'Arbella, indigo-planter, to Mary, only daughter of Mr. Bartholomew Arson.

DEATHS.

Oct. 19. In Assam, Lieut. F. G. Backhouse, of the 68th regt. N.I., aged 27.

20. At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Wakefield, aged 19.

27. At Calcutta, Mrs. Joanna Gomes, aged 90.

30. At Joynagur House, Backergunge, after a painful illness, Nathaniel Munro, Esq., aged 77.

— At Agra, Master John Pinnah, aged 16.

Nov. 12. At Sulkeah, Mrs. F.C. Ferreira, aged 35.

17. At Calcutta, Mr. G. Marriott, aged 18.

19. At Benares, Mr. Walter Charles, of the firm of Tuttle and Charles, aged 35.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Chas. Michael, aged 25.

20. At Chinsurah, of cholera, Lieut. W. French, H.M. 9th regt. of Foot.

23. At Kishnagur, of fever, on his way from Rogorah to Calcutta, Henry Hume, Esq., late of Muttly Dally Factory.

— At Dum Dum, Mrs. Eliza Rickabey.

24. At Kyook Phyoon, in Arracan, Ellen Anne, wife of Lieut. Price, 67th N.I., aged 19.

25. At Calcutta, Mr. John Pearson, aged 35.

26. At Calcutta, Robert Barry Fitzgerald, Esq., aged 43 years.

Dec. 1. At Calcutta, Caroline Susan, daughter of Mr. C. Poole, aged 17.

2. At Calcutta, J. S. Dacosta, Esq., aged 53.

— At Meerut, Lieut. Col. T. Worsley, commanding the 28th regt. N.I.

— At Calcutta, Margaret, wife of Mr. John Cearn, branch pilot, aged 40.

3. At Calcutta, Mary, relict of the late Mr. James Montgonier, of Howrah, aged 46.

4. Suddenly, Roy Ramdhun Sein Buiadoor, deputy collector of Nuddeah. He was the only Arabic scholar among the Hindus, and published several works in Arabic and Persian; he knew several languages, and was an excellent translator.

— At Calcutta, James, eldest son of Mr. Robert Fleming, assist. in the Secret Dep't, aged 15.

7. At Calcutta, Mrs. R. J. Wakefield.

— At Russeepore, Mynensing, of apoplexy, J. M. Ewing, Esq., of the Bagoonbaree concern, aged 27.

8. At Calcutta, Eliza, wife of Mr. Wm. Llewellyn.

11. At Serampore, Mr. Wm. J. Baggs, late of the Serampore Seminary, aged 25.

— At Calcutta, Louisa Matilda, wife of Mr. James Black, senior branch pilot H.C. Marine.

18. At Calcutta, Matilda Ramsay, wife of Mr. Robert Hand, H.C. Marine, aged 32.

— At Calcutta, Georgiana, daughter of R. Kerr, Esq., register military auditor general's office, aged 22.

— At Calcutta, Mr. G. R. Sutton, son of the late Jacob Sutton, Esq., of the county of Wexford, Ireland, aged 30.

30. At Calcutta, Elizabeth Ann, wife of Mr. Peter Gomes, of the general department, aged 33.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Nov. 30, 1838.—*Artillery.* Maj. Arch. Craufurd to be lieut. col., Capt. (Brev. Maj.) Thomas Biddle to be major, 1st-Lieut. W. H. Miller to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. J. H. Bourdieu to be 1st-lieut., v. Abdy invalided; date of coms. 27th Nov. 1838.—*Supernum.* 2d-Lieut. W. C. L. Baker brought on effective strength from above date to complete estab. of that corps.

Assist. Surg. G. D. Gordon, M.D., permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Dec. 4.—The services of Lieut. W. K. Lloyd, of artillery, placed at disposal of Government of India, with a view to his being app. to Nizam's service.

Dec. 11.—The following promotions in Cavalry to take place consequent on orders of Hon. the Court of Directors, in suc. to Lieut. Cols. (Brev. Cols.) Collette and Cameron, who were prom. by her Majesty's late brevet to rank of major general, from 28th June 1838, and those officers will be returned in regimental rank of lieut. col. as supernumeraries:

Cavalry. Maj. T. K. Limond, from 3d L.C., to be lieut. col., from 28th June 1838.

3d L.C. Capt. Stanley Bullock to be major, Lieut. H. S. Waters to be capt., and Cornet T. W. Claggett to be lieut., from 28th June 1838, in suc. to Limond prom.

Cavalry. Maj. H. B. Smith, from 8th L.C., to be lieut. col., from 28th June 1838.

8th L.C. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) Francis Stratton to be major, Lieut. J. K. Macdonald to be capt., and Cornet Thos. Newberry to be lieut., from 28th June 1838, in suc. to Smith prom.

Maj. S. Bullock, 3d L.C., placed at disposal of Com.-in-Chief for regimental duty, but to retain his present app. until Commissary General can dispense with his services.

Maj. Gen. Sir R. H. Dick, K.C.B. and K.C.H., of H.M. service, having reported his arrival at Bombay, admitted on staff of this estab., in suc. to Maj. Gen. J. W. Sleight, C.B., from date on which he may arrive within the limits of this presidency, and is appointed from same date to command of Southern division of army. (He arrived at Cannanore on 13th Dec.)

The name of Lieut. D. T. Thomson, 30th N.I., removed from list of army, in conformity with orders received from Court of Directors.

Dec. 14.—36th N.I. Ens. G. J. Purvis to be lieut., v. Thomson removed from list of army; date of com. 11th Dec. 1838.

Cadets of Infantry C. S. Sparrow, A. L. Tweedie, and Thos. Jenkins admitted on estab. and prom. to ensigns.

Maj. Gen. James Allan, C.B., to resume command of provinces of Malabar and Canara, on being relieved in command of Southern Division of Army by Maj. Gen. Sir R. H. Dick, K.C.B., &c.

Capt. L. Fyfe, H.M. 17th Foot, to be Aid-de-Camp to Maj. Gen. Sir R. H. Dick.

Dec. 21.—52d N.I. Ens. R. S. Wilson to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Scutt resigned.

1st Lieut. J. T. Ashton, artillery, to have rank of capt. by brevet, from 18th Dec. 1838.

Cadet of Cavalry R. G. G. Cumming admitted on estab. and prom. to Cornet.—Cadets of Infantry G. T. S. Carruthers, H. B. Sweet, H. Hughes, and Chas. Douglas admitted on ditto, and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. C. W. Pickering admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon, and directed to do duty under surgeon of 1st bat. artillery at Secunderabad.

Assist. Surg. J. Coleridge permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Lieut. R. R. Scutt, 52d N.I., permitted to resign app. of qu. mast. and interp. of that corps.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 28, 1838.—Capt. T. T. Pears, of Sappers and Miners, to assume charge of detachment of that corps at presidency.

Nov. 29.—Lieut. Col. J. N. Abdy, recently transferred to Inv. estab., posted to Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat.

Nov. 30.—John McFarland to be school-master to Drum Boy Depot at Wallajahbad.

Dec. 3.—Capt. A. Woodburn, deputy judge adv. gen., removed from III. to VII., and Lieut. T. McGoun from VII. to III. district; but those officers to continue to do duty as at present until further orders.

Dec. 5.—2d Lieut. J. A. Prendergast removed from 3d bat. artillery, and posted to horse brigade, v. Lloyd removed and posted to 3d bat.

Dec. 15.—2d Lieut. F. G. Nuthall removed from 3d bat. artillery to horse brigade, v. Lieut. Cook proceeding to Europe, and transferred to non-effective strength of brigade.

Dec. 17.—The undermentioned young officers to do duty: Ensigns A. L. Tweedie and C. S. Sparrow with 1st N.I.; Thomas Jenkins with 24th do.

Dec. 19.—Ens. C. B. Stevens removed from 21st to do duty with 24th N.I.

Dec. 20.—The following postings ordered:—Lieut. Col. T. K. Limond (late prom.) to 3d L.C.; Lieut. Col. H. B. Smith (do.) to 8th do.

Lieut. J. W. Coates, 6th N.I., to act as adj. until further orders, v. Gunthorpe proceeding to Europe.

Examination.—Lieut. J. N. Warrington, European regt., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a Committee to Kamepsee, and it appearing from report that he has made creditable progress, the Com.-in-Chief authorizes the disbursement to him of the regulated Moonshie allowance.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—*Dec. 18.* Maj. M. Tweedie, 20th N.I.—Lieut. W. J. Church, 17th N.I.—21. Capt. J. K. Macdonald, 8th L.C.—1st Lieut. H. Lawford, artillery.—Capt. Evan Lloyd, 43d N.I.—Lieut. Joseph Dods, 4th N.I.—Assist. Surg. P. A. Andrew, M.D.—Assist. Surg. W. Evans, M.D.—Surg. John Brown, M.D.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—*Nov. 30.* Lieut. J. M. Rees, European regt., permitted to embark from Western Coast.—Lieut. Col. J. N. Abdy, Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat., for health.—2d Lieut. G. C. Collyer, corps of engineers, for health.—*Dec. 7.* Capt. W. W. Dunlop, 50th N.I., permitted to proceed *vid* Bombay.—11. Maj. L. Macdowall, 23d L. Inf., for health (his former leave to sea and Cape cancelled).—14. Lieut. M. W. Gunthorpe, 6th N.I., for health (to embark from Pooree).

To Visit Presidency.—*Nov. 30.* Capt. R. Watts, Carnatic E.V.B., preparatory to applying for leave to Europe, for health.—*Dec. 4.* Capt. S. Bullock, assist. com. gen., preparatory to ditto ditto.—11. Ens. J. White, 20th N.I., preparatory to ditto ditto.—21. Capt. W. Bremner, deputy assist. com. gen., for health, preparatory to applying for leave to Cape.

To Egypt.—*Dec. 11.* Surg. D. S. Young, for 12 months, for health (permitted by Government of Bombay).

To Neilgherries.—*Nov. 30.* Lieut. Thomas Back, 2d N.I., from 22d Nov. to 31st May 1839, for health.—*Dec. 11.* Ens. W. James, 5th N.I., from 1st Dec. to 31st May 1839, for health.

To Cape or to F. D. Land.—*Dec. 21.* Lieut. Col. N. Alves, 10th Madras N.I., agent to Gov. Gen. for states of Rajpootana, for twenty-two months (to proceed *vid* either Cape or Mauritius).

Cancelled.—*Dec. 14.* The leave to Bombay granted to Lieut. F. Templer, 51st N.I., on 11th Sept. last.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Nov. 29 *Telegraph*, from Bordeaux.—*30.* *Main-gay*, from Moulmein.—*Dec. 2.* *Bleng*, from Liverpool.—*9.* *Betsy*, from Singapore and Malacca.—*13.* *Windsor*, from London.—*15.* *Antelope*, from Vizagapatam.—*18.* *Lord Elphinstone*, from Coringa; *Wellington*, from London and Cape; *Repulse*, from London.—*19.* *George*, from Vizagapatam.—*20.* *Carnatic*, from London, Madeira, and Cape; *Lonach*, from Pondicherry.—*21.* *Duke of Argyll*, from London and Cape; *Mary Ann*, from London.—*22.* *Brigand*, from Calcutta.

Departures.

Dec. 11. *Telegraph*, for Pondicherry.—*19.* *Windsor*, for Calcutta.—*22.* *Repulse*, for Calcutta.

Freight to London (*Dec. 19.*)—Dead weight, £3 per ton; light goods, £4

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 23. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. G. W. Osborne, deputy judge adv. gen., of a daughter.
24. At Madras, the lady of C. Griffin, Esq., 1st N.I., of a daughter.

26. At Russell Kondah, the lady of Lieut. J. Macdougall, 17th N.I., of a son.

Dec. 2. At Madras, the lady of J. Richmond, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Outacamund, the lady of G. A. Harris, Esq., C.S., of a son.

5. Mrs. J. C. Henricos, of a daughter.

6. At Fort St George, the lady of Capt. James Alexander, of a daughter.

7. At Madras, the lady of Capt. F. L. Nicolay, acting assist. qu. mast. gen. of army, of a daughter.

9. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. Aymer Dowdall, of H.M. 54th regt., of a daughter.

10. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. W. Brookes, attached to the arsenal, of a son.

Lately. At Visianagrum, Mrs. Newcastle, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 1. At Moulmein, Capt. W. Mathias, H.M. 62d regt., to Miss Beatty, daughter of the late Capt. Beatty, of the above regiment.

Nov. 19. At Pondicherry, Mr. Joseph Lefancheur, secretary to Government, to Miss Anna Malvina Tardivel.

26. At Cannanore, H. C. Cardew, Esq., 57th regt., to Catherine, second daughter of Capt. Haake, of H.M. 13th L.Drags.

Dec. 1. At Cannanore, P. Nicolson, Esq., M.D., assist. surg. H.M. 57th regt., to Georgiana, fourth daughter of James MacDonell, Esq., M.D., surgeon H.M. 57th regt.

3. At Bangalore, L. W. R. Studdy, Esq., 15th N.I., son of the late T. B. Studdy, Esq., Coombe House, in the county of Devon, to Emily Maria, only daughter of Capt. James Boalith, of H.M. 13th L.Drags.

DEATHS.

Sept. 10. At Moulmein, Charles Taylor, youngest son of Capt. W. T. Short, H.M. 62d regt.

Nov. 19. At Guntoor, George Smith, Esq., of the Bengal medical service, aged 38.

29. At Madras, Mr. Francis D'Silva, late manager of the Government Lottery Office.

Dec. 5. At Madras, Maria, wife of Mr. John C. Henricos, aged 25.

10. At Triplicane, Maria Joannise, wife of Mr. Donald Geils, Revenue Board Office, aged 26.

— At Nellore, Mr. David Ross, revenue surveyor.

16. At Anuntapoor, F. W. Robertson, Esq., principal collector and magistrate of Bellary.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

GRAIN FOR KATTYWAR.

Territorial Department, Bombay Castle, Oct. 3, 1838.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, for general information, that in consequence of an apprehended scarcity in Kattywar, owing to the failure of the monsoon, grain will be permitted free export from any port under this presidency to Gogo for consumption in that province, until further orders, on the exporters furnishing security to produce certificates of import at that bunder within the usual periods.

2d. One month's notice will be given before the discontinuance of this exemption.

SCARCITY OF WATER—CONTROL OF THE PUBLIC RESERVOIRS.

Proclamation.—Bombay Castle, Nov. 20, 1838.—The Hon. the Governor in Council, taking into consideration the small supply of water at present in the wells, tanks, and public reservoirs, and the necessity of preventing its lavish expenditure in the present season, that the water may be secured in sufficient quantities for good and necessary uses, is pleased to order as follows.

No private wheels shall be allowed, until after the rain of next year, on the public tanks, where the water is wholesome, and which are so situated as to be available to the native population.

The water shall not be taken from such tanks, or from public wells, in great quantities, by any other means, for the purpose of cultivation, nor is any to be expended upon the public roads; it may, however, be used for the construction of buildings.

The natives and others will not be allowed to wash themselves or their clothes at such tanks or wells, or in the immediate neighbourhood of them; but they will not be restricted in drawing water freely, and carrying it to their houses, for all domestic purposes.

In order to carry these measures into effect, the Governor in Council is pleased to place the public tanks and wells under the charge of the superintendent of police, who will station peons at them, with strict orders to have these directions observed.

In thus controlling the public reservoirs of wholesome water, the Governor in Council trusts that, during the present season of drought, every private individual, European and native, will be particularly careful in his own family to limit the use of water fit for domestic purpose, so that none be unnecessarily or wantonly thrown away.

POSTAGE ON PARCELS BY THE COMPANY'S STEAM-PACKETS.

Steam Department, Bombay Castle, Nov. 20, 1838.—The following rules for the transmission and levy of postage on parcels by the Hon. Company's steam-packets from Bombay to and from Alexandria, are published for general information:—

1. All parcels shipped from Bombay by the Red Sea steamers must be paid for in advance.

2. All parcels or packages must be distinctly addressed to whom they are to be delivered, and must not have any marks or numbers put on them.

3. All parcels received at Bombay by the Red Sea steamers must be paid for on delivery, and, in addition to the rates herein mentioned, the authorised bangy rates of postage should be added on such as are forwarded into the interior.

4. No package to be larger than one man can conveniently handle, or to weigh more than forty pounds.

5. No parcel is to contain any goods or merchandize, except samples.

6. No parcel is to contain letters, bills, or money.

7. Every parcel is to bear the name and address of the person for whose use it is intended.

8. No more packages will be received on board than can conveniently be stowed away in each vessel, and in no case is more than seven tons weight altogether to be received in any one of the steam-packets.

9. Particulars of the contents must be sent with them in writing, without which they cannot be received or registered.

10. The amount of import and export duty on articles liable to entry in the Custom House must be paid over and above the charge for freight at the time the parcel, &c. is brought; any evasion of this rule, to the prejudice of the customs' revenue, will entail the penalties of the customs laws.

11. The Government will not be responsible for any loss or damage.

12. The post-master-general shall have authority to open any parcel that he has reason to suspect contains letters, bills, or money, or other contraband articles.

Scale of Charges for Freight between Bombay and Egypt, that is, Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, or Cosseir.

Size of Parcels.	Rs.	Ans.
Not exceeding 400 cubic inches, or 1 foot in length, and 6 inches in breadth and depth	6	0
Not exceeding 1,000 cubic inches, or 1 foot in length, and 9 inches in breadth and depth	9	8
Ditto.....ditto.....1 cubic foot	12	8
Ditto.....ditto.....1½ do.	15	0
Ditto.....ditto.....2 do. feet	17	8
All packages above 2 feet and not exceeding 3 feet	20	0
Above 3 feet, per cubic foot	6	0

MEMORIALS FROM OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

Marine Department, Bombay Castle, Nov. 21, 1838.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for information, the following extract, paragraphs 1st and 2d, of the Hon. Court's letter, dated 18th July last.

Letter from, dated 16th Oct. 1837.—Forwarding memorial from Commander W. Rose, respecting the effect upon the officers of the Indian navy, of its conversion into a steam service, stagnation of their promotion, suggesting the option of retirement, &c.; and

Letter from, dated 28th Feb. 1838.—Forwarding memorials to the same purport from 26 officers of Indian Navy, viz., Commander J. W. Rowband; Lieut. H. Werry, P. Powell, T. G. Carless, R. Ethersey, F. D. Wynn, Kempthorne, F. Whitelock, F. W. Dent, J. H. Buckle, W. Jardine, A. Offer,

J. Shepherd, J. B. Porter and H. C. Boulderson; Midshipmen, A. E. Ball, C. Hewitt, A. Greene, W. B. Selby, D. Scott, A. H. Gardner, C. H. Berthou, J. S. Grieve, A. Withburn, and J. Roberts.

1. "The memorialists appear to have been betrayed by the vague announcements of the public press into the belief that the measures in progress with regard to the Indian navy, not only detrimentally affected their interests, but vitally concerned the character of the service to which they belonged; and, making every allowance for men whose anxious feelings had already been aroused by the unsettled and apparently insecure state of the service for some time past, we are not unwilling to view the conduct of the memorialists with indulgence, on the ground of their former services, although we cannot but characterize their mode of proceeding as most unilitary.

2 "With regard to the memorialists themselves, we do not feel it necessary to enter upon their merits further than to observe that, in the option of retirement from the Company's service offered by our despatch in this department, dated the 9th May last, a remedy has been already provided by us for the chief causes of complaint."

GOVERNMENT COMMANDS.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 15, 1838.—Consequent on the altered disposition of the troops at the several stations of the army, the following modifications are made in the Government commands:—

Ahmednuggur is to cease to be a Government command from this date.

Deesa is reduced to a 2d class brigade from the date of the march of H.M. 40th regt. from the station.

Maj. Gen. G. B. Brooke, commanding at Deesa, is transferred from that station to the command of the Mhow brigade, as a 1st class brigadier.

Brigadier P. Fearon is appointed to command at Poona.

Brigadier J. Gibbon to command at Deesa.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 15, 1838.—Under instructions from the Government of India, the G. G. O. No. 537 of 1837, which extends the benefit of the G. O. No. 207, of the 20th of April of the same year, to warrant officers serving at full batta stations, is cancelled.

The warrant officers concerned will come on garrison allowances from the first proximo.

THE SINDE FIELD FORCE.

Head-Quarters, Camp Bominacote, right bank of the Hugamree, Dec. 22, 1838:—

1, The disembarkation of the troops being in so forward a state, the following move-

ment will be made, viz:—Two squadrons of H. M. 4th L. Drags. 3d. troop of horse artillery, 1st company of foot artillery, detachment of golundauze, and the 2d. brigade of infantry, will march to Jallal Kote on the 21st inst., and continue their march daily to Tatta according to a route which will be furnished by the deputy quartermaster-general, who will also supply guides.

2. The Commander-in-chief and head-quarter staff will also march on that day to Jallal Kote, and it is expected will reach Tatta on the 27th.

3. The 1st brigade of infantry will march on the 26th, by the same stages as the troops which will have preceded them to Tatta, and agreeable to a route which will be received from the deputy quartermaster-general.

4. The superintending surgeon is requested to arrange that the sick of all the brigades shall be sent by the river to Tatta in boats, which will be supplied, on his requisition, by the deputy commissary-general.

5. When the whole of the 1st regt. L. C., the 4th troop of horse artillery, and the 2d. company of foot artillery, shall have arrived in camp, arrangements will be made, and a day fixed hereafter for their march in advance.

6. It being of importance that an experienced officer should be continued here for a time as commandant, to regulate all matters, as well as to communicate with head-quarters, and with the senior officers of the Indian navy off the mouth of the river, Major Brough, senior major, of H. M. 2d, or Queen's, is directed to remain and take upon himself the superintendence of the duties here. To assist him in this, and in furnishing guards for the ordnance and commissariat stores, a detachment of one native officer and twenty-five privates will be immediately selected for each of the four native regts. of infantry, and placed under the orders of Major Brough.

7. The deputy commissary of ordnance will remain here until further orders, and continue the arrangements connected with that department, under the instructions he will receive from the brigadier commanding the artillery.

8. An officer of the quartermaster-general's, and one of the commissariat departments, will also continue in this camp until further orders.

9. Lieut. Careless, of the Indian navy, having been placed in the charge and superintendence of all the boats or doondies on the river, as well as the gun-boats, with officers of that service to assist him, he may be referred to on all necessary occasions.

10. A return of such horses as may

have received injuries in the boats, or that are sick and unable to travel with H.M. 4th L. Drags. and horse artillery, will be given in by to-morrow morning, to the adjutant-general, and they are to be left here. Rations of forage will be supplied by the commissariat for the horses so situated.

11. In advancing into Sind, Sir John Keane is desirous to point out to the troops, and to endeavour to impress in the strongest manner he can, upon all ranks, how much it will be to their own advantage and credit, and to the honour of their country, to observe the strictest rules of discipline laid down for the guidance of all, and to treat the inhabitants of every class with forbearance and some degree of consideration, which they will doubtless look upon as a kindness, and appreciate, and which will add much to our own comfort as well as to the furtherance of all our views.

12. The Commander-in-chief has strong reasons to believe, that the inhabitants of this country are very sensitive to ill-treatment, and on such occasions are easily frightened and run away; all persons therefore employed as servants, camel-drivers, boatmen, biggaries, and such description of work, should be treated with the utmost gentleness, and experience will in a short time teach them our method and manner of doing things.

13. Any ill treatment of natives which may come to the knowledge of the Commander-in-chief will be taken the most serious notice of, and officers commanding brigades, and the heads of departments, are requested to have this fully explained to all ranks under them.

14. The Commander-in-chief has a pleasing duty to perform in stating, that the conduct of the troops, since their arrival in this encampment, has been such as reflects the highest credit on themselves, and affords him much gratification in publishing, and his Excellency fully anticipates a continuance of the same orderly and good conduct, after the troops shall have been put in motion.

THE EXPEDITION TO ADEN.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 26, 1838.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that a treasure chest be placed under the charge of the staff officer proceeding with the expedition to Aden.

The staff officer proceeding with this force is to be placed on the footing of a line adjutant in regard to allowances.

With reference to G. O. dated 9th Sept. 1825, the commissariat officer appointed to this force will be remunerated agreeably with para. 8th of G. O. dated 18th May 1835.

COURT-MARTIAL.

ENS. J. S. CAHILL.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, Nov. 13, 1838.—At a European general court-martial assembled at Bombay, on the 29th Oct. 1838, and of which Maj. T. L. Groundwater, of the regt. of Artillery, is president, Ens. James Staunton Cahill, Bombay regt. of European Infantry, was tried on the following charge (preferred by Maj. J. T. Osburne, in charge of the said regt.), viz.

Charge.—For disgraceful conduct, highly unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:

First. In having appeared at a regimental court-martial, of which he was a member, on the 27th Aug. 1838, in such a state from the effects of intoxication, as to be totally unfit to perform his duty.

Second. In being in the state described in the first instance of the charge, from the same cause, on the same day, he being on duty as regimental officer of the day.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—The Court, upon the evidence before it, is of opinion, that the prisoner, Ens. J. S. Cahill, of the Bombay regt., European Infantry, is—

Guilty of the first instance of the charge.

Guilty of the second instance of the charge, in breach of the articles of war, in such cases made and provided: and does therefore adjudge him, the said Ens J. S. Cahill, to be dismissed the service.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) JOHN KRANE, Lieut.-gen.,
Com.-in-chief.

The name of Ens. J. S. Cahill is to be struck off the strength of the regiment of European Infantry from this date.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Nov. 29. Mr. George Giberne to be third puisne judge of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foudjaree Adawlut, and to act as senior puisne judge of that court, and as judicial commissioner for Guzerat and the Conkan.

Lieut. Estridge to undertake duties of superintending of repairs, during absence of Lieut. Stuart on sick certificate.

Dec. 1. Mr. A. S. LeMessurier resumed charge of office of advocate-general on this date.

3. Mr. J. Vibart to be revenue commissioner, from date of Mr. Williamson's departure for Europe.

Mr. John A. Forbes to be principal collector and magistrate of Surat, from date of Mr. Williamson's departure, and to continue to act as senior magistrate of police.

Mr. J. H. Jackson to be collector and magistrate of Tannah.

Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, Bart., to act as collector and magistrate of Ahmedabad.

Mr. M. Kirkland to be sub-collector of Broach, and to continue to act as collector of Kaira.

Mr. H. Liddell to be first assistant to collector and magistrate of Ahmedabad.

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5. Mr. H. P. Malet to be first assistant to collector and magistrate of Candesh.

Mr. J. N. Rose to be third assistant to collector and magistrate of Poona.

Mr. W. Escombe to be first assistant to collector and magistrate of Dharwar.

Assist. Surg. H. F. Heddle to be assay-master and secretary to mint committee until further orders.

Assist. Surg. R. Brown to act as deputy assay-master until further orders.

Capt. Wm. Lang, 21st N.I., to act as political agent in the Mahee Cantas, during temporary absence of Capt. Outram on field service.

6. Mr. E. M. Stuart, second assistant to collector of Sholapur, to be placed in permanent charge of Barsee and Kurmulla talooks.

8. Mr. J. A. Forbes to act in post-office, and Mr. C. M'Leod to perform duties in Court of Request, during absence of Mr. E. E. Elliot, on leave for one month.

10. Mr. W. Escombe to act as first assistant to collector of Poona.

Mr. G. J. Blane to act as first assistant to collector of Dharwar.

11. Azum Dahabhace Furdoonjee to be moonsiff of Broach, in Zillah of Surat.

Mr. J. L. Johnson to be sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year.

12. Mr. Morris to perform duties of sub-treasurer, general paymaster, and superintendent of stamps, during absence of Mr. J. Williams.

J. L. Philipps, Esq., registrar on equity and admiralty sides, to be prothonotary clerk of papers of depositions and reading clerk on plea side of Supreme Court of Judicature, from 10th Dec.

Mr. P. W. Le Geyt resumed charge of office of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foudjaree Adawlut on 17th Dec.

19. Mr. W. H. Payne confirmed in situation of unconvicted assistant to collector of customs at presidency, vacant by death of Mr. Lewis.

Mr. J. S. Law, first assistant to collector of Sholapur, to be placed in permanent charge of Indee and Moodebhall talooks.

Mr. W. Howard to be acting advocate-general and ex-officio president of Committee for Management of House of Correction.

21. Mr. W. Courtney to be first assistant to collector and magistrate of Rutnagherry.

Mr. C. Price to be second assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Surat.

22. Mr. R. Keays to be first assistant to collector and magistrate of Kaira.

Mr. G. L. Farrant to be second assistant to collector and magistrate of Kaira, continuing to act as assistant judge at Sholapur.

Mr. T. C. Loughnan to be third assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Surat, continuing to act as assistant judge of Dharwar.

Mr. F. Sims to be fourth assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Surat.

Mr. T. Ogilvy to be third assistant to collector and magistrate of Khandesh.

Mr. J. H. Pelly (junior) to be third assistant to collector and magistrate of Dharwar.

24. Mr. G. Coles to act as sub-collector of Broach, from date on which he assumed charge of that district under instructions of acting principal collector of Surat.

26. J. M'C. Campbell, Esq., to be clerk of the crown, clerk of indictments, clerk of arraigns on crown side, and registrar on admiralty side, in criminal department of Supreme Court, from 24th Dec., in suc. to J. L. Philipps, Esq.

Mr. E. H. Briggs to be second assistant to political commissioner for Guzerat and resident at Baroda.

Furloughs, &c.—Nov. 30. Mr. G. Malcolm, leave of absence for one month, to proceed to presidency preparatory to his embarkation for Europe.—Dec. 3. Mr. A. W. Ravenscroft, an extension of leave of absence till date of his departure for Europe.—Mr. E. H. Briggs, leave to presidency, for one month, for health.—12. Mr. J. Williams, leave to Deccan, for one month, on private affairs (since
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carried).—15. Mr. W. Simson, leave to presidency, for one month, on private affairs.—19. Mr. W. Stubbs, leave of absence for one month, preparatory to his embarkation for Europe.—Mr. H. Brown, leave of absence for twenty days, to visit Mahabeshwar Hills, on private affairs.—Mr. C. Sims, leave to presidency for one month, on private affairs.—Mr. A. S. Le Mesurier, adv. gen., leave for two years, to Cape of Good Hope, for health.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Nov. 29. The Rev. J. H. Hughes, chaplain of Sholapoor, to act as chaplain of Colaba and the harbour, during absence of the Rev. G. Pigott with field force, or until further orders.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle. Nov. 28, 1833.—Lieut. H. C. Morse, 8th N.I., to act as assist. adj. general to Poona division of army, v. Hagart proceeding on field service. Capt. M. Spencer, 25th N.I., to act until arrival of Lieut. Morse.

Lieut. T. Postans, 15th N.I., to act as deputy assist. adj. general to southern division of army, v. Donnelly proceeding on field service.

Lieut. A. A. Drummond, 11th N.I., to act as line adj. at Bhooj, v. Postans.

Lieut. P. K. Skinner, 9th N.I., to act as deputy judge adv. gen. to northern division of army, v. Bulkeley proceeding on field service.

Lieut. G. F. Simpson, European Regt., to act as deputy judge adv. gen. to Poona division of army, during absence of Capt. Mant. Lieut. C. Lodge, 25th N.I., to take charge of office until arrival of Lieut. Simpson.

Capt. J. D. Browne, 10th N.I., to act as brigade major at Poona, from 2d Nov., on departure of Capt. Wyllie for presidency, until further orders.

Ens. J. D. McGregor, 31st N.I., to be line adj. at Ahmednuggur, v. Welstead proceeded to Europe.

Ens. George Stack to take rank in army from 21st Feb. 1833, and posted to right wing European regt., in consequence of dismissal of Ens. J. S. Cahill by sentence of a general court-martial.

Cornet G. C. Kembal, 1st L.C., to act as interp. to that regt., from 11th Nov., until further orders.

Surg. A. Tawse to be garrison surgeon at Surat, v. Purnell resigned that situation.

Cadets of Infantry Robert Black and J. B. Dunsterville admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Dec. 3.—Lieut. N. H. Thornbury, 2d assistant, to act for Capt. Jamieson as 1st assistant to military auditor-general, from date of that officer's departure for Cape of Good Hope.

Dec. 4.—Lieut. C. D. Mylne, 6th N.I., to be Maharrata interp. to that regt. from 18th Oct. 1833, the date upon which he passed an examination in that language.

Dec. 6.—Capt. W. Macan, 6th N.I., to act as sub-assist. com. general in charge of bazaars at Deesa, v. Lieut. J. Anderson as directed in order of 31st Oct. 1833.

Dec. 7.—Capt. E. M. Willoughby, 18th N.I., to be aid-de-camp to Hon. the Governor, on his being relieved by Capt. Hunter from charge of military pay office at presidency.

Lieut. W. G. Duncan, 24th N.I., aid-de-camp to the Governor, and acting barrack-master at presidency, to be barrack-master and acting aid-de-camp.

Capt. Johnson, 3d N.I., to receive charge of commissariat duties at Malligam from Maj. Forbes relieved from staff duties; date 15th Nov.

Capt. L. W. Hart, 22d N.I., to act as deputy assist. adj. gen. to southern division of army, and also to conduct duties of postmaster, on departure of Capt. Donnelly and Bagshawe from station. (Capt. Hart received charge of com. depart. on 17th Nov.)

16th N.I. Capt. G. F. Penley to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. A. Stewart to be capt., and Ens. W. Orrok to be lieut., in suc. to Holland resigned; date 23d June 1833.

Ens. H. E. Marriott to take rank in army from

6th March 1833, and posted to 16th N.I., v. Orrok prom.

Lieut. H. Richards, 3d N.I., to act as qu. mast. to that regt., from 20th Nov., until further orders.

Lieut. J. K. F. Willoughby, 26th N.I., to act as interp. in Hindoostanee to recruit depot at Poona, from 27th Nov. until further orders.

1st L.C. Cornet G. D. Kembal to be lieut., v. Neeld dec.; date of rank 23d Nov. 1833.

Cornet L. M. Jones to take rank in army from 13th Feb. 1833, and posted to 1st L.C., v. Kembal prom.

Lieut. W. H. C. Lye, 13th N.I., to act as adj. to left wing of that regt., during absence of Lieut. Supple on leave to presidency.

Ens. C. Williams, 14th N.I., to act as adj. to that regt., during time Lieut. Guerin may remain in command.

Surg. Frith's resignation of situation of civil surgeon at Sholapoor accepted, and Assist. Surg. Leggett confirmed in that situation.

Dec. 10.—In consequence of withdrawal of services of the superintending surgeon Southern Decan division, the duties of that department, connected with station of Sattarah, to be performed for the present by the superintending surgeon presidency division.

Dec. 12.—It appearing that the following casualties have taken place in Europe, viz. Lieuts. R. Hudson, 2d or Gr. N.I., J. E. Frederick, 18th N.I., and C. A. Echalar, 10th N.I.; and with reference to the 3d paragraph of the Hon. the Court of Directors' letter, dated 5th Sept. 1830 (see G. O.), directing that the officers holding the regimental rank of lieut. col. promoted to the brevet rank of major-general from 28th June 1833, as announced in G.O.s by the Hon. the President in Council, be returned as supernumeraries in their respective corps, and that effective lieut. colonels be promoted in their room—the following promotions are accordingly made:

Corps of Engineers. Maj. G. R. Jervis to be lieut. col., v. Bellasis prom. to brevet rank of maj. gen. and returned as supernumerary; date of rank 28th June 1833.

Infantry. Maj. H. D. Robertson to be lieut. col., v. Brooks prom. and returned as supernumerary; Maj. G. Moore to be lieut. col., v. Robertson prom. and returned ditto; Maj. T. Leighton to be lieut. col., v. Lodwick prom. and returned ditto; and Maj. F. Stalker to be lieut. col., v. Morse prom. and returned ditto; all date of rank 28th June 1833.

Corps of Engineers. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) C. Waddington to be major, Lieut. T. M. B. Turner to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. R. Leech to be 1st-lieut., in suc. to Jervis prom.; date of rank 28th June 1833.

2d or Gr. N.I. Ens. W. H. Clarke to be lieut., v. Hudson dec.; date of rank 20th Jan. 1833.

9th N.I. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) J. Farquharson to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. B. Bellasis to be capt., and Ens. A. Vailant to be lieut., in suc. to Robertson prom.; date of rank 28th June 1833.

10th N.I. Ens. H. Vincent to be lieut., v. Echalar dec.; date of rank 22d Sept. 1833.

14th N.I. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) W. H. Waterfield to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) R. Hutt to be capt., and Ens. R. D. Stuart to be lieut., in suc. to Leighton prom.; date of rank 28th June 1833.

18th N.I. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) J. Worthy to be major, Lieut. J. E. Frederick (dec.) to be capt., and Ens. A. Macdonald to be lieut., in suc. to Moore prom.; date of rank 28th June 1833.—Lieut. A. Miradows to be capt., and Ens. L. S. Hough to be lieut., in suc. to Frederick dec.; date of rank 12th July 1833.

19th N.I. Capt. H. Hancock to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) H. Jacob to be capt., and Ens. J. W. Henney to be lieut., in suc. to Stalker prom.; date 28th June 1833.

The undermentioned officers to have rank in army from dates specified, and posted to regts. as follows:—2d-Lieut. F. Wemyss, from 13th Dec. 1833, to engineers; Ensigns T. G. Hackett, from 6th March 1833, to 10th N.I.; E. H. S. Bowditch, from 10th do., to 2d do.; F. Fanning, from 11th June, to 9th do.; R. Taylor, from do., to 18th do.; R. Black, from do., to 14th do.; J. B. Dunsterville, from do., to 19th do.; J. J. Combe, from do., to 18th do.

Dec. 14.—Capt. St. John, on quitting Poona to join his corps proceeding on field service, to make over charge of post-office to Lieut. H. W. Preedy, assistant to bazaar-master at that station.

15.—18th N.I. Capt. E. M. Willoughby to be major, Lieut. S. H. Partridge to be capt., and Ens. D'O. T. Compton to be lieut., in suc. to Worthy retired; date of rank 12th Dec. 1838.

Ens. G. S. A. Anderson to take rank in army from 12th June 1838, and posted to 18th N.I., v. Compton prom.

Dec. 17.—Lieut. C. R. Hogg, European regt., to be commissariat agent with force proceeding to Aden.

Dec. 18.—Lieut. F. C. Holl, 4th N.I., to command detachment over subsidiary gaol at Tannah, from 16th Sept. last.

Lieut. A. M. Haslewood to act as fort adj. at Asseerghur, from date of Capt. Birdwood's departure, and also to act as interp. to 3d N.I., until further orders.

Lieuts. H. Richards and T. L. Jameson, former to act as adj., and latter as qu. mast. and paym., to 3d N.I., during such time as Lieut. Haslewood may be in charge of fort adjutancy.

Lieut. F. Jackson to act as adj. to detachment of European regt. proceeding to Persian Gulf.

Lieut. J. Jessop, 19th N.I., to act as adj. to that regt., during absence of Lieut. Holmes on sick cert.

Lieut. A. Thomas, 18th N.I., to act as line adj. at Sattara on departure of Lieut. Morse from station.

Capt. N. Lechmere to act as paym. and qu. mast. to 1st bat. artillery, from 5th Nov.

Lieut. J. G. J. Johnston, 10th N.I., to act as adj. to detachment of that regt. proceeding to Bombay, consisting of upwards of 300 rank and file.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Miller, H.M. 4th regt., to act as qu. mast., during absence of Qu. Mast. Phillips on leave to Bombay; date 2d Nov.

Lieut. Bebee, H.M. 6th F., to act as staff officer to detachment of that corps ordered from Poona to presidency; date 26th Nov.

The Adjutant of 12th N.I. to have charge of bazaar duties at Rajcote.

Dec. 19.—Lieut. J. C. Anderson, 24th N.I., to be paymaster on estab., and to have charge of Poona pay-office, during employment of Capt. Corsellis with the reserve in Scinde, or until further orders.

Capt. W. Macan, 6th N.I., to take charge of pay department at Deesa, until arrival of officer appointed to act in that situation, or until further orders.

Dec. 20.—So much of the G.O. under date 27th Oct. last as directs Assist. Surg. Atkinson to proceed to presidency as next medical officer for duty in Indian Navy, cancelled, and that officer placed at disposal of the maj. general commanding the forces.

Dec. 21.—Lieut. W. G. Hebbert, of Engineers, to be executive engineer at Belgaum, during absence of Capt. W. C. Harris ordered to proceed on field duty.

Capt. R. St. John, European regt., to be staff officer to force proceeding to Aden.

Dec. 22.—The following staff officers to be attached to the Reserve Force assembling for service in Scinde:

Capt. T. Donnelly, deputy assist. adj. general.

Lieut. E. P. Delhoste, assist. qu. mast. general.

Lieut. E. Whicelo, assist. com. general.

Capt. H. N. Corsellis, paymaster.

Brev. Capt. E. Farquharson, artillery, deputy commissary of ordnance.

The three last-named officers to remain at their present stations until further orders.

Lieut. T. Postana, 16th N.I., to be interpreter, and Lieut. H. W. Preedy, 25th N.I., to be sub-assist. commissary in charge of bazaars with the above force; latter officer to continue to perform his present duties at Poona until further orders.

Dec. 24.—Brev. Capt. A. P. Le Messurier, 23d N.I., permitted to resign his app. as aid-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Salter, c.s.

Ens. Sidney Horton, H.M. 34th regt., to be aid-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Sir John Fitzgerald, commander of the forces.

Lieut. H. A. Sullivan to be staff officer to de-

tachment of H.M. 6th regt. proceeding to presidency under command of Maj. Everest. On arrival of the detachment at presidency, Lieut. Bebee will perform duties of adj., and Lieut. Sullivan those of qu. mast. to five companies detached, until further orders.

Capt. C. Birdwood, 3d N.I., to be temporarily appointed to commissariat, under provisions of G.O. of 16th May 1835, and stationed at Mhow, during continuance of 3d N.I. at that station; also appointed to charge of bazaars at Mhow.

Capt. C. J. Westley to act as adj. to N.V.B., from date of departure of Lieut. R. P. Hogg from station to 15th Nov., as a temp. arrangement.

Capt. C. J. Westley to continue to perform duties of interp. in Hindoostanee to N.V.B., during absence of Lieut. Hogg, or until further orders.

Dec. 25.—Lieut. W. Massie to be acting adj. to detail of artillery proceeding to Aden.

Capt. W. C. Harris, executive engineer at Belgaum, to be field engineer with Scinde Reserve Force.

Hent-Quarters, Nov. 29, 1838.—The following young officers to do duty, viz.—Ensigns R. Black with 25th N.I.; and J. B. Dunsterville with 21st do. (This order since cancelled.)

Dec. 3.—Assist. Surg. Cahill to receive medical charge of detachment of Gollundauze at Baroda from Assist. Surg. Colburn; date 21st Nov.

Surg. Carstairs to assume charge, as a temporary measure, of medical store depot, and staff and details at Poona; date 2d Nov.

Assist. Surg. Colburn to afford medical aid to 18th N.I. on departure of Assist. Surg. Malcolmson from Baroda; date 9th Nov.

Assist. Surg. Brady to afford medical aid to 3d comp. 1st bat. Artillery, on its march from Mandavie to Bhooj; date 20th Nov.

Dec. 6.—Assist. Surg. J. P. Malcolmson, 18th N.I. (being reported fit for duty), to join his station.

Assist. Surg. D. Costelloe, M.D., to proceed forthwith on route to Poona, and to join and afford medical aid to detachment of 10th N.I. on its march to Panwell. Assist. Surg. Costelloe will from thence return to Poona, and place himself under orders of superintending surgeon, for general duty in Northern Deccan division.

Dec. 7.—Lieut. F. Ayrtton to take charge of artillery recruits about to proceed to Ahmednuggur.

2d-Lieut. Terry, now doing duty with company of Gollundauze at Baroda, to proceed to Ahmednuggur 6th Bombay, without delay.

Dec. 8.—Ensigns Sorrell and Stack, lately posted to European regt., to join head-quarters of the corps at presidency forthwith.

Dec. 10.—Assist. Surg. J. P. Malcolmson to be attached to 24th N.I., until further orders, and to join immediately.

Dec. 13.—The following officers having been permitted to proceed with their regts. about to proceed on service to Aden, will accordingly join head-quarters of their corps as early as possible.—Capt. R. St. John, and Lieut. R. J. Shaw, European regt.; Lieut. W. G. Duncan, 24th N.I.

Dec. 17.—The detachment of Artillery about to proceed to Aden, to consist of head-quarters of 4th comp. 2d bat., and a company of Gollundauze with lascars attached, with the following officers:—Capt. M. F. Willoughby, 2d bat., to command; 2d-Lieut. W. Massie, and 2d-Lieut. C. R. Dent. The detachment already proceeded to Aden, under Lieut. Dent, to join above detachment on its arrival there.

The detail of Engineer corps, under orders for Aden, to be attached to artillery proceeding to that station under command of Capt. Willoughby.

Assist. Surg. H. B. Owen, M.D., posted to 3d L.C., in suc. to Surg. Wight proceeded to Europe.

Assist. Surg. F. S. Arnott, M.D., removed from 20th, and posted to 18th N.I.

Assist. Surg. A. H. Leith posted to 1st troop horse brigade Artillery.

Lieut. C. J. Anderson, 24th N.I., acting paym. Poona div. of army, having been permitted to accompany his regt. about to proceed on service to Aden, will join its head-quarters as early as possible.

Dec. 18.—Lieut. G. F. Symson, European regt., acting deputy judge adv. gen. Poona division of army, having been permitted to proceed with his regt. about to proceed on service to Aden, will join its head-quarters as early as possible.

Assist. Surg. J. J. Atkinson app. to medical charge of detail of Artillery proceeding to Aden. (This app. since cancelled.)

Assist. Surg. J. W. Winchester app. to medical charge of detail of Artillery proceeding with reserve force ordered for service in Sindh.

Dec. 20.—The following removals and postings ordered:—Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. F. Farquharson from 14th N.I. to right wing European regt.; Lieut. Col. S. Hughes, c.s., from 49th to 13th N.I.; D. Capon from 18th to 20th do.; W. D. Robertson from 16th to 1st Gr. N.I.; H. D. Robertson (late prom.) posted to 16th N.I.; G. Moore (late prom.) to 10th do.; T. Leighton (late prom.) to 14th do.; F. Stalker (late prom.) to 19th do.

Dec. 21.—Surg. D. C. Bell removed from 15th to 4th N.I., and Surg. A. Graham from 4th to 15th do.

Dec. 22.—Assist. Surg. P. W. Hockin to receive medical charge of 7th N.I., from Assist. Surg. Davies; date 12th Dec.

Assist. Surg. D. Davies to receive medical charge of left wing 13th N.I., from Assist. Surg. Collier.

Assist. Surg. J. J. Atkinson placed at disposal of superintending surgeon N.W. division of Guzerat, for general duty.

Dec. 24.—Assist. Surg. Costelloe, M.D., to receive medical charge of details and families of H.M. 17th F., from Assist. Surg. Leith, as a temp. measure; date Poona 18th Dec.

Maj. G. W. Gibson delivered over charge of the Belgaum arsenal to Capt. T. E. Gicls, Madras Artillery, on the 1st Dec.

Brev. Capt. W. M. Webb delivered over charge of the Deesa arsenal on the 1st of Nov. last to Lieut. T. E. Pownall, Horse Artillery.

Capt. H. Stockley, sub-assist. com. gen., delivered over charge of the commissariat at Rajcote on 20th Nov. to Lieut. H. E. D. Jones, 12th N.I.

Lieut. J. P. Walsh, 53d Madras N.I., assumed charge of the post-office at Sholapoor on 1st Dec.

Mr. T. McKenzie, civil surgeon to the Bushire residency, resumed charge of his medical duties on the 27th Oct. last.

Capt. C. Hunter received charge of the presidency pay-office from Maj. E. M. Willoughby on the 19th Dec.

Permitted to Retire from the Service.—Dec. 15, Maj. J. Worthy, 18th N.I., on pension of his rank.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—Dec. 24, Lieut. F. Ashworth, 2d L.C.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Nov. 28, Lieut. Col. J. H. Dunsterville, 7th N.I.—Maj. T. Leighton, 14th N.I.—Maj. P. D. Ottey, 11th N.I.—Lieut. J. Russell, 11th do.—Surg. W. Enskine—Dec. 7, Capt. F. M. Willoughby, regt. of Artillery.—Lieut. J. B. Woomnam, regt. of Artillery.—Assist. Surg. J. Gibson—Deputy Assist. Com. G. Gourley, ord. dept.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Nov. 29, Surg. R. Wright, 3d L.C., for health.—Dec. 1, 2-Lieut. G. C. Collyer, Madras Engineers, for health.—6, Assist. Surg. T. Brickwell, 24th N.I., for health.

To Egypt.—Nov. 30, Surg. D. S. Young, Madras estab., for twelve months, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Dec. 3, Capt. G. J. Jameson, first assist. mil. auditor gen., for two years, for health.—6, Maj. J. Forbes, 8th N.I., for health (eventually to Europe).—7, Capt. P. Sanderson, 15th N.I., for two years, for health.

Leave of Absence.—Dec. 19, Lieut. D. E. Mills, 19th N.I., until 30th March 1839, for health.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Nov. 21, Mr. Charles Eden admitted to service as a volunteer in Indian navy.

Dec. 6.—The following temporary appointments and arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. Buckler from *Hastings* to charge of brig *Taytes*, from 6th Oct. last.—Lieut. Jardine to temporary charge of cutter *Margaret*, from 19th Sept. last, and *Mildsh. Scott* to that of patamar *Bheema*, from 9th Oct. last, both to be considered as lent from the *Patimurus*.—Lieut. Webb to charge of receiving ship *Hastings*, and to be superintendent of patamars, second member of Standing Committee of Survey, &c. from 29th Oct. last.—Lieut. Winn to charge of *Clive*, from 17th May to 26th June 1839, and of *Tigria* from 6th to 17th July.—Lieut. Sharp to command of *Clive* in room of Lieut. Winn transf. to *Tigria*, 5th July last.—Mr. Berthon, mate, to be acting lieut. of *Elphinstone*, and Mr. Manners, of *Clive*, to be mate of *Elphinstone*, both from 28th July 1839.—Mr. Roberts, mate of *Clive*, to charge of schooner *Frolick*, from 8th July.—*Mildsh. Nesbit* to be acting lieut. of *Tigria*, from 20th Sept. last.—Mr. Ward to perform duty of clerk of *Tigria* in absence of Mr. Metcalf with senior officer, in addition to purser, from 20th Sept. last.—*Mildsh. C. Hewitt* to be acting lieut. and mate of brig *Euphrates*, from 19th Aug. last.

Permitted to Retire from the Service.—Dec. 14, Commander J. H. Rowband, on pension offered by Hon. the Court of Directors to officers of his rank in Indian navy.

Furloughs, &c.—Nov. 21, Lieut. J. S. Prentice, to England, for health (permitted by Government of Bengal).

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Dec. 5, *Salacea*, from Calcutta; *Hannah*, from Indus; *Shah Allum*, from China and Singapore.—6, *Lord Castlereagh*, from ditto ditto; *Governor Doherty*, from Calcutta; H.M. s. *Cruizer*, from Hejamree.—7, H.M. ship *Volage*, from mouth of Indus; *Hawk*, from Zanzibar.—8, *Sir Edward Paget*, from Indus; H.C. steamer *Semiramis*, from Hejamree; *Charles Grant*, from China.—9, *Bernard*, from Bushlie and Muscat; *Clydeale*, from Liverpool.—10, *Lady East*, from Indus; *Colonel Newall*, from Bussorah and Muscat.—11, *Louise Family*, from China, Singapore, &c.—13, *Syden*, from Indus; *Thetis*, from Calcutta and Ceylon; *Ann*, from Llanely.—15, *Aurora*, from Indus; *Louisa*, from Penang; *Prevoyante*, from Seychelles.—18, *Hellas*, from China.—19, *Sir Charles Malcolm*, from Gorah Bunder; *Indian Oak*, from Calcutta; *Sarah*, from Calcutta.—20, *Cornubus*, from Liverpool; *Kutty Rahimoon*, from Calcutta.—21, *Cambridge*, from Hejamree.—24, *Balfour*, from Liverpool.—25, *Charles Forbes*, from Indus; *Cornwallis*, from China and Singapore; *Nerbudda*, from Mauritius and Tellicherry; *Lady Feversham*, from London and Cannanore.—27, *Donna Carmelite*, from Calcutta and Ceylon; H.M. s. *Margaret*, from Cutch.—28, *Duchess of Clarence*, from Colombo.—29, H.C. brig *Taytes*, from sea.—30, *Water Lilly*, from Calcutta; *Stalkart*, from Indus.—31, *Kamont*, from Indus; *Adelaide*, from Siam.—JAN. 1, 1839, H.C. steamer *High Lindsay*, from Red Sea (with London mail of 27th Oct., and via Marseilles 8th Nov.); *Caledonia*, from China.

Departures.

Dec. 4, H.C. sch. *Mahi*, for Aden.—5, *Ann Crickton*, for Aden (with detachment of artillery).—6, *Philanthrope*, for Allepee, Batavia, and Bordeaux; *Hannah*, Gardyne, for China; *Stalkart*, for Indus (with troops); H.C. cutter *Margaret*, for Indus.—7, *George Caning*, for London.—11, *Braemar*, for Colombo and Calcutta.—13, *Kamont*, for Viekur.—13, *Lady Grant*, for China.—15, *Triston*, for Malabar Coast and Bordeaux; *Argyrie*, for Madras.—16, *Colonel Burney*, for Madras; *Carnatic*, for China.—17, *Isadora*, for Madras; H.C. cutter *Nerbudda*, for Surat.—20, *Hannah*, McGregor, for Indus (with troops); *Sir Arch. Campbell*, for Calcutta; *Argyle*, for Liverpool.—22, *Catherine*, for Penang and Singapore (with 60 convicts).—23, *Governor Doherty*, for Allepee.—27, *Good Success*, for China.—28, *Pyen Bown*, for Calcutta; *Slains Castle*, for China; H.C. s. *Semiramis*, to sea; H.C. small st. *Snake*, to do; H.M. s. *Cruizer*, to sea (destination unknown).—29, *Urania*, for Liverpool; *Haro*, for Greenock; *Louis*, for Ceylon.—30, H.M.S. *Volage*, on a cruise; *Louise Family*.

for Aden (with troops).—31. *Ernaad*, for Aden, (with do.)

Passengers.

Per *Atlanta* steamer, from Suez and Mocha (arrived at Bombay 23th Nov.):—Mrs. Townsend; Mrs. Willoughby and child; Mrs. Woosnam; Mrs. Ainslie; Mrs. Richmond; Misses Frith, Hunter, and Llewellyn; Maj. Gen. Sir Robert Dick, K.C.B., staff of Madras; Capt. Cogan, pincipotentiary from H.M. to H.H. the Imam of Muscat; Colonels Hunter and Frith, Bengal army; Capt. Fyfe, A.D.C. to Major Gen. Sir R. Dick; Capt. Willoughby and Lieut. Woosnam, Bombay Artillery; Capt. Thurlow, A.D.C. to Gen. Arbuthnot, Ceylon; Lieuts. Gaitskill and Erskine, Bengal army; Dr. Brown, Madras estab.; Dr. Gibson, Bombay do.; Mr. Franklin; Mr. Richmond, merchant; Mr. Ainslie, do., Calcutta; Mr. Llewellyn, do.; Mr. Forbes, C.S. Ceylon; Mr. Ashburner; Mr. Ritchie, merchant, Ceylon; Rev. Mr. Mitchell, missionary; Messrs. Bannerman, Johnston, Bedford, and Mills, Bombay engineers dept.; Mr. Gourley, deputy assist. com. of ordnance, Bombay; 5 European and native servants.

Per *Hugh Lindsay* steamer, from Suez, Judda, Mocha, Aden, and Maculla (arrived 1st Jan. 1839): Mrs. Carpenter and child; Mrs. McKenzie; Madlle. Marliany; Maj. Carpenter, H.M. 41st regt.; Capt. McKenzie, Bengal Cavalry; General Ventura; Hon. C. Threnot, Esq.; Col. Powers, C.B., Royal Artillery; W. Carrill, Esq.; W. Smytman, Esq.; H. Constable, Esq.; C. Estridge, Esq.; T. Dussanier, Esq.; M. Hall, engineer; 4 European and 2 native servants.

Per *J. Im Marsh*, from Bushire: Mr. Marshall; Mr. Graham, I.N.; Mr. and Mrs. Babron and child.

Per *Loosee Family and Ernaad*, for Aden: Ensign R. Hogg, staff; Maj. Bailie, Capt. Morris, Lieut. and Qu. Mast. Shephard, Lieut. Duncan, Lieut. and Adj. Bellasis, Lieut. Jones, Ensign Willoughby, and Ensign Morrison, all of the 24th N.I.; Maj. Osborne, Capt. Cumming, Stiles, and McIntyre, Lieuts. Fraser, Symphon, Shaw, Otley, and Rose, Ensigns Hunt, Trower, Cameron, Sorrell, and Black, Surg. Gray, and Assist. Surg. Parnell, all of the European regt.; Capt. Willoughby, and Lieut. W. Massie, both of the Artillery.

Freight to England (Jan. 2, 1839)—Is barely maintained at £3 per ton, and with the number of ships in harbour, and expected, it is likely to fall 10s. per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 29. At Rajcote, the lady of Lieut. J. C. Anderson, of a son.

Dec. 1. The wife of Mr. W. Brown, cathedral clerk, of a daughter.

2. At Belgauin, the lady of Capt. Tallan, H.M. 41st F., of a son.

— At Rajcote, the lady of James Erskine, Esq., of a son.

3. At Asserghur, the lady of Brigadier William Gordon, of a son.

5. At Bombay, the lady of Maj. C. Newport, 23d N.I., of a son.

9. At Poona, the lady of Capt. Griffiths, H.M. 6th regt., of a son.

— At Bombay, the lady of Capt. Grant, regt. of Artillery, of a son.

— In the Fort, the wife of Mr. John King, of a daughter.

— At Colaba, Mrs. A. B. Collett, of a son.

13. At Tannah, the wife of Mr. John Murray, head English schoolmaster, of a son.

15. The lady of Capt. Coghlan, regt of Artillery, of a son.

— At Ootacamund, the lady of G. H. Pitt, Esq., civil service, of a son.

16. At Bombay, the lady of Major Forbes, 20th N.I., of a son.

— At Belgauin, the lady of Capt. George Thornton, 19th N.I., of a son.

18. At Hursiole, the lady of Brev. Capt. G. Wilson, 20th regt., of a daughter.

20. Mrs. Pearson, of a daughter, still-born.

22. In the Fort. Mrs. A. Jordan, of a son.

— At Broach, the lady of J. Peart, Esq., civil surgeon, of a son.

24. At Bombay, the lady of Brev. Capt. J. S. Ramsay, 4th N.I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 8. At Bombay, Lieut. W. G. Wheatley, 4th N.I., to Louisa Maria Anne, only surviving daughter of the late F. Lugin, Esq.

15. At Bvculah, Mr. F. Xavier, H.M. 40th regt., to Miss A. Plastien.

27. At Poona, Mr. Charles Lake, ordnance department, to Miss Charlotte Rogers.

DEATHS.

Nov. 12. At Bombay, James Bruce Simson, Esq., of the civil service, aged 40.

Dec. 11. At Goa, Roza, wife of Mr. A. P. Rodrigues, assistant in the accountant general's office, aged 31.

13. At Bombay, Mr. Thomas Lewis, assistant collector of customs.

19. In the Fort, Mr. P. W. Prevost, late of the firm of Prevost, Rustonjee, and Co.

— At Rutugherry, Mr. Thomas Green, late chief mate of the late ship *Ruby*.

23. At Kunhur, a few hours after giving birth to a boy, Anna, wife of Capt. MacDowell, Nizam's army.

26. His Highness Ragojee Angria, of Colaba.

Ceylon.

APPOINTMENT.

Oct. 26. The Hon. George Turnour, Esq., to be colonial secretary; during absence of P. Anstruther, Esq., proceeding to England on leave of absence.

SHIPPING.

Arrival at Colombo.—Nov. 23. *Captain Cook*, from Bombay and Cochin.

Departures from Colombo.—Nov. 13. *Caroline*, for Point de Galle and London.—Dec. 7. *Iris*, for London; *Duchess of Clarence*, for Bombay.

DEATHS.

Nov. 21. On board the *Caroline*, in Galle harbour, having proceeded to sea for the benefit of his health, George Hay Boyd, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Ackland and Boyd, of Colombo.

Dec. 12. At Colombo, Capt. James, of the bark *Duchess of Clarence*, of Liverpool.

Penang, Singapore, &c.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Singapore.—Previous to Nov. 8. *Maudine*, from Liverpool; *Patriot*, *Francis Smith*, *Hermanie*, and *Chaladra*, all from Calcutta; *Fanny*, from Penang; *Caroline*, from Malacca; *Strathiala*, from Sydney; *Bengal Merchant*, from Batavia; *Ruparell*, and *Parreck Hall*, both from Bombay; *Frederick Huth*, from Mauritius; *Hindustani*, from Madras.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to Oct. 18. *Bengal Merchant*, for Calcutta; *Fanny*, *Orwell*, and *Hindustani*, all for China; *Ariel* and *Hero*, both for Siam; *Concordia*, for Hamburg.

Arrivals at Penang.—*Kellie Castle* and *Bencoolen*, both from Calcutta.

Departure from ditto.—*Rmma Eugenia*, for Singapore and China.

BIRTH.

Oct. 5. At Singapore, the lady of the Rev. Alexander Stronach, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Oct. 22. At Penang, Mr. John Ross to Miss E. M. Mayne, niece to J. A. Palmer, Esq., of Penang.

DEATHS.

Oct. 2. At Singapore, the Rev. J. A. Mitchell, late of Charlestown, United States of America.

Nov. 11. At Singapore, F. T. Fergusson, Esq., of the firm of Jenkins, Low, and Co., of Calcutta, aged 46.

Dutch India.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Batavia.—Previous to Oct. 11. *Cher-ful*, from Cape; *Sophia*, from Hamburg; *Gaspe*, from Manilla; *Lady Goodrich*, from Hobart Town; *Robert Sourcouf*, from Bourbon; *Poltux*, from Sourabaya; *Majestic*, and *City of London*, from N.S. Wales; *Augustina*, from Rotterdam; *Margaret*, from Samarang.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to Oct. 11. *Malcolm*, and *Gaspe*, for Singapore; *Louisa*, for Penang; *Jamaica*, for China; *Lord Goodrich*, for Sourabaya.

Arrival at Anjir.—Oct. 23. *Rosalind*, from London (for China).

Arrival at Samarang.—Sept. 26. *Amelia Thompson*, from N.S. Wales and Sourabaya.

DEATH.

Oct. 15. At Palimanang, Count C. E. Fiequelmont, late captain of artillery at that station, and formerly at Ithio.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to Nov. 12. *James Turcan*, from Liverpool and Singapore; *John o'Gaunt*, from Liverpool and Batavia; *Hortensia*, from Singapore; *Sultana*, *Indus*, *Julia*, *Cleveland*, *Sultanny*, *Racil Carrin*, *Duke of Lancaster*, and *Earl of Clare*, all from Bombay and Singapore; *H.M.S. Lorne*, from a cruise in search of the *Antonio Pereira*; *Water Witch*, from Calcutta and Singapore; *Portia*, from Lima; *Albion* and *Omega*, from New York; *Elliza*, from Calcutta; *Westminster*, from Sourabaya; *Reliance*, from Madras and Singapore; *Mary Chilton*, from Boston; *Constance Family*, from Calcutta and Penang; *Ann Gales*, from Manilla.

Departures.—Previous to Nov. 12. *Fnerie Queen*, *General Palmer*, and *Melrose*, all for London; *Hortensia*, and *Drongan*, for Singapore; *Duchess of Northumberland*, for Manilla and Cape; *Fort William*, *Benccolen*, *Mermaid*, *James Turcan*, and *Mangles*, all for Manilla; *Unity*, for Norfolk Island; *Helas*, for Singapore and Bombay; *Jane Blain*, for Cape; *Calcutnia*, for Bombay; *Harlequin*, for San Blas.

BIRTH.

Sept. 4. At Macao, the lady of T. H. Layton, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Aug. 23. At Macao, on board H.M.S. *Wellesley*, Miss Eliza Wedderburn, niece of Rear Admiral Sir F. Maitland, K.C.B.

25. At Macao, B. R. Leach, Esq., a native of Salem, United States of America.

Sept. 2. Capt. John MacAllister, of the ship *Jane Blain*, of Greenock.

29. At Macao, Mr. J. S. Colledge, aged 17.

Spanish India.

BIRTH.

Oct. 14. At Manilla, the lady of James Strachan, Esq., of a daughter, still-born.

DEATH.

Oct. 22. At Manilla, Mary Catherine, wife of James Strachan, Esq.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

APPOINTMENTS.

July 9. John Armistead, Esq., to be coroner for district of Parramatta, in room of A. Hayward, Esq., resigned.

Sept. 3. Wm. Wynter, Esq., of Manning River, to be a commissioner of crown lands within boundaries of colony of N.S. Wales.

BIRTHS.

July 15. At Sydney, the lady of the Hon. E. D. Thomson, Esq., of a daughter.

Aug. 5. At Sydney, Mrs. A. Clugston, of a son.

7. At Sydney, Mrs. Henry Fisher, of a son.

8. At Queen Charlotte's Vale, Bathurst, the wife of the Rev. F. Lewis, of a daughter.

10. At Port Macquarie, Mrs. J. R. Middleton, of a son.

11. At Athol House, North Shore, the lady of J. L. Horsey, Esq., of a son.

Sept. 21. At Sydney, the lady of Mr. Robert Campbell, jun., of a son.

22. In Pitt Street, Sydney, the lady of F. W. Unwin, Esq., of a daughter.

29. At Sydney, the lady of Capt. John Biscoe, Castlereagh Street, of a son.

Oct. 3. At Spencer Lodge, Sydney, Mrs. Lamb, of a son, who only lived a few hours.

Lately. At Maitland, Mrs. P. J. Cohen, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 4. At Melbourne, Port Phillip, Charles Howard, Esq., D.A.C.G., to Miss Griffin.

10. At Sydney, Henry Graham, Esq., surgeon, Windsor, to Lavalette, second daughter of James Robertson, Esq., of Plaskett, Hunter's River.

20. At West Maitland, Mr. Peter Duff to Sarah, second daughter of Mr. R. Hobson.

24. At Sutton Forest, D. Douglas, Esq., of Teannaflee, Scotland, to Jane, eldest daughter of W. Adams, Esq., of Dunse, Scotland.

26. At Ravenswood, E. S. Hall, jun., Esq., of Rotherwood, Lake Bathurst, to Miss C. Richardson.

Aug. 11. At Maitland, Mr. H. T. Harrington, surgeon, to Francis, daughter of the late Mr. George Muir.

10. At Sydney, G. H. Hendall, Esq., surgeon, of Maitland, to Maria, only daughter of J. Wreford, Esq., of West Park, Bristol.

21. At Sydney, Mr. W. Brown, of Maitland, to Mrs. Murphy, of Hunter Street.

22. At Sydney, Charles Nicholl, Esq., of Maitland, to Jane Terry, eldest daughter of the late John Simons, Esq., of Hobart Town.

Sept. 3. At Malgoa, Capt. Wm. Wells, of the *Dublin Ranger*, to Miss Mary Ann Collins, late of London.

8. At Sydney, J. W. P. Blick, Esq., surgeon, to Sarah Rose, only surviving daughter of the late Capt. H. L. Vine, Royal Marines.

DEATHS.

July 18. Mr. Edward Crowe, builder, of Patrick's Plains, aged 46.

Aug. 1. Mrs. David Anderson.

10. At Sydney, Master Holdsworth, aged 12.

26. At Sydney, Mrs. James Edrop.

29. At Sydney, suddenly, Mr. George Little, of the *Sydney Gazette* Office, aged 54.

Sept. 22. At Sydney, the wife of Capt. Livingston, after giving birth to a still-born child.

23. At Sydney, Capt. Fisher, of her Majesty's Customs.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

APPOINTMENTS.

Aug. — Mr. J. Johnson to be inspector of stock at Perth.

Sept. — The Hon. H. Elliot to undertake duties of private secretary to the Lieut. Governor, v. Capt. Maconochie, R.N.

Robert Officer, Esq., senior colonial assist. surgeon, to take charge of colonial and convict medical department, v. John Arthur, Esq., M.D., deputy inspector-general of hospitals, until pleasure of her Majesty's Government be known.

Mr. James Skene to be town surveyor of Hobart Town, v. Mr. Farrange.

Mr. James Atkinson to be poundkeeper for district of Hobart Town, v. Mr. Fletcher.

T. J. Lempriere, Esq., to be a justice of the peace for Van Diemen's Land.

Mr. George Forster to be pilot at Low Heads, v. Mr. James Ward, dec.

Mr. George Macdonald to be an extra pilot for the River Tamar.

Oct. — Lieut. Bayly, 21st Fusiliers, to be assistant police magistrate at Waterloo-point.

Benjamin Bayly, Esq., to be a coroner for the territory of V.D. Land.

Mr. William O'Meagher to be storekeeper at Launceston, for charge, management, and security of gunpowder.

BIRTHS.

July 23. At Westbury, the lady of Capt. Moriarty, R.N., of a daughter.

30. At Corra Linn, Paterson's Plains, Mrs. Edward Fowell, of a son.

Aug. 30. At Woolmers, the lady of Dr. H. G. Brock, R.N., of a son.

Sept. 6. At Launceston, Mrs. Vallance, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 4. At Invermay, Thos. Manifold, Esq., of Kelso, to Jane, eldest daughter of Capt. Walter Symot, late of the 6th regt.

24. At Kelso, E. Whiting, Esq., to Hannah, second daughter of W. Manifold, Esq., of Kelso.

Sept. 1. At Launceston, James Richardson, Esq., third son of Capt. Richardson, formerly of the 4th Dragoon Guards, to Eliza, second daughter of Richard Dry, Esq., of Elphin, near Launceston.

12. At Kirkdale Lodge, Capt. A. Wales, of Launceston, to Miss Kirkby, late of Stanstead Lodge, Herts.

Lately. At Barton, Macquarie River, Christopher Gatenby, Esq., to Eliza, second daughter of the late Robert Corney, Esq., Lake River.

DEATHS.

May 25. At Norfolk Plains, Mrs. E. Powell.

July 15. At Launceston, Mary, wife of Mr. W. C. Turner, aged 21.

Aug. 5. At Hobart Town, Mrs. Peddie, wife of Capt. Peddie, of the 21st Fusiliers.

26. At Launceston, Mr. James Ward, pilot. He was drowned by the upsetting of his boat whilst returning from the brig *Black Joke*, which vessel he had taken outside the port on her departure for Sydney.

Sept. 3. Suddenly, on board his vessel, Capt. Wilson, of the Government schooner *Shamrock*.

14. At Clarence Plains, the Rev. R. Knopwood, A.M., a chaplain of the colony.

27. Suddenly, at George's Town, Mary Ann, wife of M. C. Friend, Esq., lieut. R.N.

Lately. Mr. Samuel Diprose, son of Mr. Diprose, of Epping Forest. He was drowned, with his horse, at Fenton's Ford, when returning to Longford, from Launceston.

— Mr. John Waddle.

— Mr. David Murray.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

APPOINTMENTS.

George Milner Stephen, Esq., to be acting governor of the province: installed 14th July.

Robert Bernard, Esq., A.M., barrister-at-law, to be advocate-general and crown solicitor of the province, until her Majesty's pleasure be known.

William Nation, Esq., to be aid-de-camp to his Exc. the Acting Governor.

Robert Bernard, Esq., A.M., Charles Burton Ne-

wenham, Esq., John Walker, Esq., R.N., and Henry Jones, Esq., to be justices of the peace for the province.

BIRTH.

Aug. 7. At Adelaide, the lady of J. B. Hack, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 15. At Adelaide, J. Morphett, Esq., to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Hon. J. H. Fisher, colonial commissioner.

18. At Adelaide, John Woodford, Esq., surgeon, to Caroline, daughter of William Carter, Esq., of London.

Lately. At Adelaide, the following individuals: — Mr. T. Bright to Miss E. Bernard; Mr. J. Turner to Miss J. Atkins; Mr. W. Turner to Miss A. Goble.

DEATH.

Aug. 10. At Adelaide, Miss J. E. Allen, aged 10 years.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to Nov. 8. *Zoe*, from Liverpool; *Joseph and Victor*, Indian, *Gironde*, and *Semillante*, all from Nantes; *Reform*, from Port Elizabeth; *Ennus*, from Ceylon; *Bengal*, *Heloise*, and *Mary Taylor*, all from Bordeaux; *Upton Castle* and *John Woodall*, from Calcutta; *Arab*, from Algoa Bay; *Cho*, and *Esporter*, from Singapore; *Bel-out*, and *William Allen*, from Tamatave; *Enterprize*, from Marselles; *St. George*, from Clyde and Cape; *Elizabeth Buckham*, from Monte Video.

Departures.—Previous to Nov. 8.—*Perserverance*, for Hobart Town; *Telegraphie*, for Madras and Pondicherry; *Diane*, *Apollon*, *Janet*, and *Lord Auckland*, all for Calcutta; *Lord Elphinstone*, for Coringa; *Heloise*, for Bourbon; *Sarah and Elizabeth*, for Java; *Emma*, *Upton Castle*, and *John Panter*, all for London; *Heurt of Oak*, for Liverpool; *Mary*, for Leith.

DEATH.

Sept. 27. At Port Louis, after an illness of only a few hours, James Laing, Esq., collector of the internal revenues of this island. He had been for twenty-one years in the civil service, during eleven of which he filled the situation which he occupied at his death.

Cape of Good Hope.

APPOINTMENTS.

Oct. 11. H. C. Selby, Esq., to be clerk of the peace for district of Albany, v. B. McRosty, Esq., dec.

19. The Rev. John Heavyside to be chaplain of Graham's Town, v. the Rev. W. Carlisle.

C. Bell, Esq., to act as clerk of the Legislative Council during absence, on leave, of K. B. Hamilton, Esq.

25. Mr. P. Lawrence G. Cloete authorized to practise as a land surveyor, and to act as such on behalf of Government.

Nov. 1. D. H. Frankell, Esq., M.D., to be district surgeon of Colesberg, and R. M. Armstrong, Esq., to be ditto of Cradock.

2. W. Harding, Esq., to be clerk of the peace for district of Swellendam, v. J. F. Barn, Esq., who retires upon a pension.

9. James Stewart, Esq., to be justice of the peace for district of Somerset (East).

15. W. Kekewich, Esq., to be secretary to Committee under Ordinance No. 97, v. W. Harding, Esq., resigned.

16. J. F. Bam, Esq., to be justice of the peace for district of Swellendam.

23. The Rev. Daniel Burke to be Roman Catholic chaplain at Graham's Town.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Table Bay.—Previous to Dec. 21. *Thomas Grenville*, *James McInroy*, *Ma-ion*, *Perfect*, *Sarah*, *Delhi*, *Kirkman Finlay*, *Andromache*, *Moirn*, and *Gilbert Henderson*, all from London; *Greyhound*, from Bordeaux; *Flower of Ugie*, and *Mary Grey*, both from Shields (with coals); *Barretto Junior*, and *Hope steamer*, both from Cork; *Reliance*, *Dunlop* (since wrecked), *Colonist*, *Helen Jane*, and *City of Aberdeen*, all from Liverpool; *Oratava*, and *Hero*, both from St. Helena; *Science*, from Rio de Janeiro; *Formidable*, from Marseilles; *Julius Edward*, from Bremen; *Majestic*, from Woolwich; *H.M.S. Melville*, from Simon's Bay; *H.N.M. steamer Phoenix*, from Helvoetsluis; *Addingham*, from Calcutta; *Gannymede*, and *Eleanor*, both from Algoa Bay; *Regent Packet*, from Crozet; *Cape Packet*, from Hamburg; *L'Asie*, from Monte Video; *John Fleming*, from Calcutta and Madras; *Childe Harold*, from Bombay and Mauritius; *Levant*, from New York; *Harceet*, from whaling and Swan River; *Antonio*, from Manila; *Platina*, from Weymouth; *Wild Irish Girl*, from Hamburg; *Dover*, from Boston; *Sandwich*, from Mozambique.

Departures from Table Bay.—Previous to Dec. 21. *Eagle*, *Greyhound*, *Advocate*, *Dream*, *Barretta Junior*, *Paragon*, *Sir Robert Peel*, *Arab*, *Formidable*, and *Olivia*, all for Mauritius; *Warrior*, for Ceylon; *Laura*, for Bourbon; *Cambrus*, *Clifton*, *Thomas Grenville*, *Marion*, and *Moirn*, all for Calcutta; *Eucreretta*, *Boyne*, *Margaret*, *Hamilton Ross*, *Colonist*, *Hebe*, *Perfect*, and *Andromache*, all for Sydney; *Mary*, *Helen*, and *H.M.S. Leveret*, all for Port Natal; *Reliance*, for Bombay; *Porter*, and *Dorset*, both for South Australia; *H.M.S. Melville*, for St. Helena, &c.; *Majestic*, for Hobart Town; *George Hendrick*, *H.N.M. steamer Phoenix*, and *Orissa*, all for Batavia; *Time*, for Struys Bay; *Hope steamer*, and *Avoca*, both for Algoa Bay.

Arrivals in Simon's Bay.—Nov. 18. *H.M. ships Herald*, and *Columbine*, both from England.—Dec. 5. *H.M.S. Apollo*, from Cork.

Departures from Simon's Bay.—Previous to Dec. 13. *H.M. ships Herald*, and *Apollo*, both for Ceylon; *H.M.S. Columbine*, for West Coast.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 24. At Sea Point House, the lady of the Hon. Mr. Justice Menzies, of a daughter.
Nov. 16. At Tygerberg, Mrs. J. P. Roux, a son.
18. At Zandvliet, the lady of P. L. Cloete, Esq., of a daughter.
20. Mrs. C. F. Bredenkamp, of a daughter.
Lastly. The lady of Capt. John Hobson, Bombay army, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 30. At Cape Town, Mr. Thomas James Welch to Miss Mary Ann Boucher.
Nov. 10. At Cape Town, Theophilus Shepstone, Esq., to Miss Maria Palmer.

DEATHS.

Nov. 1. Mr. Mark Noble, aged 42.
5. James, son of Mr. D. Lillis, aged 35.
7. At Cape Town, Anna Bertram, wife of John Barker, Esq., aged 26.
10. Mr. Joseph Scott, aged 60.
— Mr. Thomas Johnson, aged 57.
14. Mr. David Stubbs, aged 40.
19. At Graham's Town, Elizabeth, wife of John Atherstone, Esq.
22. Rosanna, wife of Mr. Wm. Penny, eldest daughter of Annier Brock, Esq., surgeon, of Grannard, county Longford, Leinster, Ireland.
25. At Tulbagh, Mr. Tobias Wiese, aged 70.
26. At Stellenbosch, suddenly, Mr. Ryno de Korte, a solicitor of that place.
— At Somerset, Mr. Rupert Cordon, aged 32.
Dec. 1. Mrs. P. Rocher, aged 56.
5. Mrs. Charles Dawson, aged 24.
16. At Cape Town, Margaret, daughter of Capt. John Findlay, aged 23.
— Mr. Richard Wilson, aged 45.

SUPPLEMENT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

December 18th.

THE whole aspect of affairs throughout India has been changed since the despatch of the last mail a month ago. Official accounts were received by the Governor-general from Col. Stoddart and Lieut. Pottinger, stating that the Persian king, on having it distinctly signified that the British Government viewed the continued siege of Herat as an act of hostility towards it, and would treat Persia as an enemy, declared his intention to raise the siege, and return. On the 8th of September, the Persian army broke ground and retraced its steps. This event was, without delay, published by Lord Auckland, throughout India, and produced an instantaneous effect. All idea of danger to our empire for the present appeared to vanish, both from the European and the native mind. Confidence in the stability of our empire immediately took the place of mistrust. The effect on the funds was magical. The natives had for some time been pouring their four per cent. notes into Calcutta, and forcing

a sale of them, so that this loan had fallen in a few days to a discount of nine per cent. It instantly rallied, and before a week had elapsed, rose to four per cent. We had all felt that, with an invading army, increasing as it advanced, coming on us from the West, with discontent among the ill-subdued chiefs, who are still permitted to hold a kind of *imperium in imperio*, in the centre of our dominions, and hostile demonstrations from Nepal and Ava, our empire was menaced with no ordinary difficulties. All these clouds have been dispersed by the retirement of the Persian army, and we have now leisure to make all snug within our own territories, and to place our relations, either through a war or by negotiation, with Nepal and Ava, on such a footing that they shall give us no disquietude if a new storm should gather in the West.

Lord Auckland has determined, however, that the original design of seating Shah Soojah upon the throne of Cabul, by the aid of British troops, shall be consummated. But as the whole of the

army which had been destined to cross the Indus will not be required for this more limited expedition, it has been determined to send over only one-half the Bengal troops, together with those from Bombay and Shah Soojah's newly-raised army. That no partiality might appear in the selection of the troops who should proceed forward, where all were so eager for action, the choice was made by lot. Sir Willoughby Cotton will command the Bengal contingent; Sir Henry Fane not finding that there was any longer an object of sufficient importance to detain him in India, will resign the command of the army, and proceed to Calcutta immediately, to embark for England. Sir John Keane, who is moving up from Bombay to Shikarpore, with the troops of that presidency, will take the command of the whole expedition. The object of this movement is to place Shah Soojah on the throne of Cabul, and to establish a friendly interest in that important post. The importance, or rather the necessity, of this step is apparent to all those who are acquainted with the ferment which has been raised throughout India, and more especially among the Mahomedans, by the reports so industriously spread, that four hundred thousand troops were coming down to erect the standard of the Prophet in the plains of Hindustan. Lord Auckland, it is said, intends to send a good train of artillery to Herat, to act under the orders of Prince Kamran, to place that important post in a state of complete defence. This is considered by all parties as a measure of wise precaution. It will effectually prevent the advance of a second Persian army, and make the attack of the city, either on the part of the Persians or Russians, an act of direct hostility to England. Lieut Eldred Pottinger has been rewarded by the Governor-general, by being appointed the agent of the British Government at Herat; but her Majesty's ministers should send him some European mark of distinction. It is generally understood here, that, having thrown himself into Herat, it was through his scientific skill, and undaunted courage and spirit, that the place was enabled to hold out for nearly eight months, till the mandate of the Governor-general obliged the Persians to raise it. To this strippling, therefore, it is owing that the tide of barbarous invasion, which, had it been allowed to advance, would have unsettled all our relations in India, has been effectually stemmed.

Now that the danger is over for the present, we may look back and record the lessons which the experience of the present year has taught us. It has shewed that something is yet wanting to the consolidation of our empire in India. There

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must be some loose pins in our policy, when the advance of a Persian army to Herat, more than seven hundred miles from our own frontier, could have so shaken the reputation of our stability, that the promissory notes of Government fell from two to nine per cent. discount. We have also learned that the resources of the country still exist in complete integrity, and that Lord William Bentinck's plan of putting the army on a peace establishment, in time of peace, has not incapacitated it for taking the field in time of war. To the great credit of the Governor-general, three armies appear suddenly to have been called into existence, to meet the exigency of the crisis. A gallant and well appointed army from Bengal and Bombay, amounting to not fewer than 20,000 men, has been organized in an amazingly short period of time for service beyond the Indus. Another army has been assembled in front of the Nepaulese hills, to watch the movements of the Court of Catmandoo; while a force, consisting of four regiments, has been assembled at Moultmein, ready to move into the Burmese territories, and six regiments are held in readiness at Madras to embark for Rangoon at the shortest notice. The measures which have been pursued by Lord Auckland, bespeaking as they do vigour and wisdom, have won for him a degree of confidence, which forms a pleasing contrast to the mistrust with which his measures were viewed a short month or two ago.

The interview between Runjeet Singh and Lord Auckland took place on the 29th of November, and that between Lord Auckland and Runjeet Singh the next day. Such a gorgeous spectacle as that presented on this occasion, has, perhaps, never been seen in India. The most memorable event, at this interview, was the presentation of a full-length portrait of Queen Victoria, painted by Lord Auckland's sister, the Hon. Miss Eden, and most richly enshrined, to the Maharajah. On the presentation of it, a royal salute was fired from the camel battery. Runjeet Singh assured his lordship that he should hang it up in his tent, and fire a salute on the occasion. Within four days it was his lordship's intention to proceed to Lahore and Umritsir. The movement of the troops from Ferozepore was not distinctly known. It is supposed that the Sikh chieftain, notwithstanding all the presents, and all the gratification he manifested at the interview, will not allow our troops a free passage through his own country, but will constrain them to make a circuitous route to Shikarpore.

In Nepaul every thing appears quiet. Not a syllable has been heard during the

last month of any hostile movement. The raising of the siege of Herat has altered the face of things. A large army is now disposable, ready for service, and the court of Catmandoo must not needlessly provoke the British lion. Neither has any additional news been heard from Rangoon. Orders have been sent to Madras to hold the troops and the Queen's ships in readiness for a move, but no actual step can be taken, of course, before a reply is received from Col. Benson; and it will then be almost too late to open a campaign, for the rains set in with all their virulence in the month of May. It is highly desirable that the war should be completed in a single campaign, to save the intolerable expense of transports. Should Tharawaddee persist in refusing to acknowledge the treaty of Yandaboo, a resort to arms will be indispensable, for we cannot consent to leave an hostile enemy in full feather on our eastern border, while our attention is so closely required by the movements in Central Asia. It is not improbable that hostilities will be postponed to October next, and that a sufficient force will then be sent to complete the object of the expedition, before the rains of 1840.

The question of Cooley exportation has just been set at rest by a proclamation from Capt. Birch, the superintendant of police, that no further transportation of Indian labourers would be permitted.

The October mail, with London letters and papers to the 6th of that month, reached Calcutta on the evening of the 8th current. The *Atalanta* steamer, by which it was brought, conveyed no fewer than thirty-six passengers from Suez to Bombay; a sure indication of the general wish to embrace the route by Egypt, in preference to that round the Cape of Good Hope.

The discussion regarding the resumption of rent-free tenures proceeds with great spirit. On the side of the resumptions, we have the *Courier* and the *Friend of India*; on the opposite side, the *Hurkaru* and the *Englishman*, and the two minor journals. The petition of the Zemindars, and the letter of the Landholders' Society, were long withheld from the public papers, upon the very equivocal plea, that it would be disrespectful to Government to publish them till the answer had been received. It is much to be desired, that some healing measure of compromise could be devised, which should secure Government from the loss of so large a portion of its legitimate revenue, and at the same time soothe the irritation which is felt throughout the country.

The efforts which have been so perse-

veringly made, both in England and in this country, to induce Government to dissolve its connection with the shrines of idolatry, are about to be crowned with success. Lord Auckland has written to the authorities at Allahabad, to remit the tax, usually levied upon pilgrims, at the approaching festival. When the preliminary question of revenue has once been disposed of, the greatest difficulty is removed out of the way; and the day, I hope, is not far distant, when a full and fair toleration,—and nothing more—will be given alike to all sects in India.

It is generally understood, that Government will establish, with the beginning of the next year, a Government Gazette in the Bengalee, and one in the Oordoo language, in order to convey to the natives a clear and direct intimation of all its orders and notifications. The measure is one of such obvious policy, that the only wonder is, that it should have been so long withheld.

The late Vicar Apostolic of Bengal, Dr. St. Leger, having been recalled to Rome, by the General of his order, that of the Jesuits, the Pope nominated the Vicar Apostolic of Cochin-China, who is also a prelate, to fill the chair, *par interim*. This has given rise to some heart-burnings. A meeting was convened, and a petition agreed on to his Holiness, expressing an earnest wish for British pastors and a British prelate. It was considered, however, by a large portion of the catholic community, that this step was an insult to the individual who had been nominated to fill the vacant post, only till a successor should be appointed. The bishop is a French gentleman of the most extensive knowledge, and has just brought his great work, the *Cochin-Chinese Dictionary*, through the press.

The Agricultural Society has sustained a great loss in the death of its able and indefatigable secretary, Mr. John Bell. He is said to have died of Morison's pills, which he continued to take, till the fever, with which he was attacked, had brought on delirium. Scientific medical aid was then called in, but too late.

The coal, which has been discovered in the vale of the Nerbudda, turns out to be of the very best description. The Bombay Government has ordered thirty bullock-loads of it to be conveyed to Bombay, for use in the steamers.

A meeting has been held in Calcutta, since the last mail left us, to petition parliament to repeal the act which has been facetiously called the "Black Act," because it puts Europeans and natives on a level, as it regards the Mofussil courts. It was then determined to employ a paid agent at home, and to beg to be heard at the bar of the House, against the act, by council. The most unmeasured abuse of

Mr. Macaulay was uttered at the meeting, which wound up with a resolution, that he was a most unprincipled fellow. It is said here that this resolution will stick to him through life, and prevent his ever getting into parliament! Had there been a single case of hardship and injustice adduced at the meeting as having arisen out of the act, which is so obnoxious to a certain party in Calcutta, there might have been some faint hope that the petition would be listened to at home.

There has been some disturbance at Jeypore, but it is quelled. The barons (thakoors) took umbrage at the new prime minister, and assembled twenty-eight thousand of their troops in the city. British troops were immediately called in, and the gallant Major Forster came down in such speed with his brave horse, as to obtain possession of the city gates before they could be closed against him. The thakoors retired with their troops to a fort about three marches off.

The hotel at Darjeling progresses with marvellous speed. It will be ready for the public in April, and twenty chambers have been already bespoken. Col. Lloyd has been indefatigable in the construction of roads; and we may now hope for a Sanatorium within reach of the City of Palaces, where Europeans will be able to exchange the intolerable heat of April and May for a cold, bracing, salubrious climate.

Mr. Elliot Macnaghten and Mr. Holroyd have resigned the assigneeship of the fallen houses, and are returning to their native land.

(From another Correspondent.)

Simla, 18th October 1838.

The position of India at this date, in a political point of view, is more critical than it has been for the past twenty years, and notwithstanding the usual share of wrangling and contradiction in our newspapers, there is much in them that ought to be of interest at home. The official declaration of the reasons which have induced the Governor-general to direct an army to move into Candahar, appears to be temperately and cautiously worded, avoiding all mention of the active intrigues of Russia in Afghanistan. The necessity must, however, be regretted, which compels the restoration of Shooja-ool-Moolk, and the expulsion of Dost Mahomed from the government of Cabul; the one without the talent or courage to maintain himself in power for a week, unless with British aid; the other, deficient in nothing but money, the want of which has not only prevented him from extending his sway beyond the walls of Herat, on the one hand, and wresting Mooltan, Peshawar, and Kashmere from the Sikhs on the other, but has latterly exposed him to the

temptation of Russian gold and its evil consequences.

The levies for Shah Shooja are said by the newspapers to be filling up rapidly; by accounts, however, from Meerut and Loodiana, the men are not only a miserable, scare-crow set, unlikely, at present, to stand fire in any way, except at their *choolahs* (cooking-places), but they are beginning to desert in good round numbers, now that the period of their march for Shikarpore is approaching. Of the recruits for his two troops of horse artillery, who were undergoing instruction at Meerut, no less than thirty-five disappeared in twenty-four hours. Indeed, the Shah's service as yet is any thing but popular amongst the natives of Hindoostan, and it may be doubted if he could have raised a hundred men without the aid and presence of our officers, lent to his service, and they have had difficulties to contend with, from the recollection of Shah Shooja's conduct towards his troops, in the attempt made to recover his kingdom, a few years since, as well as the prospect of better employment in our own army by the late augmentations at the several presidencies. The men who do remain, until the contingent reaches Shikarpore, will feel encouraged by the presence and support of our troops, and will in a few months become respectable both in appearance and efficiency, for they have almost all choice officers from our army. There has also been much difficulty in supplying them with arms and accoutrements, the demand on the magazines in the upper provinces being heavy, to meet the increased strength of our own regiments. It is said that the heir-apparent of the shah will take the direct route from Loodiana to Cabul, through Peshawar, accompanied by a Sikh force, for the purpose of creating a diversion in favour of his father's army, which Runjeet Singh objected to allow a passage for through his territories.

The Nepaulese are carrying on at once the most active preparations for offensive measures, and an incessant course of intrigue and correspondence with the several native chiefs in Hindoostan, exciting them to disaffection. None are too weak or insignificant for their purposes. Their emissaries are said to be busy in every quarter; and, with not less than eight or nine thousand men hanging on the Kumaon frontier, and as many more in the neighbourhood of Palpah and Bhootwul, on the Gorruckpore side, they are crafty enough to avoid any open rupture, until the troops now collecting for service west of the Indus shall have got to a considerable distance, or be fully occupied. Being without the shadow of a reasonable pretext for their present intention to violate the treaty of 1815, it is to be hoped that any

attempt to carry it into effect will meet with prompt and severe punishment. Preparations are making, quietly but effectively, to repel any aggression; and although the issue cannot be doubtful, much serious mischief must be expected from their first attacks, which are not unlikely to be made on harmless or helpless villagers.

It has been remarked, although never publicly nor officially, so far as can be learnt, that the route necessarily travelled by the Nepal mission in 1835, was one particularly calculated to convey erroneous impressions of our military strength, there being only three cantonments* on the whole line, direct from Catmandhoo to Calcutta, and two of them having but a regiment or battalion each. The rudest soldier or follower of the Goorkha battalions, which accompanied the mission, must have been struck with the unprotected appearance of so many rich districts; and although there can be no doubt, from their annual pilgrimages to Allahabad and other places of religious celebrity more to the north and west, that they are well enough informed as to our strength and resources elsewhere, the most likely opinion for them to form, and to convey to their court and country, was, that we had not any troops to spare for the defence of the provinces they had passed through.

Some manifestations of discontent are exhibited in Bundelcund, in the districts of Jaloun, Mote, and Jhansi, owing to the management of the two former having been assumed by our officers, and the inhabitants, as in all similar cases, being dissatisfied with new modes of settlement. The Governor-general's agent in that quarter has thought it necessary to adopt some precautionary measures, by calling for a few soldiers to strengthen the small detachments in the old forts of Kalpee and Ajeegurh. In duties of this nature, the services of steady and not too infirm invalid soldiers would be quite as useful as those of men drawn from the regiments of the line. Since writing the above, a letter from Saugor, of the 12th inst., states that a further requisition has been made, in consequence of more serious indications in Jhansi, where a factious party have murdered a native civil functionary, and seized upon the fort: a regiment of N.I. with two guns and a squadron (ressalah) of Local Horse have accordingly been ordered out, to overawe the malcontents, and prevent further mischief.

Very satisfactory accounts are given of the progress of recruiting for regiments in this presidency, many of whom are completed to the strength fixed by the second augmentation. The corps moving up to Ferozepore for service, leave their

recruits at depôts, to be formed at Meerut and Kurnaul. This is a new arrangement in India, and the necessity for, or wisdom of it, not very apparent, as most of these recruits have made some progress at drill, and could, without harassing them or their instructors, have been brought on sufficiently at evening drill in camp to join the ranks, do duty over baggage, and, in many other respects, lighten the work of older soldiers. I have seen soldiers in India, European and native, drilled every evening, in a moderate degree, after the day's march, while these recruit depôts of regiments on distant service only tend to draw officers from their regimental duties at a period when others holding important staff situations are expected to join their corps; for although each depôt has but a commandant and an adjutant, officers must be found to conduct the several detachments, as they are dismissed from drill, to join their regiments west of the Indus, as it is very unlikely that large parties of raw soldiers, with arms and ammunition, will be sent a distance of several hundred miles, through strange and foreign provinces, without European control.

The regiments proceeding on service from Agra and Delhi are in a very sickly state, but the maladies are not of a serious nature, and very few deaths have occurred; a few days' journey will effect a cure in most cases. There is much difficulty in meeting the demands for medical officers, and sixteen or twenty of those attached to civil stations have been required to proceed and join the army. Something would be gained in the medical line, if the system was broken down of keeping every regiment of native cavalry, and brigade or detached troop of horse artillery, complete in this respect, to the detriment of the infantry. A regiment of native cavalry, with all its followers of syces and grasscutters, does not outnumber one of infantry *without* its followers, and the number in hospital, despite of occasional injuries from horses, is not greater; yet the former has always a surgeon and an assistant surgeon present, while the latter has seldom or never but one of either rank, and it is a very frequent occurrence to find one medical officer having charge of two corps of infantry, besides a company of artillery, a magazine establishment, or some other extra duty. One instance could be given of a medical officer holding five distinct medical charges; two or three of the number, certainly, not weighty, nor causing much trouble. The increased rates of pay; the horse-allowance and exemption from half-batta, cause an incessant struggle amongst medical men for mounted corps; and hence the system referred to, which, strange to say, has passed unnoticed for many years.

* Dinapore, Bhagulpore, and Berhampore.

Admitting, on account of the greater number of sick amongst Europeans, that the head-quarters of a brigade of horse artillery, with three out of four troops present, required the services of a surgeon and an assistant surgeon, yet every detached troop, serving at a station with a regiment of native infantry, might dispense with the assistant surgeon usually attached to it. The army list shews six troops so situated, which, with one medical officer from each regiment of cavalry, would provide for sixteen regiments of native infantry. With regard to native doctors, the new Medical College, which has now been in existence nearly four years, has not yet given a single individual for the service; and the old plan of converting compounders and other hospital or dispensary servants into native doctors has, of necessity, been resorted to, but with this improvement, that they are required to pass some kind of examination. Three of our medical officers—Surgeon Forsyth, Assistant-surgeons Baddeley and C. McKinnon—have been appointed to Shah Shooja's troops. It was a humane arrangement, as the poor recruits will for some time be indifferently clad or provided with food, and will be likely, therefore, to fall sick more frequently than our own soldiers.

• The *Calcutta Courier* of the 3d of this month has re-published, with a few sound and reasonable comments of its own, an article from the *Agra Ukhbar*, which has given great offence, on an order said to have been issued by Sir Henry Fane, restricting the weight of baggage with every native soldier proceeding on the present service to five seers (10 lbs.) The *Ukhbar* has been made a tool of by some mischievous person. According to the regulations of Government, every European or native soldier, carrying a knapsack, may have the aid of the commissariat department to provide him with hired carriage for ten seers' weight of baggage, in addition to what his knapsack contains; those who do not carry knapsacks, such as artillery and cavalry, are provided with carriage for fifteen seers: these are the proportions for rank and file, therefore the lowest in the scale, which ascends through the different grades up to the colonel, and no interference whatsoever has taken place with this order. Instructions have certainly, and properly, been given against any extra or superfluous baggage being brought on the march, either by Europeans or natives of any rank, as the force is likely to move through a poor and distant country, and every additional beast of burthen or draught increases the difficulty of obtaining forage, to say nothing even of the trouble of replacing such animals as may die or get knocked up. So far from any

unnecessary meddling with the customs or habits of the sepoys, more than ordinary care has been taken to protect them from the inconveniences likely to be attendant on a campaign beyond the frontier, in the articles of supplies—flannel or warm waistcoats, shoes and clothing.

To obviate the annoyances of a large train of carriage-cattle, officers have been allowed the option of dispensing with tents of the size which, according to the regulations, they ought to be provided with. It was a considerate idea, for it lessens very materially the expense of conveyance.

The departments of Public Works and Survey have been compelled to dispense, for a time, with the services of nine or ten officers of engineers and three of artillery, who are required with the army. Twelve non-commissioned officers, formerly of the sappers and miners, have also been withdrawn from the canals, roads, and other public works, to do duty with the corps during the campaign. Should our highland neighbours, the Goorkhas, forget themselves, as appears likely, and a force have to be assembled for their chastisement, there must be an almost total suspension of all works of public utility, and, in the case of the canals and roads, a positive loss to the revenue, by a further withdrawal of engineer officers and soldiers. How valuable, in times like the present—indeed, at any time, within the last twelve or fourteen years—would be the services of a corps or body of purely civil engineers! There is ample work during the next twenty years for such a class of men, and moderate encouragement would induce many of them to seek employment in India; another opening would thus be given for East-Indian and native talent, while the military engineers would always be available for duties more peculiarly belonging to them, and on which, from their education and position in the service, they would be properly employed. The army list shows, at this moment, no less than twenty-one officers of artillery and engineers employed on revenue surveys, besides twelve on roads and canals: not one particle of their duties partaking of a military character, whilst their corps languish in a state of commissioned inefficiency.*

The Ordnance and Commissariat departments are in a state of great activity, in consequence of the heavy demands for

* That it may not be supposed I prate of what I do not understand, I will only cite two out of many instances. The head-quarters and five companies of sappers with but one officer present, he but young in the service, and at the same time adjutant of a corps; a battalion of European artillery complete, at one station, with no more than four officers present, two of that number being the adjutant and the quarter-master.

stores, supplies, and cattle. Orders have been given to collect provisions, &c. for ten or twelve days' consumption at Ferozepore on the Sutlej, where the army assembles on the 25th proximo, moving up from Meerut, Delhi, and Kurnaul, in four separate columns. Eight thousand sets of arms and accoutrements are about to be sent up from the arsenal at Fort William to the magazines at Allahabad and other stations, which have not only been emptied of pouches and belts, but have had workmen busy for the last two months making up articles of this description. A mountain-train of six 4½-inch howitzers, with service ammunition and all appurtenances complete, is preparing in the magazine at Allahabad for the purpose of accompanying any detachment from the Benares division which may be required to move against Nepal; another one is to be fitted out for the Dinapore division; but as yet, no troops have been ordered to move towards the mountains, with the exception of a company of native artillery for the service of the ordnance on the different small forts in Kumaon. The last *Delhi Gazette* has an account of some further good service performed by the Shekawattee contingent, under Lieutenant Forster, in cutting up some parties of noted freebooters, and making several prisoners. By the account given, this active officer appears to move about with one or two light pieces of ordnance, drawn by camels when celerity of movement or long marches are necessary, and in ordinary cases by bullocks; and the performances of the former in draught are spoken of as being very satisfactory.

A special and independent escort of one resallah (squadron) of irregular horse and one company of infantry is raising, and nearly completed, for Mr. Macnaghten, during his employment as envoy and minister of Shah Shooja's court.

The Governor-general leaves this for Ferozepore on the 5th or 6th proximo. After a halt at that place of ten days or a fortnight, to give the old chief of the Punjab a full opportunity of seeing, for the second time in his life, a British army equipped for service, his lordship proceeds to Lahore, and on his return will visit Hansi, Jeypore, Bhurtpore, and Agra, and most likely also Gwalior. His return to Simla cannot be expected before the middle of April next.

Sir H. Fane and staff move a few days before the Governor-general, and reach Ferozepore by a different route, but on the same date, *viz.* the 25th proximo. When the usual interchange of visits shall have taken place between the Governor-general and Runjeet Singh, and both parties shall have had enough of military display, his Exc., with the troops for ser-

vice, will march for Shikarpore, and the temporary command of the Bengal army will, it is supposed, devolve upon Major-general Ramsay, should the new commander-in-chief not have arrived by that time. If the next mail from England does bring positive information of the appointment of a successor to Sir H. Fane, report assigns the temporary command of the Indian army to Sir John Keane.

Lieut.-colonels Trelawney and Charter are about to resign. A copy of an order regarding the latter is enclosed; it has excited a great sensation amongst the officers up here, and general opinion attributes it rather to Sir H. Fane than to Lord Auckland. Lieut.-colonel Charter is, however, not without grounds for defence, if the nature of them will admit of publication. The order is much commented upon, and, amongst other remarks, it has been said that the tendency of such orders would be to interfere with the privileges which rank and length of service confer on the officers of the army; and that, in cases of this description, few as they have been and generally of urgent necessity, the opinion of the army is of more weight than a general order.

A set of standing orders for the native cavalry of this presidency has recently been issued by Sir H. Fane: they have long been wanted, and were promised to the army ten years ago by Lord Combermere.

There is no faith to be put in the report current in the Calcutta newspapers of a new loan.

The last native rumour from Loodiana is, that matters have been amicably arranged between the besiegers and the besieged at Herat, and that Kamran is about to ally himself, by marriage, with the Shah of Persia.

Shah Shooja's contingent marches from Loodiana for Shikarpore on the 5th proximo.

Just before going to press, we received a further overland despatch, bringing papers to the following dates:—Calcutta to the 21st December; Madras to the 22d, and Bombay to the 2d January. We extract the additional items of intelligence they contain.

On the morning of the 5th Dec. the Governor-general and Sir Henry Fane proceeded, on invitation from Runjeet Singh, across the Sutlej, by the bridge of boats, to review the army of the maharajah, drawn up about two miles distant from the river. The troops consisted of five brigades of infantry, six troops of horse artillery, and three regiments of cavalry. After performing several manœuvres, the army was passed in review, and afterwards dismissed to its lines.

The Governor-general was to march

from Ferozepore on the morning of the 6th Dec., in progress to Umritsir.

In consequence of two of the artillery batteries being ordered to remain behind with General Duncan's division, Colonel Graham's brigadiership was to be broke up. Major Pew was to proceed in command of the artillery with the Army of the Indus, under Sir W. Cotton, while Major Brooke was to remain in command of the two batteries left behind at Ferozepore.

The water at Ferozepore is said to be bad. The camp-followers were suffering much from it.

The cavalry brigade and horse-artillery battery were to break ground, in advance, on the 10th Dec., the 1st infantry brigade on the 11th, the 2d brigade and camel battery on the 12th, the 4th brigade on the 13th, the artillery and sapper park on the 15th, and the irregular cavalry brigade on the 15th Dec.

The following arrangements were made by the Governor-general at Ferozepore on the 3d Dec.—Lieut.-col. J. Sutherland to officiate as agent to the Governor-general for the States of Rajpootana, and A. Speirs as resident at Gwalior; Major T. Robinson as political agent at Meywar; and Mr. M. P. Edgeworth to take charge of the civil duties at Ferozepore under the political agent at Umballa.

Prince Kamran of Herat, and his followers, are most favourably inclined towards the British, and ascribe their success and the retreat of the Irancees, in a great degree, to our influence.

It was reported in camp, that the army would continue to move on to the neighbourhood of Bhawalpore, and there halt for nearly a month, for further instructions. Negotiations in the north-west were understood to be going on favourably.

The army expected to reach Bhawalpore in eighteen marches from Ferozepore, some of them rather long ones.

The engineers, and the sappers and miners, marched from Ferozepore, in progress to Shikarpore *via* Bhawalpore, on the morning of the 2d Dec., for the purpose of throwing a bridge of boats across the Indus, for the passage of our army.

Gen. the Hon. John Ramsay will act as Commander-in-chief until the arrival in India of the officer appointed from home to succeed Sir Henry Fane.

Accounts from Joudhpore describe the Rajah as showing a very contumacious spirit in his unceremonious refusal to reply to our resident's communications. He is also, in direct violation of his engagements, carrying war into his neighbours' territories in every direction. The result of this will in all probability be the

formation of a permanent contingent on the plan and scale of Scindiah's.

The disturbances in Jeypore have been satisfactorily settled. The mutineers, about 5,000 in number, and having eighteen pieces of cannon, have laid down their arms. They evinced a disposition to resist, until they saw the arrangements for attacking them. The whole have been disbanded, but a portion have been selected for incorporation with Forster's brigade.

The affair of Jhansee has also, it is reported, been satisfactorily arranged, but the troops would remain yet a short time before the place.

The *Agra Ukhar*, Dec 20th, states that a line of posts is to be formed along the Indus, connecting these provinces with the Bombay presidency. The principal stations on the line are to be Ferozepore, Bhawalpore, and Shirkapoor, or at a spot nearer the junction of the five rivers of the Punjab with the Indus. "This occupation of course implies the consent voluntary, or forcible, of the Bhawalpore Rajah and the Scindians, and while it completes our frontier from Bombay to the Sutlej, it will give us such a commanding influence over the political affairs of the Punjab and Cabool, that we can never be surprised in those quarters by any foreign aggression. The restoration of Shah Soojah will connect us indissolubly with his interests, and the guarantee that it is understood we have given, to support the succession of the heir of Runjeet, must speedily place us in the relation with that power of paramount and inferior. The Scindians, it is thought, will give some trouble, but the trouble will consist more in reconciling them to our arrangements than in the shape of force. The probability that Government contemplates some arrangement of this nature, is strengthened by the indirect route chosen for the army, which still proceeds to Shikarpore, and not direct to Cabool through the Punjab. By a part of this plan, Ferozepore is immediately to become the head-quarters of the Sirhind division, with a strong force, and Bhawalpore dependant on it. Lahore will thus be within a march of us, and Bhawalpore in close connection with the Bombay station to be formed at Shikarpore. Among the changes consequent on this disposition, Kurnaul and Meerut, it is understood, will be incorporated, the head-quarters of the division being at the former station."

The transports *Lowjee Family* and *Ernaud* sailed from Bombay on the 30th and 31st Dec. with additional troops and *matériel* for Aden.

The Scinde division of the army of the Indus, despatched from Bombay, landed at Vikkur on the 30th November, and

on that day Gen. Willshire formed his camp with the 2d or Queen's Royals, and the 5th regt. N.I. on the western bank of the Indus, about five miles below Vikkur. The difficulties of landing the troops appear to have been much exaggerated, for the horse-boats, of from 300 to 400 candies, went over the bar at the mouth of the river, without injury or accident of any kind. This fact, and the easy disembarkation of the force, amply prove the capabilities of the Indus for commerce. On the 13th December, the force were encamped at the village of Bhoree. The inhabitants, a dirty, forward, impudent set of men, were mostly armed with swords or long spears. Provisions were scarce and dear, wood also scarce; six seers of common rice for the rupee, and sixteen seers of paddy. The latter, with bad grass, was the only food for horses. After crossing a bar, about half a mile across, at the mouth of the river, the navigation was good. On landing, the sick were obliged to make their way from the boats to the camp, nearly a mile distant, with the assistance of their comrades, no dhoolies or hammals having arrived. Not a camel or bullock had arrived for carriage. The price of tattoos was twenty-five rupees, and camels 120. The rupees were valued at twelve annas. A pattimar belonging to a Parsee merchant, following the force with supplies, was swamped; it contained property valued at one lakh of rupees.

Reports were circulated of the Beloochees being in force, but none had been seen who were not peaceably disposed.

Intelligence from Scinde to the 23d Dec. announces the intention of the Commander-in-chief, Sir John Keane, to move part of the force towards Tatta on the 24th. The Ameers are represented to be still exceedingly hostile, and it is said it was not improbable they would come to blows.

There appear to be some doubts whether Mhow will be occupied by the Bombay troops, as originally intended.

Shikarpoor is, it is said, to be a Bombay station.

Dost Mahomed is said to have fortified all the mountain passes leading from Candahar into Cabool, and destroyed all the provisions he could lay hold of on the line of march.

An arrival from Maulmain at Madras brought intelligence from Burmah up to the 14th November. The resident was still at Amerapoora, in the most humiliating condition, and all applications made

by Col. Benson, with reference to the unsettled and degraded state of our diplomatic intercourse with the Burmese court, were met with shuffling and evasion. War is said to be inevitable, and H. M.'s 62d regiment are under orders for the field, and the whole of the military departments at Madras are in a state of active preparation. The native and European inhabitants of Rangoon are flying from the place.

As they have been tendering at Madras for the conveyance of troops to Maulmain, it is imagined that something definitive has been determined on, with reference to his Burmese majesty.

Great distress prevails in the districts around Masulipatam, and the whole of the northern division of the Madras presidency. Immense numbers, in the utmost destitution, are flocking daily towards the sea-ports in the expectation of relief. Grain was scarce, and had risen 100 per cent. in price.

Sir John Awdry, in the Bombay Supreme Court, on the 18th December, pronounced judgment in the case of Mr. McCallum, editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, who had on the 15th been found guilty of a libel on Sir Charles Malcolm. The learned judge, after commenting on the case, sentenced Mr. McCallum to be imprisoned in the common jail of Bombay for three months; to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000; and, moreover, ordered that he should enter into recognizances, himself in Rs. 20,000 and two sureties in Rs. 10,000 each, to keep the peace towards the Queen and all her subjects for the space of two years, and that the defendant should be further imprisoned until such penalty was paid, and such securities given and entered into.

The *Hugh Lindsay* steamer was to leave Bombay on the 19th January for Suez, with an overland mail.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the Bank of Bombay, on the 13th December, the charter offered by the Court of Directors was accepted.

On the 25th November, the secretary of state at Goa was assassinated, while dancing, at a ball in the city, three bullets from a pistol, fired with a deliberate aim, having passed through his body; in the confusion the murderer escaped. The population of Goa were in a state of great excitement, and a revolution was hourly expected.

The troops at Demau have compelled the governor to leave the place, and have appointed a government of their own.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, February 5.

This day, her Majesty opened Parliament in person. The speech contained the following passage relative to Eastern affairs :

"Differences which have arisen have occasioned the retirement of my minister from the court of Teheran. I indulge, however, the hope of learning that a satisfactory adjustment of these differences will allow of the re-establishment of my relations with Persia upon their former footing of friendship. Events, connected with the same difference, have induced the Governor-general of India to take measures for protecting British interests in that quarter of the world, and to enter into engagements, the fulfilment of which may render military operations necessary. For this purpose, such preparations have been made, as may be sufficient to resist aggression from any quarter, and to maintain the integrity of my eastern dominions."

INLAND STEAM NAVIGATION IN INDIA.

A meeting was held at the London Tavern, last week, for the purpose of receiving a report, from the committee appointed to inquire into the subject of inland navigation in India. Sir Wilmot Horton, Bart., took the chair. The object of the meeting was to establish a joint-stock company, in this country, for the purpose of carrying the above object into effect. Mr. Auber declared he had no confidence in the company as at present formed; and after a desultory, and somewhat stormy, discussion, the report was adopted. The whole affair looks vastly like a job, and as such is not very likely to arrive at maturity.—*U. S. Gazette*, Feb. 16.*

FAMINE IN INDIA.

At a public meeting of the merchants, bankers, manufacturers, and other inhabitants of the city of Glasgow, held on behalf of the natives of British India, in the Town-Hall, on the 15th January 1839, the Hon. Henry Dunlop, lord provost, in the chair, the following resolutions were moved, and unanimously adopted, viz. —

On the motion of Kirkman Finlay, Esq., seconded by John Wright, Esq.—
"That this meeting has heard, with feelings of the deepest sympathy, the accounts of the ravages of the famine lately prevailing in the north-west provinces of

Bengal; and they learn, with infinite regret, that a similar calamity is now raging in Kattywar and the northern districts of the Bombay territory; that it seems to be evident, the chief means of averting the consequences of unfavourable seasons in such countries is the possession of numerous large reservoirs, for the purpose of irrigation, and extensive grain warehouses, in which may be stored quantities of grain in seasons of abundance; but, the natives being too poor to obtain such means of security, it appears to this meeting to be the imperative duty of the British Indian Government to adopt every means to prevent the recurrence of so dreadful a calamity as famine."

On the motion of Walter Buchanan, Esq., seconded by Thomas Speir, Esq.—
"That the ryots, in the north-west provinces of Bengal, and in the Bombay and Madras presidencies, are reduced to a state of poverty and destitution; that they are deprived of any inducement to the accumulation of wealth by the excessive exactions of Government in taxing the lands, such land-tax being also in amount altogether uncertain, and in many cases levied by an annual arbitrary assessment upon the value of the crops under cultivation, made by the collector of taxes or his servants, although the Government expressly promised that, to the inhabitants of the ceded provinces at least, the land-tax should be made permanent; that it appears to this meeting contrary to justice and sound policy that any portion of their fellow-subjects, however distant, should be exposed to such evils, and they consequently consider it the bounden duty of the British Government to grant, with as little delay as possible, to the natives of India, over whom they claim a right of sovereignty, that the land-tax should be permanently settled throughout the whole of British India, upon such a fair and moderate scale of assessment as will tend to promote the contentment and happiness of the people, admit of the accumulation of capital, and the improvement of the cultivation and resources of the country; that, as much uncultivated land lies waste in all parts of India, this meeting is of opinion that some judicious system should be adopted to encourage the cultivation of these lands, by granting leases, free of land-tax, for a certain number of years, to those who already cultivate a certain proportion of land subject to tax."

On the motion of Archibald Duncan, Esq., seconded by William Cross, Esq.—
"That the salt monopoly of the Government of India greatly enhances the cost of an article of primary importance to the

* This work contains a good deal of valuable political information respecting India.

health and comfort of a rice-fed people, and should, in conformity with the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons of 1836, be henceforth abolished, and the free importation of salt from all quarters of the world be permitted, on the payment of a fair and moderate rate of duty."

On the motion of John Fleming, Esq., seconded by Andrew Galbathi, Esq.—"That not only would the interests of the inhabitants of India be promoted, but our trade with that extensive country would be greatly extended, by reducing the duty charged in this country on Indian productions, but particularly manufactured silk and cotton, to the same rate charged on the productions of Britain when imported into India—by abolishing the duty on Bengal and Bombay wheat, and other kinds of grain, when imported into this country—by facilitating the communications with the interior by the construction of good roads, and by acting on such sound measures as are likely to extend and improve the cultivation of cotton, coffee, pepper, sugar, raw silk, tea, hemp, indigo, tobacco, grain, and other articles; this meeting being of opinion that, by adopting these measures, there would ensue such an increase in the agricultural wealth of India as would not only lead to a great increase of our exports to that country, but would ultimately render the people of Great Britain less dependent on China, Russia, and America, for supplies of articles of the greatest importance, both to our manufacturing industry and to the welfare and comfort of our fellow-subjects generally."

On the motion of W. P. Paton, Esq., seconded by Hugh Cogan, Esq.—"That a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, embodying these resolutions, be drawn up, signed by the chairman on behalf of this meeting, and transmitted to their lordships, and that a committee be now appointed to carry the same into execution, and to adopt such future measures, in bringing the subject before Parliament, or otherwise, as they may find necessary or advisable to accomplish the objects of the preceding resolutions."

NATIVES OF INDIA.

A public meeting was held at Newcastle upon Tyne, on the 6th February, for the purpose of forming local societies, in connexion with the objects of the London Aborigines' Protection Society. It was resolved, among other things, "That this meeting, concurring with Mr. Thompson in his view of the impoverished, degraded, and suffering condition of the native population of British India, and conscious of the magnitude of the social and political evils and abuses to which that condition is to be ascribed, as well as of the vast and complex

nature of the subject itself, and of the difficulties attending its treatment and correction, is convinced of the necessity of organizing a distinct society, for the especial purpose of procuring and diffusing evidence and information respecting the actual condition of the native population of British India, and for promoting and carrying out such measures as shall appear to conduce to the social improvement of those populous and fertile, but oppress edregions; and that such society be designated 'the Newcastle upon Tyne Society for the Protection of the Natives of British India.'

"That a committee be now formed for the management of the Newcastle Society for the Protection and Improvement of the Natives of British India."

A similar meeting was held at Darlington.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL AT THE CAPE.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Patrick Matthias Murphy, Esq., to be attorney-general at the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope; date 5th Feb. 1839.

KNIGHTHOOD.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon James Dowling, Esq., chief justice of New South Wales, and J. Lewis Pedder, Esq., chief justice of Van Diemen's land; date 26th Nov. 1838.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

4th L. Drags. Cornet M. Kirwan, from 13th L. Drags., to be cornet, v. Hole who exch. (8 Feb. 39).

13th L. Drags. (at Madras). Assist. Surg. P. Nicolson, m.d., from 57th F., to be assist. surg., v. Brodie app. to 11th regt. (25 Jan. 39).—Cornet A. R. Hole, from 4th L. Drags., to be cornet, v. Kirwan who exch. (8 Feb.)

4th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. Thomas Burke, from 20th F., to be lieut., v. Eveleigh who exchanges; date 18th Jan. 1839.—Lieut. Col. John Leslie, from h.p. unattached, to be lieut.-col., v. James England, who exch. (25 Jan.)

9th Foot (in Bengal). Surg. F. Sievwright, m.d., from 39th F., to be surg., v. McCreery dec. (8 Feb. 39).

18th Foot (in Ceylon). Capt. H. W. Adams to be major by purch., v. Doran who retires; Lieut. F. Wigton to be capt. by purch., v. Adams; Ens. S. Haly to be lieut. by purch., v. Wigton; and S. Bernard to be ens. by purch., v. Haly (all 18 Jan. 39).

21st Foot (at Madras). Lieut. A. Blair to be capt. by purch., v. Bayly who retires; 2d Lieut. G. Deane to be 1st Lieut. by purch., v. Blair; and C. B. Brazazon to be 2d Lieut. by purch., v. Deane (all 1 Feb. 39).

31st Foot (in Bengal). Capt. G. Ogilvy, from h.p. unattached, to be capt., v. S.O. Goodwin who exch., rec. dif. (8 Feb. 39).

36th Foot (at Mauritius). Brav. Maj. H. Cooper, from 18th F., to be capt., v. Forsythe app. to 11th F. (25th Jan. 39).

38th Foot (at Madras). Ens. H. Gray to be lieut., v. Viney dec. (31 July 38); Cadet J. L. Harvey to be ens., v. Gray (25 Jan. 39).—Surg. R. Stark, m.d., from 48th F., to be surg., v. Sievwright app. to 9th F. (4th Feb. 39).

41st Foot (at Madras). Ens. James Eman to be lieut., v. Morris dec. (16 Aug. 38); Ens. M. H. Nepean, from 77th F., to be lieut., v. Hill dec.; and Capt. A. W. Smith to be ens., v. Eman (both 25 Jan. 39).

40th Foot (in N.S. Wales). Lieut. W. H. Buckle, from h.p. 14th F., to be lieut., v. Briggs prom.; Ens. H. Needham to be lieut. by purch., v. W. H. Wright who retires (both 8 Feb. 39); Ens. J. J. Enock to be lieut. by purch., v. Buckle who retires (9 do.); Arthur Bernard to be ens. by purch., v. Needham (8 do.); J. J. Grimes to be ens. by purch., v. Enock (9 do.)

55th Foot (at Madras). C. A. Daniell to be ens. by purch., v. Jones who retires (18 Jan. 39).

57th Foot (at Madras). Ens. Edw. Stanley to be lieut., v. Westwood dec. (10 June 38); H. Steele to be ens., v. Stanley (1 Feb. 39); Staff Asst. Surg. G. R. Fraser to be asst. surg., v. Nicolson app. to 13th L. Drags. (8 Feb. 39).

58th Foot (in Ceylon). Lieut. W. D. Oxendon, from 43d F., to be lieut., v. Nicholls app. to Royal Newf. Vel. Compa. (26 Jan. 39); Staff Asst. Surg. John Munro to be surg., v. Stark app. to 39th F. (8 Feb. 39).

62d Foot at Madras. Ens. Wm. McNair to be lieut., v. Beatty dec. (15 Dec. 38); Capt. W. F. Dickson to be ens., v. McNair (25 Jan. 39).

72d Foot (at C. G. Hope). Ens. A. N. Sherson to be lieut. by purch., v. John Wade who retires; G. R. Perceval to be ens. by purch., v. Sherson (both 8 Feb. 39).

90th Foot (in Ceylon). Ens. F. Woodgate to be lieut. by purch., v. Eytton who retires; H. Lecky to be ens. by purch., v. Woodgate (both 25 Jan. 39).

91st Foot (at St. Helena). Ens. R. C. Onslow to be lieut. by purch., v. Ewing who retires; J. G. Hackett to be ens. by purch., v. Onslow (both 26 Jan. 39).

Ceylon Rifle Regt. 2d-Lieut. E. J. Holworthy to be 1st-lieut. by purch., v. Johnstone who retires; H. B. Croker to be 2d-lieut. by purch., v. Holworthy (both 25 Jan. 39).

Brevet.—Lieut. E. P. Lynch, 16th regt. Bombay N.I., employed on a particular service in Persia, to have local rank of major in that country while so employed (3 June 37).

Capt. George Ogilvy, of 31st F., to be major in army (28 June 38).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JAN. 31. *Dauntless*, Pinder, from Bengal 19th Sept.; off Eastbourne.—Feb. 6. *Albatross*, Westmoreland, from V.D. 1 and 30th Sept.; off Portland.—8. *Minerva*, Ireland, from Madras 6th Oct., Mauritius 8th Nov., and Cape 10th Dec.; *Falcon*, McBeath, from China; both at Deal.—*Anna Robertson*, Hamilton, from China 20th Aug., and Cape 5th Dec.; off Hastings.—*Superior*, Cowley, from Batavia and Demerara; off Dover.—9. *Elizabeth Walker*, Crawford, from Singapore 12th Oct.; off Portsmouth.—*Recovery*, Johnstone, from Bengal 3d Sept., and Coringa 23d do.; off Beachy Head.—11. *Wave*, Goldsmith, from V.D. Land 9th Oct., and Falkland Islands 1st Dec.; at Deal.—12. *Mary*, Robertson, from Mauritius 5th Nov.; at Deal.—14. *Parkfield*, Jacob, from China 8th Sept.; and *Amwell*, Hesse, from Mauritius 30th Oct., and Cape 5th Dec.; both off Hastings.—*Henri of Oak*, Donald, from Mauritius 7th Nov.; at Liverpool.—15. *Erasmus*, Marks, from Batavia 18th Oct.; off Falmouth.—*Anna Catherine*, Bakker, from Batavia; off Dungeness.—16. *Bombay*, Waugh, from Bengal 2d Oct., and Cape 2d Dec.; at Deal.—18. *Yapp*, from Bengal 30th Sept.; off Liverpool.—21. *Farrie Queen*, Hughes, from China 23d Oct.; *Chieftain*, Howes, from South Seas; and *Margaretina*, Barcham, from Batavia 17th Oct.; all at Deal.—*Permon*, Lidderdale, from Madeira 2d Feb., in the river.—19. *Hore*, Smith, from China 28th Sept.; at Deal.—*Permet*, Bantall, from China 9th Aug.; off Cork, and proceeded for Greenock.—*Letitia*, Cassar, from Batavia and Demerara; in the River.—22. *Martinez*, Patterson, from N.S. Wales 7th Oct.; at Deal.—25. *Emma*, Skelton, from Bengal 23d May, Trincomalee 27th Sept., and Mauritius 4th Nov.; off Cowes.—*Imech*, from Cape 28th Dec.; both at Deal.—*John Panter*, Eldon, from Mauri-

tius 6th Nov.; and *John Fleming*, Rose, from Bengal 19th Sept., Madras 19th Oct., and Cape 24th Dec.; both off Hastings.—*Sophie*, Kellie, from Batavia 8th Nov.; and *Childs Herold*, Willis, from Bombay 6th Oct., Cannanore 13th do., Mauritius 18th Nov., and Cape 25th Dec.; both off Portsmouth.—26. *Ripley*, Steward, from Bengal 17th Sept.; at Liverpool.

Departures.

Nov. 22. *Arabian*, Brown, for N.S. Wales and China; from Bristol.—JAN.—1839. *British Merchant*, Birnie, for Bombay (with coals); from Llanelli.—22. *Penri*, Bruton, for Madras; from Bri. lo.—25. *Hector*, Johnson, for Bombay (with coals); from Llanelli.—27. *Enterprise*, Fearon, for Alagoa Bay; from Deal.—28. *Ragle*, Roullons, for Cape; *Emma*, Mann, for Cape and Madras; *Reliance*, Woolley, for Alagoa Bay; and *William Harris*, Terry, for Bombay; all from Deal.—*Enterprise*, Salkeld, and *Ann Lockroy*, Burt, both for Bengal; from Liverpool.—30. *Kelpie*, Lonsdale, for China; from Plymouth.—31. *Whitby*, Swinton, and *Waverley*, Stewart, both for N.S. Wales; from Dublin.—Feb. 1. *Hinda*, Lowthian, and *Petrol*, Tuckon, both for Bengal; from Liverpool.—2. *William Shepley*, McClelland, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—*Adrian Kerr*, McKechnie, for Bombay; from the Clyde.—3. *Samuel Winter*, Robertson, for V.D. Land and N.S. Wales; from Greenock.—4. *British Isles*, Graham, for Batavia and Singapore; from Greenock.—5. *Mary Somerville*, Hookey, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—7. *Augustus*, Carr, for Mauritius, via Bordeaux; from Gravesend.—10. *Thomas Coutts*, Warner, for Bombay and China; from Portsmouth.—*Ida*, Passmore, for Bombay (with troops); from Deal.—12. *Eleanor*, Holderness, for N.S. Wales; from Portsmouth.—*Lady Bute*, McKinlay, for South Australia and V.D. Land; from Cork.—18. *Portentia*, Comin, for Cape; from Dartmouth.—*City of Adelaide*, Donaldson, for South Australia; from Plymouth.—*Macassar*, Struben, for Batavia; from Portsmouth.—*Alice Crouther*, Smith, for Singapore and Manilla; *Dorothy Galea*, Moore, for Ceylon; *Elizabeth*, Highat, for Cape; *Caledonia*, Camel, for Bombay; *Enther*, Pickering, for Bengal; *Mary Hartley*, Webb, for Mauritius; *Shum*, Boadle, for Manilla and Singapore; and *Europe*, Davie, for Ceylon and Madras; all from Liverpool.—*Arcl*, Stewart, for Mauritius; from Greenock.—*Mary*, Robertson, for Mauritius; from Deal.—19. *John Denniston*, Barker, for Bombay; *Mir-Lothian*, Morrison, for Port Phillip and N.S. Wales; *Isabel's*, Porter, for Cape; *Giraffe*, Burn, for Launceston; *Hondius*, Weller, for N.S. Wales (with government stores); *Tamara*, MacKenzie, for Bengal; *Tigrit*, Synnora, for Cape and Ceylon; *Ganges*, Macdonnell, for South Australia; *East of Balcarras*, Vaux, for Bombay and China; and *Thetis*, Ferrier, for Bombay (with troops); all from Deal.—*Johnstone*, Spence, for Bombay; and *Junna*, Robinson, for Bengal; both from Liverpool.—*Anna Watson*, Stewart, for Launceston and N.S. Wales; from Kingston.—*Alexander*, McLachlan, for Mocha; from Llanelli.—20. *Demerara Packet*, Bridge, for Bombay; from Llanelli.—23. *Royal Sovereign*, Hopton, for St. Helena and Bengal; *Glasgow*, Hamilton, for Cape; *Hongkong*, Bayley, for South Australia (H.M. Coa. ship); and *Chieftain*, Heaton, for Cape and Bengal; all from Deal.—24. *Vibelia*, Terry, for Hobart Town; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA

Per H.C. steamer *Atalanta*, from Bombay 2d Jan., at Suez: Mrs. Onslow and five children; Sir Herbert Compton and lady, and Miss Compton; Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs, Bombay C.S., and family; Hon. P. Austruther and lady; Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm (landed at Cosier); Maj. George Lee, H. H. the Nizam's service; Dr. Smytton, Bombay Medical Board; Spencer Compton, Esq.; J. W. Whitehead, Esq.; Commander J. H. Rowband, I.N., retired; Mr. W. Young; Mr. Theophilus Newle; R. Jump, Esq.; Mr. Paulo de la Girounerie; Mr. Francis Van de Paul; Mr. Van den Bosch; Don Mathies de Meer; Mons. Barriot; eight servants.

Per *Minerva*, from Madras: (see *As. Journ* for Jan. p. 77).—From the Cape: Mr. and Mrs. Woodkinds.—(The following were landed at the Cape: Mrs. Foster; G. D. Drury, Esq.; Lieut. Col. Hitchens; Capt. Foster; Dr. Munro).

Per *John Fleming*, from Bengal and Madras:

(See *As. Journ.* for Jan. last, p. 77).—From Tranquar: Mr. and Mrs. Fogg and three children; Miss Fogg.—(The following were landed at the Cape: Mrs. Derville; Col. Herbert, Madras N.I.; Maj. Derville, Madras Artillery; Lieut. Pott, Bengal Infantry).

Per *Mary Sharp*, from Cape: Maj. Jackson, Royal Artillery, for St. Helena.

Per *Narcissus*, from Cape: Mr. and Mrs. Wallace and two children; Mr. J. C. Gordon.

Per *Thomas Blyth*, from Mauritius: Mrs. and Miss Delhose and two children.

Per *Junma*, from Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Barton.

Per *Mary Mollaby*, from Mauritius: Mr. and Mrs. Fisher; Master Gideon.

Per *Janet*, from Mauritius: Mr. Brian.

Per *Somersetshire*, from Bombay: Mr. J. B. Benson.

Expected.

Per *Colombo*, from Bengal for Suez: Mrs. Col. Fagan; Mrs. Cardew and four children; Mrs. Graham; Miss Fagan; Miss Beattie; F. Cardew, Esq., C.S.; P. C. Trench, Esq., C.S.; P. McQueen, Esq.; Capt. Graham, H.A.; Lieut. Pirie, H.M. 9th F.; — James Esq.—For Madras; Col. Anderson, M.N.I.—From Madras to Suez: Lieut. Gen. Sir P. Maitland and family; Capt. Joseph.

Per *Singapattam*, from Bengal: Mrs. Carmac and children; Mrs. Mercer; Mrs. Cooper; Mrs. Huy; Mrs. E. Spry and child; Col. Barton; Wm. Blunt, Esq., C.S.; Capt. Burnie; Most Rev. Dr. R. St. Leger, Vicar Apostolic of Bengal, and Mr. St. Leger, his brother; John Gilmore, Esq.; Lieut. Daniell and Goodyer; W. W. Walker, Esq.; Miss Courjon and two Masters Courjon; two Masters Hyde, and six servants.

Per *Plantagenet*, from Bengal: Lady Colquhoun; Mrs. Alex. Colvin; Mrs. Graham; Misses Jane and Margaret Graham; Mrs. H. Woollaston; Mrs. Baker; Miss H. Baker; Mrs. Capt. Best; Mrs. Stewart; Alexander Colvin, Esq.; Binny J. Colvin, Esq., C.S.; N. B. Edmonstone, Esq., C.S.; W. Innes, Esq.; Capt. W. H. Graham, engineers; Dr. Innes, 43d N.I.; Masters James Colquhoun, Colvin, Charles and W. H. Graham, Robert and John Pemberton, Henry and Edward Woollaston, Arthur Baker; eight servants.

Per *London*, from Bengal: Mrs. Col. O'Donel and family; Mrs. Morell and family; Mrs. D. Ross and family; Mrs. Thompson and family; Mrs. Robson and family; Mrs. Lamb; Miss Dunbar; Messrs. John Wood, R. Morell, D. Ross, Lamb, D. Thompson, W. F. Allen, and W. T. Baxter; two Misses Burnard; Miss Da Costa; two Masters Griffin; Master Plumb.

Per *Urania*, from Bombay: Mrs. Webb; two Misses and Master Webb; Mrs. Menzies; Miss Straker; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Boggs and infant; Master Malcolmson; Lieut. Johnson, 4th M. N.I.; Mr. Rowlinson; several servants.

Per *George Canning*, from Bombay: Mr. Burnes; Mr. Lees.

Per *Argyle*, from Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Robinson and child; Mr. J. S. Cahill, late of the Bombay European Regt.

Per *Iris*, from Ceylon: Maj. Nicolls, H.M. 9th regt.; Dr. R. Dane, ditto; Capt. Montresor, Ceylon Rifles; Lieut. Remmett, ditto; A. Spalding, Esq.

Per *Caroline*, from Ceylon: Mrs. Boyd and family: 3 sergeants, 2 women, and 5 children belonging to H.M. 58th and 61st regts. (Mr. G. H. Boyd died at Galle).

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per *Thomas Coutts*, for Bombay: Sir J. R. Carnac, Bart., governor of Bombay; Lady Carnac and family; Mrs. Pope; Mrs. Supple; Mrs. Farquharson; Mrs. Brooks; Capt. and Mrs. Smythe; Miss Leckie; Capt. Warner; Capt. Heath; Lieut. Johnson; Messrs. Cuerton, Lushington, Danvers, Stone, Moore, Kneller, Briggs, McKenna, Kippon, Williams, Havell, Miles, Shubrick, Outhwaite, Bridges, Campbell, Thorne, Furneaux, Ballingall, and Montgomery.

Per *Earl of Balcarra*, for Bombay: Mr. Pyke; Mr. Wheatstone.

Per *Ann*, for Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson; Mr. and Mrs. Katoch; Mr. and Mrs. Davies;

Miss Davies; Dr. and Mrs. Keat; Mr. Letts and family; Dr. Davidson; Messrs. Magnair, Stewart, Stanley, two Miners, Wm. and Alex. Paul, Hill, Goodman, Gibbs, Bryan, Westmacott, and Wildish.

Per *John Denniston*, for Bombay: Mr. Craig, and Mr. Bond.

Per *Tigris*, for Cape: Mr. and Mrs. Seale, and two Misses Seale; Miss Jenkins; Mr. Simpson; Capt. Byrne; Ensigns Stapleton and Turnard; 105 troops (men, women, and children).—For Ceylon: Dr. Robertson; Mr. and Miss Rudd; Maj. Bonner; Mr. Power; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor; Mr. Gibb.

Per *Tropic*, for N.S. Wales: Messrs. Manton, their wives, and families.

Per *Marquis Camden*, for Madras, Bengal, and China: Capt. and Mrs. Biden; two Misses Biden; Mr. and Mrs. Fraser; Mr. and Mrs. Stanbury; Misses Burd and Robson; Capt. Fisher; Dr. Harcourt; Dr. Cheyne; Messrs. Eglington, Wilton, Hamilton, Denny, Slivewright, Turner, Nicholson, Hare, Garnett, Fytch, Porteus, Money, Robertson, Beane, Singleton, Rich, Watson, Moatt, and Lowe.

Queen's Officers about to proceed to India and Australia, viz.—Per *General Kay*, for Madras: Lieuts. O'Kelly and Burke, 4th F.; Brev. Maj. Sutherland, and 2d Lieut. Holland, Watson, and Nicholson, 21st F.; Lieut. Eyre, 63d F.—Per *Thames*, for Bengal: Capt. Mansel, 16th Lancers; Capt. Dore, Lieuts. Airey and Browne, and Ensigns Green, Meacham, and Robson, 3d F.; Ens. Gubblus, 62d F.—Per *Glennie*, for Bombay: Ensigns Connor, Stephenson, and Cox, 2d F.; Capt. Houston 4th L. Drags.; Lieut. Darby and Ens. Gordon, 17th F.—Per *Marquis Hastings*, for V.D. Land: Lieut. Fraser, and Ens. Hollingsworth, 80th F.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Dunlop*, Giffney, from Liverpool to Hobart Town, was wrecked in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on the morning of the 24th Nov.; crew and passengers saved.

The *William*, Kruger, from Sydney, N.S. Wales, is wrecked on a reef near Hardy Island, Torres Straits; crew saved by the *Trusty*, Jameson, arrived at Lombeck 1st Oct., and to sail 16th for China.

The *Jean Bart* (South Sea whaler), of Dunkirk, is reported to have been burnt at Chatham Island, and the crew massacred by the natives.

The *Sarah*, Winkworth, which left Sydney for Port Phillip 22d June, is supposed to be lost, with all hands. She had several passengers on board, and in all 26 souls.

The *Java*, Jobling, from Calcutta to Khyouk Phyou, experienced a severe gale on the 22d and 23d Nov. about 30 leagues to the eastward of the Sand Heads. The same gale was felt at Khyouk Phyou, and several vessels were driven on shore.

The *Ripley*, Stewart, from Calcutta, arrived at St. Helena on the 28th Dec. with main yard sprung and channel plates started, in a gale off the Cape.

The *Mellish*, Jones, from London to New South Wales, put into Lisbon leaky, on 20th Jan., and it was expected she would have to discharge part of her cargo.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 30. At Shelton, Staffordshire, the lady of Capt. Charles Yates, H. H. the Nizam's cavalry, of a daughter.

Jan. 4. In New Bond-street, the lady of Capt. L. Fawcett, 56th F., of a daughter.

7. At Boulogne, the lady of Sir J. E. Alexander, K. L. S., of a daughter.

10. At Skirbeck Rectory, Lincolnshire, the lady of the Rev. W. Roy, D.D., Rector of Skirbeck, and late Senior Chaplain of Madras, of a daughter.

31. At Woodside, near Elgin, the lady of Major W. Hamilton, late of the Madras Cavalry, of a daughter.

— The lady of M. E. Impey, Esq., Devonshire-street, Portland-place, of a son.

Feb. 1. At Belinda-terrace, Canonbury-square, Mrs Samuel Sampson (eldest daughter of the late James Gilmour, Esq., staff-surgeon Hon. E. I. Co.'s service), of twins, male and female—the male child still-born.

5. At Roehampton, the lady of the Hon. J. T. Leslie McIlville, of a son.

16. In Alfred-place, the lady of Alexander Bell, Esq., of the Bombay civil service, of a daughter.

17. At Sonning, the lady of Lieut. Col. Bowyer, C.B., of a son.

19. At Cheltenham, the lady of Capt. Iredell, of a daughter.

Lately. The wife of Major Newport, 23d Bombay N.I., of a son.

— At Northam, the lady of G. A. Brett, Esq., 41st Bengal N.I.; of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 1. At Wadhurst, Sussex, G. P. Kennett, Esq., Bombay Artillery, to Ann, fifth daughter of J. S. Cottager, Esq., of that place.

15. At No 6, Albany-place, Glasgow, William Tulloh Fraser, Esq., of Calcutta, to Christina McDowell, second daughter of the late John Lumsden, Esq., of Glasgow.

24. At Exmouth, Capt. Wm. C. Phillott, R.N., to Eliza, eldest daughter of Wm. H. Hooper, Esq., late of her Majesty's Ceylon civil service.

29. At Edinburgh, Capt. William Innes, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Bengal Infantry, to Miss Jimima R. Hamilton, second daughter of the late Capt. Thomas Hamilton, and grand-daughter of the late Sir George L. A. Colquhoun, of Tillquhoun, Bart.

— At Dublin, Francis Brooke Norris, Esq., her Majesty's Surveyor-General in Ceylon, to Elizabeth Jane, daughter of T. S. Cooper, Esq., comptroller-general of stamps in Ireland.

Feb. 2. At Brighton, R. H. Mackintosh, Esq., Lieut. 2d Gr. regt. Bombay army, to Antoniette, only daughter of the late Col. John Vernon.

6. At Knaith, Lincolnshire, Capt. Symons, Bengal Artillery, to Maria, daughter of the late W. Hutton, Esq., of Gate Burton.

— At Gretna Green, and on the 11th at Newcastle, G. F. White, Esq., 31st regt., to Ann, second daughter of Thomas Greenwell, Esq., mayor of Durham.

8. At Southampton, the Rev. Wm. Flower, missionary to Surat, to Elizabeth, third daughter of Mr. Isaac Fletcher.

12. At Edinburgh, Capt. J. R. Birrell, Bengal army, to Ellen, second daughter of the late Robert McDowall, Hon. E. I. Company's service.

14. At Cheltenham, Henry Baskerville, Esq., of Woolley, Wiltshire, and formerly of the Madras civil service, to Mary Anna, second daughter of J. Burton, Esq., late of the Madras medical establishment.

20. At Edinburgh, the Rev. James Borwick, Rector, to Agnes Anne, only daughter of Alex. Mackenzie, Esq., late of Goamalty, Bengal.

22. At Lee Church, Kent, the Rev. John Evans Robson, incumbent of Hartwith, Yorkshire, to

Harriett, eldest daughter of James Williams, Esq., of Lee Terrace, Blackheath.

DEATHS.

Oct. 18. On board the *Protector*, lost in a hurricane off the Sand Heads, Bengal, Edward Francis Law, aged 18, second son of Capt. E. B. Law, of Staplegrave Lodge, near Taunton.

Nov. 3. On board the *Anna Robertson*, at sea, on the passage from China, T. F. S. Hamilton, Esq., aged 21, youngest son of Capt. Wm. Hamilton, of the Hon. E. I. Company's late maritime service.

5. At sea, on board the *Barretto Junior*, on the passage to the Cape and Mauritius, Capt. Manley, H. M. service.

Dec. 1. Off the Cape of Good Hope, on his homeward voyage from China, W. C. Middlemist, gunnender of the ship *Falcon*.

Jan. 22. At Edinburgh, suddenly, the Right Hon. the Dowager Countess of Dalhousie.

23. At Edinburgh, Capt. Alexander Livingstone, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

27. At Nottingham, shortly after his return from Ceylon, aged 44, Walter Blake, Esq., surgeon 61st regt.

28. At Hampstead, Sir William Beechey, R. A., aged 86 years.

Feb. 1. At East Dulwich, Surrey, aged five years and eight months, Thomas James, only child of Lieut. Col. James Smith, Madras Cavalry.

3. At Southampton, in his 55th year, Charles Ray Martin, Esq., late of the Bengal civil service.

7. At Haldane Cottage, Dumbartonshire, Capt. H. S. Thomson, late of the ship *St. George*, of Bristol.

— At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Ellen, relict of Capt. Henning, late of H. M. 44th regt.

12. Aged 30, Arthur C. P. Taylor, youngest son of James Taylor, Esq., of Upper Harley-street, and late member of council at Madras.

16. At his house, No. 3, Wyndham-place, Bryanstone-square, at an advanced age, Lieut. Col. Thomas Green, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, Madras establishment.

19. At the Palace, Lichfield, after a few hours' illness, the Dowager Lady Oakeley, relict of the late Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart., formerly governor of Madras.

20. In Connaught-terrace, Frances Rawlins, eldest daughter of John Rawlins, Esq., late of the Bengal civil service.

Lately. At 114 Jermyn-street, St. James's, aged 25, Mr. Wm. George Collier, late of the Mauritius, nephew of Sir Francis Collier, and grandson of the late Sir George Collier, who distinguished himself in the late American war.

— On board the ship *Winchester*, on her voyage to Australia, Frances, wife of George Schreder, Esq., and only daughter of the late Major Silver, of H. M. 88th Foot, Connaught Rangers.

— At Glibury, Louth, aged 4 years, William Hext, only child of Capt. R. Wynier, 14th regt. Bombay N.I.

— At sea, Capt. Scott, of the ship *Bengal*.

PRICES OF SHARES, February 25, 1839.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.						
East and West-India.....(Stock)....	£. 115	—	£. 2,063,667	—	—	—
London.....(Stock)....	60	2½ p. cent.	3,238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's.....	111	5 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	Jan. July
Ditto Debentures.....	102	4½ p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto.....	101	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian(Agricultural).....	45½	—	10,000	100	27½	—
Bank (Australasian).....	70	8 p. cent.	5,000	40	40	—
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	10	6s.	10,000	100	17	—

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mdc. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mdc.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746 1/2 lb. The Pecul is equal to 133 1/2 lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, December 20, 1838.

	Ra. A.	Ra. A.		Ra. A.	Ra. A.
Anchors Co.'s Ra. cwt.	10 8 @	18 0	Iron, Swedish, sq. Co.'s Ra. F. md.	5 4 @	5 7
Bottles 100	10 8	11 0	— flat do.	5 6	5 8
Coals B. md.	0 7	0 13	— English, sq. do.	3 6	3 8
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 .. F. md.	34 0	34 6	— flat do.	5 6	5 8
— Braziers' do.	34 8	35 6	— Bolt do.	3 2	3 4
— Ingot do.	31 0	31 8	— Sheet do.	4 8	5 12
— Old Gross do.	31 8	31 12	— Nails cwt.	9 8	15 0
— Bolt do.	none in market.		— Hoops F. md.	5 0	5 8
— Tile do.	30 4	30 12	— Kientledge cwt.	0 15	1 3
— Nails, assort. do.	32 0	37 0	— Lead, Pig F. md.	7 4	7 6
— Peru Slab Ct. Ra. do.	30 0	31 0	— unstamped do.	7 0	7 2
— Russia Sa. Ra. do.			— Millinery do.	9D.	20D.
Coppers do.	2 7	2 9	— Shot, patent bag		
Cottons, chintz pce.			— Spelter Ct. Ra. F. md.	7 7	7 9
— Muslins do.	0 15	2 10	— Stationery do.	15D.	30D.
— Yarn 16 to 170 mos.	0 4	0 5 1/2	— Steel, English Ct. Ra. F. md.	5 12	6 0
Cutlery do.	15D.	20D.	— Swedish do.	7 12	8 2
Glass do.	20 to 25D. to P. C.		— Tin Plates Sa. Ra. box	17 4	18 0
Ironmongery do.	30	35D.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	4 0	4 10
Hosiery, cotton do.	14D.	25D.	— coarse and middling do.	0 12	3 8
Ditto, silk do.	20D.	40D.	— Flannel fine do.	1 0	1 6

BOMBAY, December 29, 1838.

	Ra.	Ra.		Ra.	Ra.
Anchors cwt.	14 @	16	Iron, Swedish St. candy	50 @	52
Bottles, quart. doz.	1	1 1/4	— English do.	41	
Coals ton	6	12	— Hoops cwt.	9	
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 .. cwt.	50 8	60	— Nails do.	10	12
— Thick sheets or Brazers' .. do.	50 8	60	— Sheet do.	4 10	
— Plate bottoms do.	63	64	— Rod for bolts St. candy	41	
— Tile do.	50 8		— do. for nails do.	50	56
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c. do.			— Lead, Pig cwt.	13	15
— Longcloths, 38 to 40 yds. do.			— Sheet do.	13	14
— Muslins do.			— Millinery do.	25D.	
— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60 lb.	0 7	0 13	— Shot, patent cwt.	15	16
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100 do.	0 12	0 17	— Spelter do.	13 1/4	13 1/2
Cutlery, table do.	P. C.		— Stationery do.	40D.	
— Earthenware do.	60 A.		— Steel, Swedish tub	10	11
— Glass Ware do.	40 D.		— Tin Plates box	16 8	17
— Hardware do.	P. C.		— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	4	
— Hosiery, half hose do.	P. C.		— coarse do.	2	
			— Flannel, fine do.	1 8	

CANTON, November 10, 1838.

	Dra.	Dra.		Dra.	Dra.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds. piece	3 @	5	Smalts pecul	45 @	55
— Longcloths do.	3 1/2	10	Steel, Swedish tub	31	4
— Muslins, 20 yds. do.			— Woollens, Broad cloth yd.	1 10	1 35
— Cambrics, 40 yds. do.	3	4	— do. ex super yd.	0 90	2 80
— Handkerchiefs do.	1 25	2	— Camlets, at Whampoa pce.	20	27
— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 52 pecul	22	36	— Do. at Lintin do.	26	27
Iron, Bar do.	2 50		— Long Ellis do.	92	10
— Rod do.	3 1/2	3 1/2	— Tin, Stralts pecul	18 1/2	
Lead, Pig do.	5 1/2		— Tin Plates box	8 1/2	9 1/2

SINGAPORE, October 11, 1838.

	Dra.	Dra.		Dra.	Dra.
Anchors pecul	7 1/2 @	9	Cotton Hkfs. limit. Battick, dble. corgie	4 @	5 1/2
Bottles 100	3 1/2	3 1/2	— do. do. Pullcat do.	1 1/2	3
Copper Nails and Sheathing pecul	36		— Twist, Grey mule, 30 to 50 pecul	38	48
Cottons, Madapollams, 24 yd. do.	33 3/4	2 1/2	— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers. do.		
— Ditto do.	40 1/4	2 1/2	— Ditto, Turkey red, No. 30 to 50. do.	100	130
— Longcloths 38 to 40 do.	35 3/4	3 1/2	— Cutlery do.	saleable,	
— do. do. do.	40 1/4	4 1/2	— Iron, Swedish pecul	4 1/2	6
— do. do. do.	45 3/4	5	— English do.	3 1/2	4 1/2
— Grey Shirting do. do.	35 3/4	3 1/2	— Nail, rod do.	4 1/2	4 1/2
— Prints, 7-8 & 9-8, single colours do.	2	3 1/2	— Lead, Pig do.	6 1/2	7
— two colours do.	2 1/2	3	— Sheet do.	7	8
— Turkey reds do.	6	8 1/2	— Spelter pecu	7	8
— fancies do.	3	5	— Steel tub	4 1/2	5 1/2
— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 44 pce.	1 1/2	2 1/2	— Woollens, Long Ellis pce.	6	8 1/2
— Jacquet, 80 do.	42	45	— Cambrics do.	20	26
— Lappets, 10 do.	40	42	— Bombazettes do.	5	5 1/2

MARKETS IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta, Dec. 20, 1838.—The amount of business done in Plain Cottons during the week has been exceedingly limited; we have, however, no change to notice in prices. A considerable increase of business has been experienced for Single Coloured Chin'ees and Bengal Stripes at former rates. In Coloured Goods the transactions are unimportant. —The sales of Cotton Twist during the week amount to about 200 bales, at a shade of decline on the higher numbers. No transactions have taken place in Coloured Yarn, and we have no change to notice in price. The sales of Woollens are confined to very small lots for local consumption. The price of all kinds of Copper remains without change, but the demand is by no means active. Extensive sales of Iron have been made during the week, at very full price for Flat, Square, and Bolt; in Sheet and Hoop there is no change. We have a few sales of Sheet and Pig Lead to notice at our quotations; our market is dull. Spelter is in good demand at an advanced rate.

Madras, Dec. 19, 1838.—The sales of Europe articles of any notice in the past weeks were—of an invoice of Earthenware at an advance of 25 per cent.; Plated Ware at 10 advance; 42 cases Longcloths, Mulls, and Lappets at 12½ advance; and 14 cases Figured Chintz from 3 to 8 rupees per piece. The market for Metals continues quiet. The *Wellington* has brought a good supply of British produce, but we have not heard of any sales being yet effected.

Bombay, Dec. 29, 1838.—There have been some extensive sales of Piece Goods during the week. Cotton Yarn is in little enquiry at present. Stocks of Water Twist are small, and No. 40 is scarce, and in demand. Metals: The stock of Iron Bar is not heavy, and a considerable part of that which is held in the bazaar is of unsuitable sizes. Tin Plates continue neglected, and are in low demand; the stock in the bazaar is reduced to a few hundred boxes. The supply of Spelter in the market is small, and holders are firm. Lead (Red) is scarce and wanted, the stock being almost exhausted. Lead (White), there is none of good quality in the market, but arrivals from Calcutta are expected. Copper is in very little enquiry, excepting flat and

raised Bottoms, of which there is very little in the market. Thick Sheet and Sheathing have declined a little in price. The enquiry for Tiles is very limited. Stock of Rods and Nails is small, and they are in no demand.

Singapore, Oct. 11, 1838.—Cotton Goods (Plain, Printed, and Coloured), no importations since our last, but the stock of most descriptions is large; the demand for goods adapted to the Bugis continues. Grey Mule Twist, market heavily supplied, and sales difficult to effect; Coloured Twist, stock heavy.—Woollens: Scarlet Spanish Stripes and Bombazettes in good demand, and none in first hands; Long Ells and Camblets in no demand.—Earthenware (plates and bowls), of most ready sale, but at very low prices.—Metals: English Flat Bar Iron, market well supplied. Nail Rod of large sizes, saleable at our quotations. Steel only saleable by retail at our quotations, and market well supplied. Tin Plates in no demand. Canvas in good demand. Copper Sheathing and Nails, stock small.

Batavia, Oct. 31, 1838.—The market is heavily supplied with British manufactured goods, and sales difficult to effect. Produce has declined a little. Freight to Europe is also on the decline.

Canton, Nov. 10, 1838.—We have heard of no transactions in Cotton manufactures during the week, but the sale of 3,000 pieces fair quality of Longcloths at dols. 4, which exhibits a little advance, and as holders appear firm, some further improvements may be expected. Cotton Yarn is again very dull; Domestic are very low. Woollens: Spanish Stripes are steady at our quotations, and holders are firm, but there is no disposition to speculate at these prices. Nothing has been done in Long Ells during the week, and they are heavy at our quotation of dols. 8½ to 8½. No sales of Metals have been reported, but both Lead and Iron are saleable at present rates.

Manilla, Oct. 15, 1838.—The markets still continue dull for British imports, and little prospect of improvement. Freight to England, £5. to £5. 5s. per ton.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Dec. 20, 1838.

Government Securities.

	Buy.	Sell.
Stock { Transfer Loan of } Sa. Rs.		
Paper { 1835-36 interest pay- } prem. 15 8 14 8		
able in England .. } per cent.		
Second { From Nos. 1, 151 } to buy do. 0 0 4 0		
5 p'ct. { a 15,200 accord- } to sell... par 3 0		
ing to Number }		
Third or Bombay, 5 per cent. prem. 2 12 2 4		
4 per cent. disc. Co's Rs. 4 0 4 8		

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem. 3,150 a 3,250	
Union Bank, Pm. (Co. Rs. 1,000) { Old 210 a 200	
{ New 210 a 220	

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills, 3 months 8 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills 4 8 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper 5 8 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight—to buy, 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1½d.; to sell, 2s. 2 d. to 2s. 3d. per Sa. Rupee.

Madras, Dec. 19, 1838.

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1835, five per cent.—½ to 44 prem.

Ditto ditto last five per cent.—4½ prem.
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—4 to 5 disc.
Ditto New four per cent.—4 to 5 disc.
Tanjore Bonds—7 to 8 disc., nominal.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months—to buy, 2s. 2½d. to sell, 1s. 1½d. per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, Dec. 29, 1838.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 102 to 102.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 109 to 109.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23—Bombay Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Ditto of 1825-26, 106 to 111.4 per do.
Ditto of 1829-30, 110.12 to 111.4 per ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 104.8 to 104.4.12 do.
Ditto of 1835-36, (Company's Rs.) 96.4 do.
5 per cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 115 to 115.8 Bom. Rs.

Singapore, Oct. 11, 1838.

Exchanges.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 10 to 30 days' sight, 4s. 4d. per Sp. Dol.; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 6d. per do.; Ditto, with ditto, 3 mo. sight, 4s. 4d. per do.

Canton, Nov. 10, 1838.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 7d. per Sp. Dol.
On Bengal—Company's Bills, 30 days, 210 Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sp. Dols.—Private Bills, 30 days—Co.'s Rs. per ditto, none.
On Bombay, Private Bills, 30 days, 212 to 214 Co.'s Rs. per ditto—no transactions.
Sycee Silver at Lantin, 6½ to 7 per cent. prem.

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL.

<i>Margaret Parker</i>	400 tons.	—	March 1.
<i>Anna Maria</i>	421	Edwards	March 20.
<i>Malcolm</i>	650	Bell	March 23.

FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.

<i>Larkins</i>	700	Walton	March 7.
<i>John Fleming</i>	600	Rose	April 15.
<i>Owen Glendower</i>	1000	Martin	May 15.

FOR MADRAS, BENGAL, AND CHINA.

<i>Thames</i>	1424	Marquis	March 7.
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FOR MADRAS.

<i>Strath Eden</i>	600	Cheape	March 1.
<i>John Line</i>	500	Gear	April 3.
<i>Minerva</i>	1000	Ireland	May 15.

FOR MADRAS, STRAITS, AND CHINA.

<i>General Kyd</i>	1400	Jones	March 6.
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FOR MADRAS AND CHINA.

<i>Essex</i>	800	Foord	March 31.
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FOR BOMBAY AND CHINA.

<i>Glenelg</i>	870	Biles	March 7.
<i>Bombay</i>	1400	Furley	April 5.
<i>Anna Robertson</i>	447	Hamilton	March 30.

FOR BOMBAY.

<i>Childe Harold</i>	500	Willis	April 10.
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FOR CAPE AND BOMBAY.

<i>Isabella</i>	580	Monro	March 10.
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FOR CHINA.

<i>Pehoe</i>	389	Gillies	March 1.	Portsmouth.
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FOR SINGAPORE.

<i>Guess</i>	250	Young	March 4.
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FOR CEYLON.

<i>Achilles</i>	350	Duncan	March 4.
<i>Morning Star</i>	245	Linton	April 5.

FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

<i>Renown</i>	350	Gordon	March 4.	
<i>Calcutta*</i>	440	Bransfield	March 6.	
<i>Fergusson</i>	555	Robertson	March 15.	
<i>Abberton</i>	451	Catt	March 15.	
<i>Tory†</i>	341	Ross	March 20.	
<i>Sesostris</i>	488	Row	March 30.	
<i>Bussorah Merchant</i> (Emig.)	530	Moncrieff	April 1.	Bristol.

FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

<i>Seppings</i>	300	Rawlins	March 2.
<i>Somersetshire</i>	449	Jackson	April 1.

* Also to Van Diemen's Land.

† Touching at the Cape.

OVERLAND MAILS FOR INDIA.

The next Mails for Egypt and India, *via* Falmouth, will be despatched from the General-Post-Office on Saturday, the 16th of March.

The French packets leave Marseilles on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month, and Letters intended to be forwarded by them should be posted in London six days previously to these respective dates; but parties must take care that such day of so posting them does not exceed seven days beyond that on which the Mail *via* Falmouth is despatched, otherwise they may not overtake it at Alexandria on its way to India.

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. XVI.

THERE seems as little foundation as ever for any calculation as to the probable issue of the important measure adopted by the Government of India. In the absence of any official notifications, and there being no journal in India which enjoys the favour of the local authority, whence its announcements or speculations might acquire a character of authenticity, we have no guides but the conclusions of anonymous writers, the opinions of some of whom are biased by their hopes or fears.

It is now generally believed, that the rulers of Caboolistan are bent upon war; that Dost Mahomed Khan is strengthening his army and fortifying the passes to his capital; that his operations are directed by a British subject—a dismissed officer of the Indian army; and that nothing but force will induce him to resign his sirdarship. It is asserted, with equal confidence, that a change has come over the councils of the Prince of Herat, who, it is said, in spite of the obligations he owes to the interposition of the British Government and to the gallantry of a British officer, has resolved to make common cause with his natural enemies, the Barukzye chiefs, and has even made overtures to Persia, for Persian, or rather Russian aid. A few weeks will bring the truth of these rumours to a test.

Meanwhile, the British armies are pursuing their march. The Bombay division was to be at Hyderabad, the capital of Seinde, on the 15th January (being at Tatta at the date of the last advices), where the negotiations with the Ameers would be brought to a satisfactory close. The army of Shah Shooja had reached Bhawulpore, and the British army of the Indus was marching on the same place. From the latest advices from Bombay, which states that important despatches had been received from the commander of the forces at Tatta, and that reinforcements of troops were about to be despatched with the utmost expedition, there is reason to think that more formidable and immediate resistance was expected, either from the Scindians, or the Beloochees, or the Cabool force at Shikarpore.

It is gratifying to find that so good an understanding seems to exist between the Governor-general of India and Runjeet Sing, whose attentions to Lord Auckland appear to disprove the suggestions which have appeared in some of the Indian papers as to his jealousy and distrust. His lordship and suite have been admitted not only into the fortifications of the two capitals, Lahore and Umritsur, to spy their weakness and defects, but within the sacred precincts of the Sikh temple, and to hear the oracles of the *Granth*.

A Mofussil paper, which has generally good information (the *Agra Ukhbar*), has announced the intended plan of operations of the British Government, which it boldly traces to the portfolio of the future Resident at Cabool. According to this plan, the second division of the army of the Indus is to halt at Bhawulpore, and the Bombay force at Shikarpore, pending negotiations with Dost Mahomed Khan. If these negotiations succeed, Shah

Shooja will proceed with his force alone to Cabool *via* Candahar; if they fail, the whole army assembling at Shikarpore will enter Candahar, and march upon Cabool and Herat, the latter of which will receive a subsidiary force commanded by British officers.

The success of the attack upon Aden, which seems to have been desperately defended by its Arab garrison, will not be without its effect in other quarters. It appears that, notwithstanding the formal surrender of this place under the Sultan's seal, and a written promise from the chiefs of the Abdalla tribe, his subjects, when our expedition reached Aden, a body of about 1,000 Arabs, under the Sultan's nephew, set the force at defiance, and opened a fire upon the ships. Reasoning and mild expostulation failing, the naval part of the force was ordered to attack the fortifications; but it was not till the battery was almost knocked to pieces that the men could be dislodged, when the troops were landed, with but little loss, on the 19th January. In attempting to disarm the Arab prisoners, these desperadoes made a most formidable resistance, and several lives were lost on both sides. The account of Aden, in a subsequent part of this Journal, will be read with interest.

The latest accounts from Persia represent that country as tranquil.

From Constantinople there are rumours of an attack upon Egypt being meditated, and that the object of the visit of the Commander-in-chief of the Turkish army to the force in Asia Minor is to prepare it for operations.

Dutch India has felt the effect of the drought prevailing throughout the East, not merely in the injury done to the rice harvest, but in the frequency of fires, which appear to have caused much mischief.

The news from Burmah would imply that the court is still obdurate. There is a rumour of the appearance of a Russian of rank at Amrapoor, who is stimulating the prince to war. It is curious to compare the existing impression with respect to the character of Tharrawaddee with the following portrait of him, drawn by Colonel Burney, in his historical review, at the close of the year 1834.

The Tharrawaddee Prince is about forty-two or forty-three years of age, clever, open-hearted, and liberal, to the extent of his resources, which, by the bye, are by no means ample. He has always shewn a great partiality for foreigners in general, but the English in particular; and although his *protégés* are generally of no very respectable order, still his communications with them have convinced him of the superiority of the British power over the Burmese. He strongly opposed the late war, and his oft-repeated remonstrances against it, and entreaties for peace, induced their majesties to suspect him of lukewarmness in their cause. Small paper pellets, accusing him of treachery, &c. &c. were frequently strewn about the palace, and in the king's path, and powerful endeavours were used by the queen and her party to prejudice the king against him, but without effect; at length, he absented himself from the palace councils for several months, since which he has never taken any active part in the administration of the country.

The Maulmain paper says: "We have heard it surmised that much of the obstinacy of the present King of Ava may be attributed to what is told

him of the contents of the Indian newspapers, on the subject of our relations with him."

The domestic intelligence from the British Presidencies is singularly deficient in interest this month. The trial of the asserted Pertaub Chund proceeds, and, strange to say, the tide of opinion seems now turning in his favour, several European witnesses deposing strongly to his identity with the Burdwan rajah. A new class of Thugs (p. 255) has been discovered, whose atrocities, owing to their habit of throwing the bodies of their victims into rivers, are less susceptible of detection than the ordinary class of Thugs. Much animadversion has been provoked by Dwarkanath Tagore's tirade against the moral character of his own countrymen. It is rather an anomaly that a Hindu should attack, and that Europeans should defend the character of the natives of India. The strictures on the native press, published in the *Friend of India* (p. 257), have called forth a champion in the temporary editor of the *Jami Jehan Nama*, who has warmly resented and denied the impeachment of its loyalty to the British Government. Measures have been taken for the suppression of dacoity (p. 264), on a plan similar to that which has been so successful in putting down Thuggee. The superintendence of the measure is to be entrusted to Major Sleeman.

The northern districts of the Madras territories are said to be again suffering for want of rain, which threatens a renewal of the distress of the unhappy population. In Madras and to the southward the season has been one of the best ever known.

Under Bombay, the account of the third examination of the institution of the General Assembly of the Scottish Church will be read with interest. The success of these schools shews what may be effected by acting upon a judicious plan. The sight of youths from all parts of the East, from Persia, Muscat, Zanzibar, Abyssinia, Cahool, and every district between the Indus and Cape Comorin, all eager for European instruction, must have been a gratifying evidence that Eastern prejudices are not so incorrigible, and the Eastern intellect is not so inapt, as some imagine.

The commotion in Sawunt Warree is said to be at length checked.

The accounts from other parts of the East, the Cape, and Australasia, do not call for any particular notice. A summary of the latest news will be found in the Supplement.

THE FAMINE, A TALE FROM THE BŌSTĀN.

THESE raged, one year, such a famine* in Damascus, that friends forgot the ties of friendship.

So niggardly had the heavens become towards earth, that neither sown-field nor palm-tree had their lips refreshed with moisture.

The ancient fountains were dried up, and no water remained save the orphan's tears!

If any smoke arose from a chimney, it was but the widow's sigh!

I saw the trees stript and bare, like the destitute Darwēsh: the strong-of-arm relaxed, and the vigorous reduced to distress.

No verdure on the mountain—no green shoot in the garden: the locust had devoured the orchard, and man the locust.

In this state, a friend appeared before me, with nothing but skin left upon his bones.

I was struck with amazement, inasmuch as he was a person of rank, and ample means, and substance.

To him I said, "Oh, worthy friend, tell me what calamity has befallen thee?"

He was offended, and replied, "Whither is thy reason fled? When thou knowest, and yet askest, thy question is to be blamed.

"Seest thou not that distress has come to its height—that calamity has reached its summit?

"Neither does the rain fall from heaven, nor the sigh of him who crieth for help mount up thither."

I said to him, "At the worst, cause for anxiety *you* have none: the poison is mortal only *there*, where the antidote is not at hand.

"Though others are perishing of inanition, you are wealthy. What has a duck to fear from a deluge?"†

The enlightened man gazed on me with that look of pity and concern which a sage bestows upon a simpleton.

"O my friend," said he, "although a man be on shore, he reposes not at ease while his comrades are sinking in the wave.‡

"It is not on account of my own destitution that my face is sallow: it is sympathy with the destitute that has blanched my cheek.

"The man of feeling likes not to behold a sore on the body of a fellow-creature, any more than on his own.

"Praised be God, that although I am myself unscathed, my frame trembles with emotion when I behold a wound upon my neighbour!

"The enjoyment of him that is sound in health is troubled, by whose side is stretched the enfeebled victim of disease.

"When I see that the poor Darwēsh has not eaten, the morsel turns, on my own palate, to poison and pain.

"How can he, whose friends are in a dungeon, any longer find enjoyment in his garden?"

F.

* Strictly "drought," which, however, scarcely conveys, with sufficient force, to an English reader an idea of the miseries occasioned by such a visitation in Eastern countries.

† This seems to be a proverbial expression.

‡ The philosophy of Sadi's humane friend was less frigid than that which the Epicurean poet has embodied in the magnificent opening of his second book:

Suave, mari magno, turbantibus æquora ventis,
E terra magnum alterius spectare laborem;
Non quia vexari quemquam est jucunda voluptas,
Sed, quibus ipse malis carcas, quia cernere suave est.

Lucret. de Rer. Nat.

حکایت در معنی رحمت بر ناتوانان در حال ناتوانی

- چنان (1) قحط شد سالی اندر دمشق که (2) یاران فراموش کردند عشق
چنان آسمان بر زمین شد بخیل که لب تر نکردند زرع و نخیل
بخوشید سرچشمهائی قدیم نماید آب جز آب چشم یتیم
(3) نبود ی بجز آه بیوه زنی اگر بر شدی دودی از روزنی
چو درویش (a) بی برگ دیدم درخت قوی بازوان مُست (5) و درمانده سخت
نه (6) بر کوه (7) سبزی نه در باغ (b) شخ ملخ بوستان (8) خورک و مردم (c) ملخ
در آن حال پیش آمدم دوستی (9) کرو مانده بر استخوان پوستی
(10) شگفت آمدم کو قوی حال بود خداوند جاه و زر و مال بود
بدو گفتم ای یار پاکیزه خوی (11) چه درماندگی پشت آمد بگویی
(12) بغرید بر من که عقلت کجاست چو (13) دانی و پرسی سوالت خطاست
نه بینی که سختی بغایت رسید مشقت بحق نهایت رسید
نه باران همی (14) آید از آسمان نه بر میرود دود فراید خوان
بدو گفتم آخر ترا باک نیست کُشد زهر جانی که (d) تریاک نیست
گر از نیستی دیگری شد هلاک ترا (e) هست (15) بطراز طوفان چه باک
نگه (16) کرد رنجیده (17) در من (f) فقیه (g) نگه کردن عالم اندر سقیه
که مرد ارچه بر ساحل است ای رفیق نیاساید (18) و (h) دوستانش غریق
من از بی نوائی نیم روی زرد غم بی نوایان (19) رخم زرد کرد
نخواهد که بیند خردمند ریش نه بر عضو مردم (20) که بر عضو خویش
(21) بحمد الله ارچه ز ریش ایمنم چو ریشی به بینم بلرزد تنم
منقص بود عیش آن تندرست که باشد به پهلوی (23) بیمار سُست
چو بینم که درویش مسکین (i) نخورد بگام (24) اندرم لقمه زهر است و درد
یکی را بزدان درش دوستان کجا ماندش عیش در بوستان

The following is the result of the collation of six of the best MSS. of the Bostan in the Hon. E.I.C.'s Library :

- (1) D, E, F, قحطسالی شد .
(2) B, مردم .
(3) E, F, نبوده .
(4) D, که بر می شدی .
(5) C, omits the و .
(6) F, در کوه .
(7) D, F, سبزه .
(8) خوردۀ مردم .
(9) B, E, F, از و .
(10) B, C, D, E, اگر چه بمکنت .
(11) F, چه پیش آمدت حال با من , بگویی .
(12) D, به تندی بر آشفست که , and
C, E, F, بتندید بر من که .

- (13) E, بینی . (20) A, C, F, نه .
 (14) D, F, بارد . (21) D, E, F, تندرستان یکی اول از
 (15) A, C, F, و بطرا . منم .
 (16) C, D, کرده . (22) A, که .
 (17) D, بر . (23) A, رنجور .
 (18) F, او; D, از دوستان غریق . (24) F, اندرون .
 (19) A, مرا خسته کرد .

NOTES.

(a) In *بی برگ* there is a *jeu-de-mots* on the double sense of *برگ* 'leaf,' and 'provision' (*pec.* for a journey), according as the epithet is applied to *درخت* or to *درویش*.

(b) *شخ* according to one scholiast is *مخفف شاخ*, the vowel being shortened for the sake of the rhyme; according to another, it is *زمینیکه در* *پستیء کوه* *دامن کوه* باشد; on the former supposition, the *hesra* of *باغ* is merely prosodial; on the latter, *شخ* is the complement of *باغ*.

(c) The scholiast remarks, that the locust is permitted or lawful food. There is a tradition that the prophet said: "Eat the locusts, before they devour your fields." In the East they are generally fried in butter, like fish, which they are said closely to resemble in taste; in some parts of England, cockchafers are eaten, after being subjected to the same culinary treatment. Pliny says, "Parthis et hæ (sc. locustæ) in cibo gratæ." Hist. Nat. Lib. XI. c. 35. Several species of locusts are expressly mentioned in Levit. ch. xi. v. 22, among the things permitted to be eaten, under the Mosaic dispensation. Comp. Mat. III. 4.

(d) *تریاق* or in Ar. *تریاق*, (whence perhaps the Eng. *treacle*), from the Gr. *Σνιγαν*, an antidote against the bite of poisonous animals, and against poisons generally.

(e) *هست* is here used impersonally. In an edition printed at Calcutta, the reading is *ترا هست کشتی*, which is not confirmed by any MS., and seems to be the emendation of some critic offended at the homeliness of the comparison in the text. Another explanation proposed by a scholiast, but perhaps scarcely deserving of notice, makes *بطرا* the nom. to *هست*, and to signify a mountain. According to him, and the authorities also of the Haft Kulzum and Borhan-i-Kāfi, *بطرا بیونانی کوهرا* meaning probably the Gr. *πτερεα*; "You have a mountain (or rock) of refuge, what fear then of a deluge?"

(f) *فقیه* is not to be here understood in its strict and professional sense, but merely as opposed to *سفیه*.—*Schol.*

(g) The construction is here the same as in the following passage from the *Koran* (Sur. XXVII, v. 90. Ed. Flügel),

وہی تَمَر مَرَّ السَّحَابِ

in such instances, the infinitive is said to be *مصدر موكّد لنفسه*.

(h) The conjunction is here the *وَأَوَّ الْحَالِ* of Arabiun grammarians.

(i) *نخورد* must here be read as if written *نخورَد* on account of the rhyme.

ANALYSES OF EASTERN WORKS.

NO. VII.—THE STORY OF HASAN BANOU AND BAHRAM GOUR.*

THIS story is founded on the pretty superstition abounding in Eastern fictions, and not wholly unknown in those of Europe, that fairies at certain times put off their vesture, and change their forms, and that he who, during this change, can secure any part of their dress, acquires a power not only over the person of the *peri*, but also, as it would seem, over *her* affections, the Eastern *peri* being always feminine. These beautiful spirits, however, have something of the fickle character of their Western sisters, and the story generally winds up with the unearthly bride's recovery of the lost garment, the want of which had placed her in the power of a mortal, and her resuming with it those longings for her former condition, which lead her to forsake her unhappy and heart-broken husband. In our story, however, this does not form the catastrophe, but is rather an introduction to the narrative of the monarch-lover's romantic search after his fair and fugitive bride.

Bahram Gour (the first name is the *Varanes* of the Greeks, and the second derived from his inordinate passion for hunting the *gour*, or wild ass) is here described as a miracle of beauty, and like many others is involved, through this attribute, in a series of most strange and troublesome adventures. The story opens with a grand hunting excursion, where the beasts are driven together by a contracting circle of armed attendants, till the whole mingled herd are slaughtered by the hunters. After a promiscuous massacre, the king's attention is caught by a deer of extraordinary beauty, which is thus described :

And at this moment, the eyes of King Bahram fell upon a white deer, whose colour was as that of white milk, with stripes and marks of black and white running from the neck to the tail, and with a thousand small moles and marks of yellow, and green, and red, all over its body, disposed in a thousand elegant figures. And rings of gold, and anklets set with jewels, and chaplets of pearls and coral, and emeralds and rubies, shining like lamps in the night, and of extreme value, were round its feet, and adorned its body ; so artfully disposed, and so beautiful, that words are insufficient to describe it : every one who saw it was astonished.

The animal is so tame, that it suffers the approach and caresses of the king ; but at length, when the hands of the latter are entangled in the profusion of ornaments, the deer suddenly rises from the ground, and bears away the astonished king fairly out of the sight of his not less astonished nobles.

After many hours of watching, and many days of waiting and wondering, all resulting only in the somewhat "impotent conclusion" that the king, who had gone away so rapidly, was not likely so quickly to return, the chief men of the state meet to choose a successor.

On the eleventh day, the omras and chief men of the court consulted together on what was most expedient to be done—for the king, said they, has no son whom we may place on his throne—that the kingdom may not fall to utter ruin till we find a trace of our king: our enemies will lift up their heads on all sides, and the kingdom will be wasted and spoiled. "So it is meet that we place the chief vizier on the throne, whom, for his exalted station, every one may accept as king, and who may keep every one stable, and become exalted by his manifest excellences, and may busy himself in the affairs of the government"

Meanwhile, we must return (as our author does) to the abducted monarch, who was carried high in the air, and, as his only security, held firmly by the animal's neck, "repeating the thousand and one names of God." At length, he is thrown down, with a shock which deprives him of sense and motion.

And when he recovered, he opened his eyes, and saw a cultivated garden, such as he had never seen the like of in all his life; for there were a hundred thousand various trees, and birds of sweet and varied note, and parterres of flowers skilfully disposed, and a fountain also which rejoiced the ear of heaven with its sound. On all sides, too, were splendid buildings, and lofty palaces in each angle of the garden, in the midst of the way. And there were four walks, built along with beautiful edifices, and planted with high and venerable planes, and tall and graceful cypresses, and trees of varied fruits interlacing their tops. And at the foot of those trees, at various distances, were shaded seats and summer-houses built with marble, white and red, and green and black, disposed in order, and adorned with carved work of gold and azure. And in some parts were sculptures delighting the eyes, and figures richly set with gems, so that the spirit of those who saw them was confounded. And around those buildings were a hundred thousand flowers, and flowing streams, and rivers, and lakes; and water, like water of roses, stood round those places of repose. Tapestry of various colours, and of great price, was laid from distance to distance; and carpets, woven with thread of gold and velvet, richly worked, were laid round the tapestry. And the ground, indeed, was all covered with cloth, worked with gold, and silver, and jewels, so that the sun was lightened with its splendour. And at night, there were so many thousands of lamps perfumed with camphor, and burning lights, that their number could neither be computed nor imagined. And in every part of the garden they had made streams of honey, and milk, and rose-water.

And now comes the *mot d'enigme*. The king has been carried away by the Div Sefid, or white demon, for the sake of his fair face; and his treatment by his new friend is so magnificent, that he only regrets that their acquaintance did not begin sooner. The descriptions of the pleasures in which he lives, the banqueting, music, rich dresses, wine, and beautiful women, are too long to quote, and may be imagined with tolerable accuracy from those in the *Arabian Nights*.

After many days spent in this manner, the white div informs his guest that he is obliged to go on a visit to his brother, a monarch more powerful than himself, and who rules in the second *Kaf*.* He leaves him in full possession of the palace and its dependencies, and puts in his hands the keys of

* It appears from our story, that there are seven *Kafs*, or concentric circular mountains, surrounding the world.

a garden which he has never visited. This he finds more beautiful than all the rest, and, after a long time spent in examining it, his senses, wearied with pleasure and magnificence, are overcome by slumber.

And while sleep had possessed him, the fluttering of flying doves sounded in his ears, and, opening his eyes, he saw four doves sitting on a dome of gold, each of them as large as a sheep, and in colour like green emeralds; and the king was astonished at the sight of them. The doves flew off and lighted on the edge of the lake, and out of every dove came a peri, at whose beauty the reason was confused; and they put off their dress on the banks of the lake. Now, there was one of these young beauties, fair as the child of a houri; and when the eyes of the king fell upon her beauty, he loved and yearned towards her with a thousand hearts; and he fainted at the sight of her grace and loveliness. After some time, he came again to himself, and saw that they had put down their dress on the banks of the lake, and were swimming and disporting themselves therein. Now, the king had heard from the white div, that if a portion of the garment on the body of a peri be in the power of any one, she cannot escape from his power. Wherefore, as softly as he could, he stole towards the dress of the youngest peri, and when he had possessed himself of it, he hid himself in a cluster of roses. The fairies went on with their sport in the water, till the youngest peri said to the others, "They say, the Div Sefid has brought here a king, of the race of man, and that, for grace and beauty, his like was never seen amongst mankind; let us assume our dove-form again, when we go out of the water, and go and look on him from a distance." Then said another, "It is even as thou sayest; there is not his like among the sons of men. Now, we are young, and God forbid the king's heart should incline to one of us, and we be unable to return his affection." The youngest sister said, "Sister, thou hast spoken rightly, and I myself have had a very troubled dream concerning him."—"But," said the others again, "when we are disguised in the form of doves, he may think what he pleases." So they all three came out of the water, and sat in the same tree where they had been before. But the youngest missed her dress, and she drew a cold sigh, and cried, "Ah! sisters, did I not tell you I had had a troubled dream? See, here is the meaning of my dream." Then they all took to flight, and left her with a troubled heart and weeping eyes. The king seeing this, came from the hiding-place he had chosen, and made his salaam to her, and she, beholding the beauty of King Bahram, inclined towards him, and loved his loveliness with a hundred thousand hearts. And she said to him, "O, king of human race, by that God who created thee, keep one portion of my garments, and give me back the rest." And when he had done so, and she had clothed herself, she gave thanks to the Most High God, and turned to the king. And when he asked her the reason of what she had done, she said, "Because, of human kind, some are faithless and some are false."—"But how," said the king, "if we have seen each other for the first time, dost thou know that I am either false or faithless?"—"Truly," said she, "I have not tried thee, but it is matter of common report and belief amongst us peris, that your race are as I have said. But now, whether they be so or be not so, is no matter of mine; tell me, only, why thou hast kept from me my garment." King Bahram said, "Because I was in love with thy face, and the foot of my heart had sunk in the clay of my passion for thee." The peri said, "This is an impossibility; first, because the white div will seek to destroy thee, for all this garden and all these buildings were made by him for my sake. O King Bahram! know that this place was once a desert waste and bare, all but

this plane-tree and this spring of water; and here I came every week, with my sisters, to sport in the fountain, and sit on the plane-tree in the form of a dove; and my name is Hasan Banou. Then the white div saw me, and was smitten with love of me, and tried many arts in vain to gain possession of me. But for love of me he wearied himself much, till twelve thousand divs came, and, working day and night, built these mansions for my dwelling; and he brought such store of gold and jewels to the work, and transplanted so many trees from various parts, that he made a garden like the garden of paradise. And once a week I and my sisters come and sport in the lake, and delight ourselves in the garden and the palaces, and the white div stands far off and looks on."

The natural result of this interview is an ardent attachment between the prince and the peri, which is described with much elegance and pathos. The peri instructs her lover to make a request of the div, and to induce him to swear to grant it, "by the soul of the great Solomon." His agony, when he discovers that he has thus put himself in the power of his rival, is terrible; but he grants Bahram's wish (his marriage with Hasan Banou), and continues to the young couple his generous friendship.

But at home (on the earth, to wit, and in the kingdom of Persia), matters are by no means going on so smoothly. The vizier, "a bread and salt traitor," has been fully alive to the prospect offered to his ambition by his master's absence, and has established himself on the throne, which he fills very discreditably. Cruelty and oppression characterize his government, and he proceeds to that last, worst act of domestic treachery in the East, the violation of the sanctity of his master's harem. One lady, however, the favourite wife of the absent king, had defied him, and, in consequence, she and her child were treated with a rigour which left them little but life. Of all this Bahram receives intimation in a dream, and acquaints the div with the necessity for his departure. This is permitted with extreme reluctance.

Then the white div asked for a throne of gold, and gifts of price and presents for the king. And he called for a casket, in which he placed some of his own hair, and he gave this to the king, and said, "Keep this by thee; and it shall happen that, when a difficult matter comes in hand which thou art not able to finish, and thou take a few of these hairs and throw them into the fire, though the king be in the West and I in the East, I will place my foot in the stirrup of fortunate result, and loose the knot of thy difficulty."

The king and his bride are borne by afrits to his capital, and there he commands his bearers to assume the shape of camels, and, disguising himself as a merchant, takes up his abode in a caravanserai. While he is absent hunting for provisions for his wife, the vizier passes by, is struck by her beauty, and sends messengers to bring her to him.

Hasan Banou, who saw no help, said, "I accept the king's bounty, and I will come with you; but open this box, for my ornaments are in it, and my husband has the keys." So the master of the serai came forward and broke open the box, and gave out the ornaments to Hasan Banou. Then she said, "Go from the chamber till I put on my dress and jewels." So they left the room, and stood before the door of it. Then she, when she had put on her ornaments, assumed the form of a dove, and flew out of the door. They who saw it were

astonished at this, and wondered what shape that was, and how it had come there. In that same moment, the dove spake with a loud voice—"O vizier, traitor to the salt, who hast stretched forth thy hand to the sacred harem and wives of the king, was it no great thing that King Bahram brought me, with infinite toil and trouble, from the mountain of Kaf, but that thou shouldst be lying in wait for me? Blessings be upon the blessed one! King Bahram will come like a raging lion, and see then what will befall thy fortune, and what punishment and vengeance he will inflict upon thee!" And having said this, she passed into the house of the master of the serai, and saw her children weeping. She gave them all comfort, and said, "Do not distress yourselves, for King Bahram will exalt you; but when my husband returns, tell him that our separation one from the other was not of my choosing, but that such was the course of the divine decree; and bid him know and be aware that, if he would meet me again, and loves me with a true love, he must betake himself to the green city of Solomon the prophet, for there I appoint for him and for me a place of meeting.

News of all this is brought to the king by the son of the master of the caravanserai, who had been thrown into prison for his attempt to resist the violence of the vizier.

Then the young man told him what had passed, and of the flight of Hasan Banou. And as he heard it, he drew a cold sigh from his heart; and the fawn he had caught, which was yet alive, he let loose in the field, and said, "Since thou canst not now be given to Hasan Banou, go, for thy life shall be given thee." Then the inn-keeper's son said to him, "O king, an enemy has gone out from the city, and is in search of thee: he may come upon us suddenly. Now, there is in this neighbourhood a garden, and a summer-house built in it, which belonged to my grandfather; there the king may repose himself, and then carry into effect whatever his royal will has determined upon." The king had hardly strength left to mount his horse, and it was with a thousand efforts he did so. When they had ridden about a mile, the garden came in sight: the king's horse was stabled under the summer-house, and one of the servants sent to take charge of him; another attended on the king, and prepared a place for him to recline upon, and a couch for his repose. The young man said, "O king, look on me awhile with an eye of favour whilst I prepare a little food for the king of the world, and send word to my uncle of the safety of the king, for my uncle is in prison, but he has no care there except for the safety of the king of the world."

Then the king said, "Go thou to the inn, and take the box which the officers have opened, and out of which they have taken the ornaments of Hasan Banou: in it thou wilt find a green coffer, and in this, when thou hast opened it, a golden box, enamelled with azure; take up this, and bring it safe to me." The young man departed, after having commanded the keepers of the garden to exercise all vigilance in their charge, and should any one knock at the door of the garden, to answer that they had no one there. The king then wept till he sank into a troubled sleep, whilst his true-hearted protector went to the prison and related what had passed. Then he ordered in provisions, and feasted those who were in the prison. And having finished his commission there, he went to buy food in the market, and ordered it to be taken to his own house. Then he went to the inn, and found one of the officers of justice in guard of the room in which was the object of his commission. To this man he said, "Comrade, I know not what is in this room." So he was suffered to go in,

and found the box and the coffer as the king had described them. Then he put a lock on the door, and took with him the provisions he had sent home, and arrived in surety and safety at the garden, where the king was standing in the way, waiting anxiously for him. He said, "Hast thou brought it?" And the young man said, "O, king, I have brought it;" and the king was very joyful. Then they brought basin and ewer, and the king of the world washed his hands and face; and they set before him a repast, of which he tasted some little, and then heaved so many sighs, that the young man was astonished. Then he said, "Bring fire here;" and the gardener brought a light immediately. The king threw one hair of the white div into the flame; and after a time there appeared a cloud, and lightnings flashed from it; and from the midst of the cloud and lightning the white div leaped with a cry and commotion to the earth, in the presence of the king, and kissed the ground of obedience with the lips of reverence, and stood like a slave before the king, and respectfully saluted him. Then the king, weeping, told him all that had happened to him, and asked for news of the green city of Solomon (on whom be blessing!) The white div said, "I have never heard of it; but I will ask news of it of my brothers. Weep not; thou art a king, and weeping is unbecoming one in such a station." Then said the king, "Do justice for me upon the vizier—that traitor to the salt." Then the div commanded two afrits to bring a throne adorned with jewels, and to clear a space for it in the garden, and set the king upon it; and for the traitor, the white div seized him where he stood, and brought him through the air, and threw him down before the monarch, so violently, that in the twinkling of an eye he went into Jehannum. As the poet has said,

He who violates the rights of the bread and salt,
Breaks, for his wretched self, head and neck.

In short, the people of the city were informed and apprized of the arrival of the king, and every one turned his face toward the garden, and they threw themselves at the king's feet, and poured over his blessed head gold and jewels; and they saw the traitor vizier dead, and adorned the city for rejoicing, and spread the buildings with rich carpets, and prepared resting-places from distance to distance, so that the king entered the city in great pomp. And there he sat upon his throne, and called his viziers before him, and said, "Were men scarce among you, that ye chose this violater of hospitality for your king?" They said, "Since the king had shown him special grace, looking at his greatness thus conferred, we gave him your place. We knew not what a treasonable wretch he would prove to be: but now he has gone to his reward. May the king's life be prolonged!"

Then he bade them bring the inn-keeper out of prison, and exalted him with special honour, and dignity, and riches, and bestowed upon him the wealth of the traitor vizier; and he gave him the appointment of chief vizier. And to the young man, his nephew, he presented the revenue of the inn-keeper. And as for those three viziers who had been despatched in search of the king, they were fettered, and sent into a certain castle to prison. On all the viziers and the courtiers he bestowed great and ennobling honours, and confirmed the rest of the officers in the posts they before held; and having distributed some gifts among those who were worthy of them, he entered his harem.

And first he called for her who had refused to listen to the treacherous vizier, and ordered her immediately to be released from the prison in which she had been bound. He found her sad and wasted, and her child had but the remnant of life in him. The boy came joyfully to the embraces of his father; and

his father kissed his face, and said, "Blessed be God that thou hast known me for thy father! as it is written, Every offspring shall return to its origin." Then he took tenderly in his arms the mother of the child—she was an honoured wife of his—and said, "Blessed be thou for thy constancy! Know that the name of king is given to thy son; and, till he is of full age and understanding, the government and regency, and chief command, are in thy hands."

The unfaithful wives are punished, and the constancy of the favourite rewarded; her son is created regent, and the whole city is filled with rejoicings, which, however, find no place in the heart of the king. His "thoughts are far away" with his fairy wife, in the green city of Solomon; but all endeavours to discover the location of this city are long unavailing.

But the white div comforted him, nad said, "O king, let not this so affect thy heart. Hasan Banou has not spoken falsely—she cannot have spoken falsely—for this is a great point in the customs of the peris, that they never speak falsely; and if any one speak so to them, though a friendship had been between them for a hundred years, it would be dissolved in a moment. So here, at least, is proof that such a city as the green city of Solomon there is, and must be, somewhere in the world. And what if I and my subjects do not know of it? In the seven castles of Kaf are seven kings. I myself in the first, and Sarkhab in the second, and in the third Kandak, and the fourth is governed by Kandaval. I will send thee to these my brothers, and thou must go to them with a composed heart. At all events, they will show thee hospitality, and forward what thou hast in hand to the utmost of their power. One of them, at least, will surely have news of the green city of Solomon, (may blessing be upon him!) and will tell it thee.

The king's first visit, then, on a throne borne by afrits, is to the court of Sarkhab, the lord of the second Kaf, whom we introduce in the words of our narrator.

The king saw a court, where nearly a hundred thrones and seats of honour were ranged in order, richly ornamented with chasing of gold; and round the throne were fixed a hundred thousand fragments of sandal-wood. And in the midst of the court was a throne of chased red gold, set with jewels; and upon it one who appeared like a watch-tower enlightening the world—flame-red from head to foot; with a jewelled crown on his head, perfumed with saffron and sandal; with chaplets of pearls and gems, and a net of gold-cloth full of musk hung round his neck. Chains of gold, too, were round his neck, and bracelets round his wrists; and his waist was girt with a golden chain, weighing many hundred weights—so strong, that many elephants might have been bound with it.

But Sarkhab is as little able as his brother to resolve the doubts of the inquirer; he can but give him his best wishes, a magnificent conveyance forward, a lock of his hair, and another present, which proves singularly useful.

The king saw that Sarkhab had a salver in his hand, to which he first bowed his head; and then placed it on a seat of state, and spread a silken cloth over it, and he said, "King Bahram, this is the cap of the great Solomon, (may blessing be upon him!) and its property is, that whoever wears it can see whom he

pleases, but they cannot see him." So Bahram thanked the div prince, and took the cap. The div also produced some of his hair, and gave it to the king, saying, "When any difficult matter comes in thy way, throw one of my hairs into the fire, and I will appear to thee in that same hour and moment, though there were the distance of the East from the West between us; and I will make thy difficulty easy."

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 "My brother is older than I am, and he is called Kandak Div, and has four lacs of divs under him; and divs old and stricken in years, and peris prudent and knowing mysteries, and astrologers unequalled. Surely, the wish of King Bahram will be accomplished there, and his illustrious spirit will be set at rest."

Kandak however, though as benevolent, is as ignorant as his brethren.

When he had performed his devotions, the king of the divs saluted him, and said, "O, king of mortals, I am ashamed in thy sight, because the object of thy pursuit has not been attained by means of my influence; but it so chanced that I have that to present to thee which no other monarch is possessed of." And so saying, he gave to Bahram the staff of King Solomon; (on whom be blessing!) and its property was, that a door, though secured by a hundred thousand chains, and bound by talismans and enchantments, yet, by the ordinance of the supreme disposer of events, would open, when the head of that staff was applied to it.

The next brother is more zealous or less patient, and takes up the matter much in the tone of an Eastern monarch.

The king of the divs himself grew very angry with the divs and afrits, and was on the point of ordering punishment to be inflicted on them, when, in that same moment, by the mercy of the immovable ordainer of all things, there came one from the upper air, who said, "I have news of the green city of Solomon the prophet (on whom be blessing!)" Then the king restrained his anger; and they carried the news to King Bahram, that the King Kandaval was greatly rejoiced. So they brought forth all the apparatus of the feast, and the cup went round, and music and revelling were commanded. Whilst all this was proceeding, the messenger of the good tidings was brought before King Bahram; and when the king heard of these tidings, he refrained from weeping, and listened to the words of the afrit. Kandaval Div asked him, "How old art thou?" And he answered, "O, king, a thousand and nine hundred years of my age have passed." Then the div king asked him what was the amount of his knowledge of the green city of Solomon. And the afrit answered, "So much as this: that wert thou to ask me the number of stones in the castle, and of pinnacles in its turrets, I could tell it thee, for I have travelled to the mountain it stands upon very often." So Kandaval turned to King Bahram, and said, "God be praised, that the words of your slave, in the presence of the king, were not spoken falsely, and that news of the green city has reached the gracious ears of the king, for this is certainly the city of which this afrit has brought us news; and the king must cross the sea to arrive at it. Surely, he has made his slave's house honourable, and his slave illustrious, by condescending to abide with him." Then he went in search of such things as the king would need in his journey, and amongst them ordered a golden box to be brought. And when it was laid before him, he made respectful obeisance, and opened the box; and there they saw a slipper, shining with light, and in whose texture were woven

threads of gold. And as he laid this before King Bahram, he said, "O king, this is the slipper of the gracious King Solomon, (may the blessing of God be upon him!) and its property is, that if thou wear it, however far thou travellest, thou wilt not be weary; though it were a journey of a hundred years, it would seem to thee as if thou hadst gone but a hundred steps."

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The div king carried King Bahram to the top of a high mountain, at the bottom of which he beheld a great city, all the doors, and walls, and buildings of which were of gold and silver, but all of them of the colour of the emerald. The div told him, "O king of the world, this is the green city of Solomon, of which thou wert in search, and thou hast now found it." Then they put down the throne carefully, and Bahram looked long and attentively; and noting the green colour of city and buildings, and all that he saw, he asked of the divs the reason of it. And they told him, "On one side of this city, O King, is the mountain where we left thy throne; and on the right side is a mountain wholly composed of emerald, the length of which and its breadth are of a hundred years' journey, as distance is measured in the world of mortals; on the left side is a mountain of sapphire; on the third side a fearful sea, whose depth is a journey of six months: and, by the ordinance of the Creator, a wind drives its waves continually against the mountain. And now this your slave, the endurer of many mortifications, has brought you hither, give me, I pray you, permission to depart." The king said, "Will not one of you come with me into the city?" They said, "God preserve us from such a thing! Whence should such boldness come to us, as that we should adventure this? Were we to fly one hair's breadth nearer, the splendour of this magnificence would burn our wings. This is a peculiar right granted to King Solomon, which the Most High Ruler (ever to be praised, and glorious, and magnificent, and whose goodness is unbounded, and his splendour great!) gave to no other prophet. We have no right even to look upon this splendour; how, then, should we enter into the midst of it?" The king at length beheld a fountain of water on the mountain, where he repeated his ablutions, and made two prostrations of prayer, and rendered thanks to the Most High God, and prayed thus: "O Lord, in the name of him who built and named this city, thou hast brought me so far, that I, the slave of sin, have attained my desire in reaching this place, that I may once more look upon the face of Hasan Banou." And as he spake, the tears began to rain from his eyes. Then the divs said, "O king, thou hast seen the green city, and this place of purity; now, of what avail are tears?" Then the div Yalad, who had been his guide, said to him, "Arise!" And he put on him a green dress, which he had with him, and girt him with a girdle, and counselled him to put in his girdle the quiver of arrows which the great div had given to him, telling him it would be required in the course of his journey. And the king put on his head the cap of King Solomon, whose property was to render the wearer invisible; and took in his hand Solomon's staff, which would open all bolts and loosen all chains; and the shoe of King Solomon, whose wearer could never be wearied: and, thus arrayed, he bade farewell to the divs, and commissioned Yalad, his guide, to stay by his throne. Then he repeated the thousand and one names of God, and blessings, without boundary and number, on the holy Lord of all existences, and upon the prophet Solomon, and descended the declivity of the hill till he came to the door of the city.

He finds a splendid and extensive city, through which he "walks invisible" till he arrives at the royal residence.

He saw that it was a palace, whose height reached to the clouds, and with such evidences of power in its construction, that it seemed as if neither men nor any other beings could have erected it. When the king approached the door, he saw that nearly a hundred thousand peri and div-born guards were keeping watch at the gate; and the divs of that city were all terrible in appearance, and of repulsive aspect; and many of them held maces of gold in their hands, ornamented with jewels; and not one of them dared set his foot within the gate. But the king passed all the seven doors, and at every door he saw ten thousand peris and divs mounting guard; and he said within himself, "Greatness be ascribed to God! what splendour is this!" For besides the magnificence of the buildings, where every throne was made of turquoise, and emerald, and jacinth, inlaid in gold, every apartment and every court was hung with hangings of Syrian satin, and Greek embroidery, and silk worked with gold, alternately disposed. And varied and rich carpetings were spread over the ground, and seats and thrones, some of gold, and some of chased silver, and some of jewelled work, were disposed here and there.

And thus, feasting his eyes, he went forward, and at length came to a wide structure, three stages high, on which was placed a throne of precious stones, and on the throne sat a monarch, guarded by two hundred thousand peris, drawn up rank by rank. And some of the peris had gold maces in their hands, studded with jewels, and stood near the throne of the peri king; and some sat upon thrones beside the king's throne, and some of the divs also were so seated; and some of the peris stood playing on instruments, and some singing: but Bahram saw that all stood in such awe, that they dared hardly draw their breath, except two who stood beside the throne.

He hears, to his great joy, that his bride has remained faithful to him, though her fidelity has brought upon her the anger of her father and mother. She pleads in favour of his constancy, but the king and queen of the green city much doubt that it will be proved by his persevering in his search after her. He follows the nurse, and finds her charge bound with a chain of gold.

"O, soul and world, and spirits of life, the soul of King Bahram be a hundred thousand times the ransom of one hair of the head of Hasan Banou!" And when she heard this word, and saw no one, she was greatly astonished, and cried, "O, my beloved, faithful to thy promise, the marvel of my vision and the light of my eyes, show thyself quickly to me, or, by the Most High God who has brought thee hither, I will destroy myself!" Hereupon, he pulled off the cap of Solomon, and became visible to her; and when she saw him, she screamed, and fainted before him. Then he touched her bonds with the staff of Solomon, and said, "By the right of Suleiman Ibn Daoud, let the bonds of Hasan Banou be this moment loosened!" And it happened as he desired.

He tells her the whole story of his journey, and reveals himself to the nurse. Her eloquence and that of his beauty vanquish the king and queen-mother, and the marriage of the lovers is again solemnized. The episode which follows seems partly introduced to bring again into play the div brothers and their gifts.

There was in that neighbourhood a powerful div, called Zalzalab, who lived in a bay of the sea of Kulzum, and had under his command four hundred thousand savage demons. And when it came to the ears of this polluted one, that

Hasan Banou had been given to a king of mortal birth, he groaned from his heart, saying, "They have refused Hasan Banou to me, a powerful monarch, and given her to one of the race of men." And with these words of murmuring, he assembled his army, and began to put them in battle array, to attack the king of the peris, threatening that he would take the green city from him, and lead him captive, with all his nobles. When news of all this reached the peri king, he was greatly grieved and dejected, seeing that this div was in some sort his sovereign, to whom he was obliged continually to send valuable presents, and to flatter by presents of precious gems, for he was not able to meet him in battle. On the third day, King Bahram, going to pay his respects to the king of the peris, saw that he was anxious and full of care; but for all the inquiries he could make, the peri king would not that day reveal the cause of his trouble.

* * * * *

King Bahram laughed, and said, "Return quickly, and set the heart of thy father at ease. What a story is this, that the king should be swallowed up in all this anxiety and trouble! Bid him set his heart wholly at rest; for, by the grace of God, and by the help of the pure spirit of the blessed Solomon, I will bring the div's head into the king's presence; and, in the same fashion as he has proposed to invade the green city, will I make your throne ascendant in his dominions."

* * * * *

The divs laughed, and said, "Who is this dog, that he should make war upon you? Assuredly, he knows not of your friendship with us, or he would have left undone all this preparation.

The div Zalzalah is defeated, and put to shameful flight.

One of the peris came and brought the good news to Hasan Banou, and said, "By Allah! may our friends be glad and our enemies hang down their heads! see, how Zalzalah Div, single and helpless, is flying from the combat!" When the eyes of Hasan Banou fell upon him, she adjured all the peris with an oath not to follow her, and pursued Zalzalah singly. And when that wretched one saw her, he cried out, "O fair one, thou hast fallen into my hands;" and he stretched forth his hand from the air where he was flying to seize her; but she, drawing a sword, like a drop of water from the sheath of vengeance, struck off his hand. He would have fled, but she cried out to a troop of peris, who then came up, "Let not that unmatched wretch go further;" and they seized and bound him.

The question of his punishment is referred to the white div, who at length releases him, but gives his kingdom to his son.

Bahram is dismissed by his new parents with much reluctance, and only on condition of his returning to them. He finally agrees to pass one year in his own dominions, six months at the court of the white div, and six months at that of the green city.

He lived, as we are told, long and happily in this manner, and had by his fairy wife four sons and four daughters; two of each of whom were brought up amongst mortals, and two at the court of their grandfather.

And here we may conclude, with the oriental wish, "Mayst thou, O reader, be faithful as was King Bahram, and may thy constancy be as well rewarded!"

NATIVE SOCIETY IN INDIA.

NO. VI.—APOLOGUES AND POPULAR TALES.

CHILDISH and barbarous as we must admit a large portion of the amusements to be, in which the natives of India take delight, yet there can be no question of their capability of enjoying much more intellectual pleasures. There are, it is true, whole castes and classes of persons so extremely ignorant, as to appear to be guided by instinct rather than reason, and whose natural stupidity seems to render improvement perfectly hopeless; but the major portion are intelligent, and of cultivated tastes, which in many parts of Europe, and certainly in England, are confined to persons of a superior grade. It is but very lately in this country that the lower classes have begun to relish the refinements of music, or that the street ballad-singers have given way to minstrels of higher pretensions; but in Hindustan, the same air that delights the prince is the solace of the peasant, and the tale that is told in the palace is repeated under the thatch of the cottage. It will, perhaps, be a very long time before Asiatics of any rank can be taught to appreciate the divine compositions of the great masters of the art, since they have no such thing as connected music; the greater the number of instruments employed, the greater being the discord; but the simple melodies, consisting of a few sweet wild notes struck upon a guitar, and perchance accompanied by a voice richly gifted by nature, come home to every feeling heart. These popular airs are common all over India, and are often heard in the most remote and unfrequented places, breaking the silence of the summer night on the banks of lonely rivers. It is no uncommon circumstance to see a group of persons, evidently belonging to the inferior classes, sitting down upon the ground beneath the star-lit sky, and listening with delighted attention to some humble performer, who sings a melancholy strain; so still and hushed are all his auditors, that

“ The valley round
Is overflowing with the sound.”

Sometimes, the traveller, who has moored for the night under a steep headland, hears, when all the rest of his companions are sleeping, the gushing melody poured out by some unseen minstrel, who, like the bulbul singing to the rose, makes the desert air an atmosphere of song. Such recollections of the music of India, and its soothing influence over the mind, must always afford pleasure, and will often recur amid distant scenes and far superior performers.

Though learning in India is confined to particular ranks and classes, the lighter kinds of literature, if they may be so deemed—which are oral, not written—the agreeable fictions which delight every ear, are familiar to all grades of society. The familiar tale, or apologue, was, in the earliest times, the vehicle both of satire and of historical tradition, whence that profound and original thinker, Lord Bacon, observes that, “fiction gave to mankind what history denied.” The apologue is, in fact, a common form of speech; and, in these days, the same means of persuasion and illustration are used, which have been handed down to us in Pilpay’s fables. One of the latest instances, of a case in point, occurs in the report of the Jeypore state trials, in which Sanghee Topla Ram, being desirous to give an unfavourable impression of an enemy, interlards his own justification with the following episode. “There is a fable, that a lion was reposing under a tree, when a Rajpoot, whose mouth was parched, approached, and asked him to point out a place at which he might slake his thirst with a draught of pure water. The lion

answered, 'You now speak fair, because it is your interest to do so; but can trust be reposed in you?' The other said, 'Does any one injure a benefactor?' The Rajpoot then pledged his solemn word, and the lion, compassionating his distress, showed him where there was a reservoir full of water. When the Rajpoot had drunk, it came into his head that further on he might be at a loss again for water; wherefore, he shot the lion, and, stripping off his skin, filled it with water for the onward journey."

Lieutenant Boileau* relates the following anecdote:—In order to convey an idea of the extreme barrenness of the desert between Bikumpoor and Poogul, the natives tell the following fable: "A wild doe, having lost her fawn, taxed the hyæna with carrying it off. The hyæna denied the charge, and offered to establish his innocence by the most solemn oath. He accordingly swore in the following form: 'If I have eaten your fawn, may I be condemned to dwell in the desert between Bikumpoor and Poogul.' The doe was satisfied."

The Hindus are fond of introducing animals into their stories; their fictions being more primitive than those of the Mohamedans, who have brought with them the inventions of other countries, though the whole bear a strong resemblance to fables long current in Europe. Thus, there are many versions of the following story, and one of them by *Æsop*, if there ever was such a personage. "A certain brahmin, passing through a forest, beheld a lion secured by a strong rope, and closely imprisoned in a cage. On perceiving a person of his sacred calling, the lion, lowering the usual tone of his voice, entreated, in the name of the gods, who delighted not in the shedding of blood, that he would release him from his present misery, saying, 'At another time, it may be in my power to render you a service in return.' The brahmin, touched by this prayer, and suspecting no evil, loosened the bonds, and opened the cage-door; but the lion no sooner found himself at liberty, than he seized upon his benefactor, and was about to put him to death. The brahmin, remonstrating, reminded the perfidious beast of his promise, asking him how he could reconcile it to his conscience to act so basely by the friend who had assisted him at his utmost need? The lion replied, 'Amongst my caste, the return of evil for good is not detrimental to character; but if you doubt my assurance, we will refer the matter to another party, and abide by the decision.' To this proposition the brahmin gladly agreed, not thinking that the like instance of ingratitude could be found; and, repairing to an ancient banian-tree, each told his story. The tree replied, "The lion has only imitated the conduct of man. I am a universal benefactor, throwing my shade upon all castes alike; but few travellers pass by without inflicting some injury; they rest and refresh themselves under my boughs, and then they cut them down, sometimes for fire-wood, and sometimes merely to fling them away."—"What hast thou to say? does not the banian-tree speak the words of truth?" roared the lion. The brahmin, much confounded, exclaimed, 'Inquire once again.' The lion, stepping from under the shade, addressed the earth, and relating all that had passed, awaited the answer. The earth replied thus: 'Spontaneously do I yield fruits and grain for the use of man, and flowers to delight his eyes; but, not content, he digs into my bowels, tearing away from me that which I have concealed.' The lion looked at the brahmin, exclaiming, 'Thou hearest!' And the brahmin replied, 'These are not the arbiters that should be chosen; speak to some person with understanding, like ourselves.' While he thus parleyed, a jackall made his appearance, but would have taken to flight had he not been called upon by both parties to give his opinion. Somewhat re-assured, but still care-

* Tour through Rajwarra. Calcutta, 1838.

ful of his own safety, the jackall, at a respectful distance, listened to the story. 'What is this tale,' he exclaimed, 'that you would impose upon me? do I not know lions, and will you persuade me that so noble an animal, the lord of the forest, against whom nothing can stand, could suffer himself to be captured, or could even be contained in a narrow prison which I should find too small? I could not believe it unless I saw it with my own eyes.' The lion, annoyed that his word should be doubted, got into the cage again, and suffered his liberator to tie him as before. 'Now,' he exclaimed to the jackall, 'thou unworthy wretch, wilt thou ever again discredit the word of the king, thy master?—what dost thou say?'—'I say,' replied the jackall, 'that the brahmin will be a fool if he permits you to do him a mischief a second time;' and both going their way, they left the lion to repent his ingratitude and folly at leisure."

The story of the jay in borrowed plumes has its prototype in India, differing only in the manner of telling. "A wolf, who was a conceited fellow, and wished to keep company with his betters, was very desirous to appear at a feast given by the lion; but as he was known to eat offal, and therefore looked upon as of low caste, he could not present himself in person. Trusting to his ingenuity in assuming a higher character, he followed upon the track of some hunters, determined to possess himself of the skin of any of the superior animals they might slay, and thought himself very fortunate in getting hold of that of a buffalo. He forthwith arrayed himself in the vacant garment, and, quite pleased with the figure he made, as his form was reflected in a neighbouring stream, tossed about his horns, and cut many ridiculous capers. At length, thinking it time to pay his respects to the king of the beasts, he took the road to the place of entertainment. Upon entering the royal forest, he was espied by a pack of cheetahs, who hunted for the lion, and who immediately exclaimed, 'What have we here? the buffalo is not one of us, and does not eat at our table.'—'Buffalo meat, however,' exclaimed another, 'is not to be despised, and we shall please our lord and master by providing it for him.' Whereupon they set upon the disguised wolf, and tore him to pieces."

In this manner, a native will always be able to adduce some pertinent story, by way of strengthening his own cause; and those who are acquainted with the language, and do not suffer themselves to become impatient under a little prolixity, will have frequent opportunities of testifying to the fidelity of the *Arabian Nights* as a portraiture of eastern manners. Reproofs are often delicately conveyed by the medium of some popular story. A young European officer, who, by his indiscreet zeal, had exposed an old soubadar to some mortification inflicted upon him by a more discerning, though less kind-hearted, associate, observed that, "a wise enemy is more desirable than a foolish friend;" and offered to relate a tale in support of this assertion. Permission being given, the old man commenced the following narrative.

"It chanced that, many hundred years ago, a thief, remarkable for his sagacity, and well skilled in every thing relating to his profession, being upon his travels, entered the kingdom of Cashmere. Upon arriving at the principal city, he sallied forth, in order to survey the place, and to discover whether he could exercise his calling with advantage. After wandering about for some time, he fell into conversation with another man, who, being a great fool, soon betrayed the nature of his occupation; in short, he was also a thief, and the stranger, entertaining a hope that they might achieve some great booty by acting in concert, became very friendly, and addressing him as *bhace*, or brother, inquired

if any thing could be done that night in the way of their trade. 'Certainly,' replied the fool; 'the sirdar, who has the whole of this district under his charge, lives close by; he keeps a donkey, which is so great a favourite, that two slaves are appointed to attend it; we will steal this animal, load him with a pair of panniers, and drive him to the glass-shop, when, having stolen as much as the donkey can carry, we can all go off together and sell our plunder.' While he was detailing this notable scheme, the cotwal and his attendants passed that way. The wise thief immediately threw himself into the shade at the foot of the wall, and was unperceived; the foolish thief, keeping his place, was espied and laid hold of. 'Who are you?' demanded the police officer. The terrified wretch, not being able to make up a story, immediately confessed, saying, 'I am a poor thief, and had just arranged with a comrade to rob the sirdar of his donkey, take it to the glass-shop, and, having laden the beast, drive it away before you could hear of the matter.'—'What a fool this fellow must be!' observed the cotwal; 'he would risk his neck for the sake of a donkey and a load of glass, not worth ten rupees. If it had been the royal treasury for which he perilled his life, something might be said; that were indeed a prize.'—'Suck b'hat!' ('he speaks truth') exclaimed the wise thief, emerging from his shelter, as the cotwal went away: 'that thief, though friendly was foolish, and gave me wrong advice; the cotwal is my enemy, but has the words of wisdom on his tongue; his counsel, therefore, should be followed. A life must not be risked for less than it is worth, nor will I hazard mine excepting for the royal treasury. I will go immediately and rob the king, for it occurs to me that this my new enemy will prove my true friend.' Thus arguing the matter with himself, the discerning thief took his way to the palace, which being easily found, he drew his dagger, and began to loosen the stones with which the wall was built. Now, the King of Cashmere was a man well gifted by nature, but sleeping in the lap of prosperity all his life, he dreamed not of change, and becoming more idle and luxurious every day, he spent his time amongst favourites chosen merely for the sake of their power of diverting him, and without regard to higher qualities. He delighted in collecting strange animals, perverting his judgment by exalting their natural sagacity above the cultivated faculties of civilized man. Amongst many others, he possessed one, which was a distinguished favourite; so great, indeed, was the regard which he entertained for this creature, that it might be termed the sirdar of pets. It accompanied him to the durbar, and acted as his vizier; for, having in one or two cases pointed out a delinquent, all decisions were now made in this fanciful manner, and whether right or wrong, there was no remedy. This favoured animal was nothing more or less than one of the large monkeys found in the jungles, called *lungoons*. In order to distinguish it from its fellows, it was styled *Peereezad*, or 'fairy-born;' and, amongst other duties, it was employed to watch over his master as he slept, and to take care that he was not needlessly disturbed. The wise thief, having removed the stones of the wall so carefully that no sound was heard, looked through the aperture and beheld the king reposing upon cushions covered with the richest brocades, and guarded by *Peereezad*, armed with a drawn dagger. The thief cast his eyes round the chamber, astonished at the richness of the furniture and the treasures it contained. Congratulating himself on the prospect before him, he enlarged the hole for the purpose of admitting his body. While thus employed, he disturbed a colony of white ants, which betook themselves to the ceiling, and in crossing, many fell, alighting on the king's breast. *Peereezad*, perceiving this shower of ants, became very wrath with the presumptuous insects that

dared to approach the king's person while he stood by; and, brandishing his formidable dagger, determined to slay the intruders. Totally forgetful of the consequences, the half-reasoning brute, in his zealous determination to destroy the ants, raised his dagger, which he was about to plunge into the king's bosom. The thief, observing this movement, sprang through the aperture, and arrested the uplifted weapon, just as it was about to descend. The struggle awoke the king, who, starting up, inquired the cause of the disturbance, and who it was who ventured to meddle with Peereezad, the favourite of the lord of the whole earth. 'I am,' replied the thief, 'your majesty's wise enemy, and have come in time to save you from the blunders of your foolish friend, who was about to kill you undesignedly.' The king requiring an explanation, the thief made no scruple of acquainting him with the whole truth, and the monarch, perceiving the extent of his obligation, acknowledged that a wise enemy was preferable to a foolish friend. The monkey, therefore, was dismissed to the menagerie, and the thief, being taken into the service of the king, acquitted himself so well that he shortly afterwards became vizier."

The sepoys are, in general, particularly well versed in these methods of pleading when they wish to carry any point, or are desirous to excuse themselves. A soldier, who had been guilty of neglect of duty, known only to a very youthful subaltern who had lately entered the service, in entreating that he would not report it to the commanding officer, offered the following example to show that he would be justified in screening him from punishment.

"Ahmud Nizam Shah," he observed, "was the greatest of kings. His virtues exceeded all description, and his wisdom was justly celebrated throughout the whole world. Many there were who sought his court, and, assured of his munificence, displayed before him feats of skill or courage, with which he was well pleased, dismissing no man without a suitable reward. It happened that this prince was engaged in war with some of his neighbours, and led out the troops himself to battle, accompanied by his vizier, who was a wise man, but not equal to the prince in knowledge and discernment. While engaged in the field where the archers, rocketers, and matchlock-men were making dreadful slaughter, a young sirdar captain, who had been entrusted with a command, did not lead up his soldiers in time, but stood amazed at the scene, uncertain whether to fly. This conduct was noted both by Ahmud Nizam Shah and the vizier, but each judged differently, according to his own ideas. After the battle was ended, and the prince, with his usual liberality, dispensed rewards, the young sirdar, who, with downcast eyes and trembling limbs, expected nothing but disgrace, received a gift at the hands of the king, who spoke also words of graciousness in his ear. The vizier, amazed, when alone with the prince, ventured to demand an explanation. 'Your slave be pardoned,' he exclaimed, 'but he wants understanding to comprehend the meaning of your conduct this day. I thought to have seen the coward dismissed with shame, and, behold! he was made the object of bounty, merited only by men who have performed good service and brought glory on the head of the sovereign of the universe.' 'Be patient,' replied Ahmud Nizam Shah; 'this is not the proper time to make my motives appear; hereafter they shall be fully revealed to you.' The vizier marvelled, and was silent. It chanced that the prince led his troops out to battle again, and under less advantageous circumstances than the former time; the young man, who had shown so little pleasure in fighting, now came forward and performed prodigies of valour, seeking for occasions to distinguish himself; and, by his courage and good conduct, contributing in a great measure to the victory. When he again appeared before the prince, a ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~out~~ ^{out} ~~or~~ ^{or}

dress of honour, with many titles and other rich gifts, were bestowed upon him, and Ahmad Shah, addressing the vizier, said, 'Princes, like masters of the hunt, alone know how to train for the chase.'

The natives of India, though chivalric in some of their notions, are apt to consider that there are other points besides love, war, and horseflesh, in which stratagems may be employed without detriment to their honour, and their fondness for subtleties is evinced in the numerous stories which they tell to show that craft will be more than a match for strength at any time. They are fond of relating the histories of adventurers, who have carved out their own fortune by taking advantage of the cupidity and credulity of others, and those who are in the habit of lending an ear to the narratives with which time is beguiled in India, will hear several versions of the following tale.

"There was an old zumeendar, who had one son, a comely youth, expert in various exercises, and the darling of his parents, who bestowed upon him every thing that his heart could desire. Surrounded by luxuries, he idled away his time, not caring to learn any thing useful, since he was to be the heir of all his father's wealth; while his mother, who delighted to see him richly dressed, spent all her substance in adorning his person with fine clothes, so that, when he walked abroad, he might be taken for the son of a nuwaub, so richly was he attired. This did very well as long as his mother lived; but she, who had kept the reins of government in her hands, dying after a very short illness, the widower, finding himself lonely, married again. He chose a young wife, who quickly brought him a son, and Mirza Zein soon discovered that he was no longer a person of any importance. After the birth of a second son, the new wife, having obtained great influence over her husband, employed it against the eldest born, whose faults she so continually pointed out, that the old zumeendar began to perceive that he was idle, indolent, and good for nothing. Khodija, following up her advantage, soon persuaded her doating husband to turn the young man out of doors to seek his fortune; and the old fool, easily cajoled, sent for his son, read him a lecture upon his extravagance and misconduct, put a bag of silver into his hands, and desired him never to show his face again unless he came back wealthy. Mirza Zein, lamenting his evil destiny, was forced to comply. Ignorant of the world, he neglected to suit his appearance to his altered fortune, but still retained the fine clothes which he had been accustomed to wear. Alone and unattended, but dressed in garments likely to attract attention, he set forward on his journey, and finding himself fatigued, towards sun-set he bent his steps to the nearest bazaar, and inquired for lodgings. Five or six dacoits, loitering about, soon marked the unsuspecting stranger for their prey, and, worming themselves into his confidence, invited him to take up his abode with them. These men had no difficulty in robbing him while he was asleep, or of making off with the booty. Mirza Zein, when he discovered his loss, though deeply distressed, was wise enough to keep it to himself, being quite aware that, destitute of money and friends, he should get no redress. He guessed from something that had dropped from one of the robbers which way they would take, and he determined to follow them, and, if possible, recover his property. Disguising himself, therefore, in the garb of a beggar, to which condition he was indeed nearly reduced, he dogged the footsteps of the dacoits, who, passing through a village, took up their quarters for the night in a burial-ground near at hand. They had not traversed a bazaar without helping themselves to something. One of them had contrived to steal a large pot of ghee, which, being a gluttonous fellow, he concealed from his comrades. Mirza Zein espied it in its hiding-place, and lifted it up with him to

the top of a tomb, where he sat screened from view behind a small minar, while the robbers caroused on the pavement below. Mirza, who was faint after his day's journey, thought at first only of drinking the ghee, but, as he listened to the discourse of the plunderers, he determined to turn it to better account. There was one among them who did not seem easy in his present place of concealment, and told a story of a demon who was said to haunt it. The rest endeavoured to laugh him out of his fears, but were soon struck with terror and consternation, for, overturning the pot of ghee, Mirza Zein set it on fire, and it fell in a burning cataract on the heads of the thieves, who, shrieking dreadfully, fled from the spot. They left the money, which they had spread into separate heaps upon a cloth for the purpose of division, behind them, and Mirza Zein, gathering up his property, bundles and all, made his way back to the town where he had been robbed, thinking that would be the last place in which the rogues would like to show themselves. Having gained wisdom by this adventure, he purchased a suit of clothes, such as are worn by the sellers of grain; and, thinking it necessary to appear at least to have some occupation, bought a bullock also, and two sacks, in order to pass for a brinjarree. Corn not being procurable at a remunerating price in this town, he filled the sacks with fodder for the bullocks, and set forward upon his adventures. On the way, he fell in with a party of brinjarrees, five in number, who had with them forty or fifty bullocks, all laden with rice, which at that time bore a high price. These men, falling into conversation, were very inquisitive respecting the species of grain which he was bringing to market, and being ashamed to confess that he had nothing worth carrying, he answered evasively. Mirza discovered that the curiosity of one of his companions was strongly excited, and this man having cheated him out of the price of a bag of sweetmeats, which they agreed should be paid for by lot, he determined to try if he could not turn his dishonesty to his own advantage. Accordingly, while the brinjarrees were engaged in arranging their grain-bags in a circle, and picketing their bullocks outside of their small encampment, Mirza Zein drew out a pearl necklace, the relic of his better days, and put it into one of the sacks. While lighting his pipe, he contrived to drop a flaming coal upon the very spot where the pearls were concealed; it burned a hole, and pretending to be greatly disconcerted by the accident, he took care that the rich contents of the sack should be no secret to his neighbour. Withdrawing the pearls unobserved, he hid them in his bosom, and, patching up the hole, he ate his supper and went to sleep, certain that, whatever might happen, he should be no loser. Long before the first cock in the neighbouring village had proclaimed the dawn, the camp was astir, and every body busy lading their bullocks. Some small remains of the fire, kept up during the night, enabled Mirza Zein to discover that two sacks had been substituted for those which called him master, and the friendly manner in which the party who had obtained a glimpse of the pearls offered to save him the trouble of lading his own beast, assured him that he was right in his conjectures. Mirza Zein did not consider it expedient to travel farther in company, but striking off, favoured by the darkness, into the first cross-road, parted from his new acquaintance unperceived. He bent his steps to a large city, where he found a good market for the rice. Being now in tolerable circumstances, his former habits returned, and he recommenced the life of a gentleman. He took up his lodgings in the house of an old man of a miserly and avaricious disposition, who, not satisfied with the liberal payment which he received, pilfered all that he could, and cheated his guest at every opportunity. He put on the appearance of great poverty, but Mirza, happening to be in his chamber when the old man

fancied he was from home, saw him busily employed in burying a bag of gold, which he added to a large store already concealed in the inner court of his house. When Mirza Zein came nearly to the end of his own money, Abdulla, who had a keen eye in discerning the state of a friend's purse, gave him notice to quit, and the young man, knowing that he had been shamefully plundered, determined to take advantage of the covetous disposition of his host, in obtaining restitution. Disguising himself, therefore, as a country bumpkin, he brought a dozen of quails in a cage to the door, and saying that he had a few sparrows for sale, offered them for as many cowries. Abdulla, delighted at finding so great a gull, paid the sum he demanded, and sold the dainty at the market price: the miser assuring his new acquaintance that he would always be glad to purchase any thing he might wish to sell at the same rate. A few days afterwards, the same simpleton brought a bag of turmeric, which he called sand, and sold for next to nothing. Again did the old man congratulate himself at meeting with a poor ninny, so utterly unacquainted with the value of the goods he had for sale, and consequently kept always on the look-out, lest he should carry his wares to another purchaser. It was not long before he appeared again, and this time offered a large lump of yellow metal, which the miser at once perceived to be virgin gold. Appearances were, however, in this instance, deceitful, Mirza Zein having caused a cunning *soonar* to cover a heavy stone with a thin plate of this precious metal. The cunning sharper observed that a neighbour had wished to purchase the yellow mass, which he had dug up in his field, for Rs. 300, but that master had always been so liberal in paying the full amount of his demand, that he had brought it to him, and he should have it for that sum. Abdulla swallowed the bait, paid down the money, and discovered too late the trick that had been played upon him. Nor could he doubt that Mirza Zein was at the bottom of it, for, pleased with the success of his stratagem, he maliciously inquired of his host whether he had met with any bargains lately. Abdulla was revengeful as well as covetous, and though, in fact, he had only been cheated out of the sum which he had obtained by fraud from his lodger, he determined to recover it, and could think of no better way than to kill the unsuspecting youth, before he should have time to spend all his money. He therefore, putting on a smiling countenance, invited Mirza Zein to smoke a pipe with him at the top of his house, producing some very choice *chillum* for the purpose. This extraordinary liberality, and something in the old villain's looks besides, put our adventurer upon his guard; he glanced round, and saw that a carpet had been thrown over the parapet, which was somewhat broken at that spot. Immediately suspecting foul play, he ascertained that the fracture had been enlarged, and when invited to sit upon the carpet next his host, he pulled it suddenly away, and the old man, thus abruptly displaced, fell through the chasm which he had prepared for another, and broke his neck. Mirza Zein then remembering the money bags which were buried in the yard, possessed himself of this treasure, and determined to return to his native place. Upon his arrival, the sight of his rupees procured him a good reception; but Khodija, who hated him from her heart, soon provoked him to play her a trick, which further incensed her against him: She continually tormented him to know how he had acquired so much money, and at length, after pretending to be very reluctant to reveal the secret, he confessed that he had obtained it by the sacrifice of an animal at the shrine of Devi, who had rewarded this act of idolatry by the weight of the victim in gold. Khodija, who was exceedingly credulous, and not a little addicted to the superstitions of her Hindu neighbours, believed every word. Goat after

goat was offered secretly, for fear of exciting scandal, which fell of course into the hands of the brahmins of the temple, and still no return was forthcoming. At length she began to suspect the truth, and her rage exceeded all bounds. Mirza Zein, keeping an eye upon her movements, observed her go into a druggist's shop, and following soon after, told the *hukeem* that his drugs were worth nothing, for that they would not kill a cat. The man replied, that an elephant would not survive the poison which he had sold to his last customer; and, fully awake to his danger, the young man pretended only to eat what his step-mother offered. Surprised that he should be no worse for the doses which she supposed he had swallowed, Khodija asked many artful questions. Mirza Zein replied, that he possessed a powerful medicine, which kept him in health, and was, besides, an antidote to all poisons. She entreated that he would give her some, but he refused, alleging that the quantity was too small. He, however, after much persuasion, showed her the parcel which contained it, and which he locked up in her presence. He was not much astonished at missing the poison, and still less so when Khodija was found dead in her own apartment."

The saying that, "all is not gold that glitters," or, "appearances are not to be trusted," is illustrated in many tales.

"There was no warrior throughout India more distinguished than Dowlat Shah Khan, the Puthan. He had never less than five hundred horsemen in his pay, and his services were eagerly sought for by all the princes of the East. Upon one occasion, he approached two hostile camps, and messengers were sent out from both parties with proposals: one of the princes assuring him of a certain sum, while the other offered the largest share of the plunder. The first proposal came from a camp which reckoned several thousand men, all completely armed, and which contained more riches than many of the wealthiest cities; while the second was brought from a small host, ill-supplied with necessaries, and without the means of paying for the fodder for their horses. Dowlat Shah's followers were eager to engage with the stronger and richer party, but their leader judged differently and more wisely. 'With the one,' he observed, 'fight as we will, we shall obtain our promised reward, and no more; with the other—who, having every thing to gain and nothing to lose, will strive hard for the victory—we shall carve out our own fortunes.' He, therefore, sided with the weaker party, and obtained the spoils of the rich camp."

"A Rohilla, who came of a military race, being exceedingly happy in his marriage, forgot that, without care and attention to economy, money would make itself wings and fly, and that, instead of feasting with his wife, it behoved him to look after his property. Trusting to some lucky chance to retrieve their broken fortunes, they went on as before, until there was nothing, or next to nothing, left. It was necessary now to bestir themselves, neither feeling inclined to starve; and the husband, girding on his sword, determined to take service under a neighbouring potentate, who was at war with the Sikhs. Accordingly, he joined the army, leaving his wife in their cottage, which at this time boasted of little furniture or live stock, a milch goat and a pair of pigeons being all that remained. As ill-luck would have it, a hawk pounced upon the two pigeons, the goat was in danger of becoming dry, and the rats, getting a-head, threatened to eat up all the grain upon which the Rohilla's wife depended for subsistence. She was anxious to communicate these tidings to her husband, in order to show him the necessity of remitting some money; but not possessing the accomplishments of reading and writing, she went to a professional scribe, to whom, being unwilling to confess her poverty, she dictated in a manner that would enlighten her husband upon the state of her affairs, without betraying

them to a stranger. The communication was artfully framed to effect this object, according to the following free translation :

‘ Since thy departure, dire have been our woes,
Cruel our fate, and numerous our foes.
‘The fell destroyer came (the hawk), and slew
Two friends (the pigeons), trusty, kind, and true.
And now our enemies (the rats) increase,
Nor will their cunning and devices cease
Till all is gone (the grain), and we, bereft
Of every treasure, shall have nothing left.
Our chief support (the goat), though staunch and brave,
Is waxing faint, and hastening to the grave.
Wherefore, these griefs I now to thee unfold,
That thou mayest send us a supply of gold.’

This letter, being duly sealed, was given into the care of a suwar, mounted on an express-camel, who fortunately passed through the village on his way to the camp, and was by him conveyed, with other documents of importance, to the chief himself. Now, it chanced that this personage was of a very suspicious temper, and never saw a letter addressed to one of his dependants without resolving to make himself acquainted with the contents. Opening it, therefore, most unscrupulously, he read it through, not without a sentiment of compassion for the calamities which had apparently reduced a noble family to the greatest straits. Inquiring concerning the party to whom it was addressed, he learned that he served in the ranks, and had not wherewithal to comply with the requisition made for gold, and being unwilling that a person of birth and consequence, whose services might hereafter be useful, should be utterly and entirely ruined, he sent for his treasurer, and ordered him to count out a thousand rupees. Summoning the wonder-struck Rohilla into his presence, he told him that, having been made acquainted with the disasters which had fallen upon a brave man’s house, he had determined to afford him the means to repair them, and therefore, presenting him with a thousand rupees, desired him to return himself to his family, and put them in a condition to resist further aggressions. The Rohilla, with many salaams, expressed his gratitude in fitting terms, though, until he read the letter, which he was at length permitted to peruse, he was greatly at a loss to know to what lucky circumstance he owed his good fortune. His wife’s communication speedily enlightened him upon the subject; he immediately fathomed the hidden meaning that lurked under all the pomp of words, but keeping his discovery to himself, he was speedily on the way home, and returned to his wife before the rats had entirely devoured the grain, or the milch goat fallen a victim to old age.”

Lessons of worldly wisdom are thus inculcated :—“There were two young men, Moguls, of the same name, Golam, to which they added Beg, according to the custom of their tribe, who were nothing more or less than poor cultivators, living miserably enough upon the fruits of their industry. One, having committed an assault, was fined and imprisoned, and came out of jail a ruined man. In this distress, he went to his early friend, who received him kindly, gave him a few clothes, and, filling a bag with meal, sent him forth, provided with the means of subsistence for a journey which he proposed to make, in the hope of bettering his fortunes. Several years passed away without bringing any tidings of the wanderer; and meanwhile, the pecuniary affairs of the Golam Beg, who remained at home, were on the decline. At length a fakeer, coming from a great distance, asked a meal and a lodging at the cottage;

and, in the course of conversation, he described a fortunate adventurer who had succeeded to the musnud of a neighbouring state, and, from several peculiar circumstances, the host felt assured that it was no other than Golam Beg, his old friend, companion, and name-sake. He said nothing, however, until after the departure of the fakeer, and then, communicating this notion to his wife, he expressed his determination to proceed immediately to the city where the whilome Golam Beg flourished, and endeavour to obtain his patronage. The wife concurred in this resolution, but was not so well satisfied, when, after selling every thing they possessed, she saw her husband go to a celebrated genealogist, and expend the greater part of the money upon a huge piece of parchment, emblazoned with gold, in which the scribe, for a remuneration they could ill afford, had traced his lineage up to Balbug, the descendant of the prophet Isheq, of whom it was predicted that all his race should be monarchs. Golam Beg, however, knew very well what he was about, and after a toilsome journey, in which they expended nearly every cownie they possessed, they arrived at the city in which their name-sake reigned in splendour. The poor people threw themselves in his way, and succeeded in catching his eye more than once; but he gave no sign of recognition, although they, appearing as they always had done, must have been perfectly well known to so intimate an acquaintance. Golam Beg had expected nothing better, and was well prepared for this sorry reception. Flinging himself down one day before the prince, he exclaimed, 'Oh, my lord, have pity upon your slave, who, when your evil fortune overtook you, succoured you in your distress, and now humbly entreats his reward!' The upstart, being very unwilling that his former mean condition, which was suspected, should be placed beyond a doubt, made a sign of impatience, and, turning to his officers, commanded them to take the troublesome fellow away, and punish him for his presumption. But Golam Beg, starting on his feet, and drawing forth the parchment, bawled out, 'My lord, behold this token, given to me as a remembrance of that great service I rendered you when your enemies prevailed, and your nobility was for a time obscured.' Perceiving, from this harangue, that his humble friend had no intention to betray the real circumstances of the case, the prince became more willing to attend. He listened, therefore, with much graciousness to the rustic, who, reminding him of the time in which, having preserved nothing but the record of his family's descent, he had bestowed upon him that precious document, with a promise that he would redeem it with gold whenever he should repair his fallen fortunes, concluded by claiming the fulfilment of his promise. This appeal was not made in vain: with a look of great condescension, the fortunate Golam Beg affected to recollect the circumstance thus recalled to his mind, and, glancing over the genealogy, with which he had reason to be well satisfied, ordered his late fellow-cultivator to be taken care of. Golam Beg's wife now saw the wisdom of her husband's proceedings, and readily agreed to sink the precise facts of their former acquaintance with the great man, whose favour could only be retained by a prudent forgetfulness of the past."

The Birds of the Greek tragedy have their prototypes in India, showing that murder will out, and that dumb witnesses may testify to the truth when other evidence fails.

"There was a certain *peer*, or saint, of great wisdom, learning, and sanctity, who sat by the way-side, under a tree, expounding the *Koran* to all who would listen to him. He dwelt in the out-buildings of a ruined mosque close by, his only companion being a minar, which he had taught to proclaim the

excellence of the founder of his religion, saying, 'The Prophet is just!' It chanced that two travellers, passing that way, beheld the *peer* at his devotions, and though far from being religious persons, yet tarried awhile to hear the words of truth. Evening now drawing on, the saint invited his apparently pious auditors to his dwelling, and set before them such coarse food as he had to offer. Having eaten and refreshed themselves, they were astonished at the wisdom displayed by the minar, who continued to repeat holy texts from the Scriptures. The meal ended, they all lay down to sleep, and while the good man reposed, his treacherous guests, who envied him the possession of a bird which, in their hands, would be made the means of enriching them, determined to steal the treasure and kill its master. Having taken this resolve, they proceeded to carry it into execution, and, stabbing the unsuspecting devotee to the heart, seized upon the cage which had contained the minar. Unperceived by them, the door had been left upon, and the bird was not to be found. Having looked for it in vain, they considered it necessary to dispose of the body, since, if discovered, suspicion would naturally fall upon them, and carrying it away to what they deemed a safe distance, they buried it. Vexed to be obliged to leave the place without obtaining the reward of their evil deeds, they again looked narrowly after the bird, but without success; it was no where to be seen, and they were compelled to go forward unaccompanied by the object of their search. The minar had witnessed the atrocious deed, and, unseen, had followed the murderers to the place where they had buried the body; it then perched upon the tree beneath which the saint had been wont to enlighten the minds of his followers, and when they had assembled, flew into the midst, exclaiming, 'The Prophet is just!' making short flights, and then returning again. These unusual motions, together with the absence of their preceptor, induced the people to follow it, and, directing its flight to the grave of its master, it uttered a mournful cry over the newly turned-up earth. The villagers, astonished, began to remove the clay, and soon discovered the still bleeding corse. Surprised and horror-stricken, they looked about for some traces of the murderers, and perceiving that the minar had resumed the movements which had first induced them to follow it, they suffered it to lead them forward. Before evening fell, the avengers came up with two men, who no sooner heard the minar exclaim, 'The Prophet is just!' and saw the crowd that accompanied it, than they fell down upon their knees, confessing that the Prophet had indeed brought their evil deeds to light in a miraculous manner; and, their crime being made manifest, summary justice was inflicted upon them."

Another legend runs thus:—"A nobleman, separated from his attendants in the chase, lost his horse in a river, and having wandered far out of the way, came to the door of a poor cottager, and asked shelter for the night. The richness of his dress and ornaments put evil thoughts into the head of his host, who had never seen such wealth before, and it came into his mind to murder the stranger for the sake of this great booty. Having committed the deed, he stripped the body, without perceiving a small talisman that hung about the neck, and flung it into an old well. In process of time, his ill-gotten wealth increasing, he became rich. Now, it happened that a pigeon, being closely pursued by a hawk, took refuge in the well, and espying the talisman, which shone in the dark, brought it away in its bill, and carried it to its master's feet. The murderer, who knew not where the talisman had been found, considered it as a fortunate circumstance, and hung it round the neck of a favourite horse. Soon afterwards, he took a journey to the capital, where he made a very considerable figure, and the beauty of his horse attracting the attention of the

servant of one of the great lords of the place, he immediately recognized the talisman belonging to his deceased master. It had been generally supposed that, the horse having been found drowned, its rider had shared the same fate; but the sight of this talisman raised a suspicion in the mind of the faithful servant of the murdered nobleman, and he determined to watch the possessor closely. Accordingly, when he returned home, he followed upon his footsteps, and arriving at the place of his residence, heard, that from a poor man he had become rich, some people suspecting that he had found a hidden treasure. In looking about, the servant espied the old well, which seemed to him to be adapted for the concealment of a body. He searched, and found the skeleton of his master, which he identified by a portion of the chain to which the talisman had been attached. Instantly accusing the murderer of the foul deed, the wretch, abashed, confessed his crime."

THE HINDU WIDOW.

WRAPT in one eternal gloom,
 She kneels like Love o'er Beauty's tomb,
 Careless of skies, whose sunlit blue
 Lend to the foliage all its hue
 Of flowers that blossom in the path
 That leads up to the cenotaph,
 Gathering existence from decay ;
 Oh, what so beautiful as they !
 But Death's grim ministers are there,
 And striving with their softest care
 To raise the spark of Hope awhile.
 No dew revives the faded leaf—
 No kindness cheers the settled grief,
 Or from it wins a smile.
 Would he, who claimed thee as his wife,
 Deemed thee the jewel of his life,
 Demand so grim a sacrifice—
 A spectacle for other eyes ?
 Would the cold lips upon yon bier,
 Could they uncloze, demand the tear,
 That, like a pendant, is suspended
 From eyes where grief and love are blended ?
 No—no—it could not be ! but now
 The torch thy pile is firing,
 All—all look on with moody brow,
 Thy death or life desiring.
 In vain, in vain you struggling shriek,
 The hollow gongs confound thee ;
 Attempt, alas ! no more to speak,
 • The chains of death have bound thee.
 Beneath the crackling embers' glow,
 Th' impassioned heaven sheds no shower ;
 But all—above, around, below—
 Is silent witness of thine hour.

GREAT CRATER ON MAUNA LOA, HAWAII.

THE height of the mountains of Hawaii has been variously represented by different travellers. The elevation most commonly assigned to them has been about 15,000 or 16,000 feet. By a series of observations made in 1834, by the late Mr. Douglas, he found the elevation of Mauna Kea to be 13,764 feet, and of Mauna Loa to be 13,430 feet, above the level of the sea. These were the results of a great number of observations, both trigonometrical and with the barometer, and may be relied upon as correct.

The ascent of Mauna Kea is, comparatively, an easy task, and has been frequently accomplished; but greater difficulties are met with in ascending Mauna Loa. The attempt was made by Ledyard, who accompanied Capt. Cook in his third voyage; and it has been frequently made by subsequent travellers. Mr. Goodrich was the first to accomplish it, and to discover the enormous crater on the very summit of the mountain. His visit, however, was too hurried to allow him to make any particular observations; and it was left to Mr. Douglas to ascertain the dimensions and depth of the crater, as well as the height of the mountain. The following extracts from his correspondence will not be deemed uninteresting, as we are not aware that his observations have been published. Mr. Douglas ascended Mauna Loa in January 1834.

"The summit of this extraordinary mountain is so flat, that from this point no part of the island is seen, not even the high peak of Mauna Kea, nor the distant horizon of the sea, though the day was remarkably clear. It is a horizon of itself, of about seven miles diameter.

"After proceeding to the N.W. for the distance of two miles and a quarter, at two o'clock, the great terminal volcano of this curious mountain burst on our view. We came on the S. E. side, and from this part attempted to reach the black ledge; but finding the fissures hid by the snow, prudence, after having sunk twice to the arm-pits, dictated to me to return. This I regretted exceedingly, as I was prevented from measuring accurately its extraordinary depth. From this point I walked along the high ledge on the east side to the hump of the mountain, the point which appeared from Mauna Kea to be the highest. On the brink of the ledge, the wind whirled up from the crater with such furious violence, that I could scarcely stand twenty paces from it. The circumference of the black ledge, or nearly circular crater, is, as near as my circumstances would allow me to measure, six and a quarter miles. The outer ledge, which represents the extent of the ancient crater, is about twenty-four miles; the depth of the ledge, from the highest part, from accurate measurement with line and plumb, is 1,270 feet. It appears to have filled up considerably all round. That part, to the north of the circle, appears, at no remote period, to have undergone the most violent activity; not by boiling and overflowing or by discharging under ground, but by throwing out stones of immense size, and for the distance of miles around its opening, ashes and sand. Terrible chasms are in the bottom; in some places it is as if the mountain were torn asunder to its very bottom. No termination of this depth is seen by a good glass in an intense sun, and all clear. There is no smoke. Terrible indeed must have been the sight, when in a state of action! The part on the south side of the circle, which has evidently been the outlet of the lava, perhaps to an infinitude of overflowings, has enjoyed a long state of repose. Were it not for the dykes on the north and west sides, which show the extent of the ancient cauldron and the direction of the lava, together with its proximity to the existing volcano, it has little to arrest the attention of the naturalist.

"To day, from eight till nine o'clock, while passing ledges of the lava of a

more compact texture, with small but numerous vesicles, the temperature of the air being 36° to 37° , the sun shining powerfully, a sweet musical sound was heard coming from the cracks and small fissures, like the faint sound of musical glasses, but at the same time having somewhat of a hissing sound, like a swarm of bees: this, in a lower region, might be overlooked, as the sweet humming of insects; but, in this high altitude, is too powerful and remarkable to escape attention.

"Near the top of the mountain, I saw one small bird, about the size of a common sparrow, of a light mixed grey color, with a faintly yellow back, perched on a block of lava—the only animal that came under my notice above the region of vegetation, save a dead hawk, which I found in a large cave. This little bird was quite tame, and allowed me catch him, when I instantly gave him his liberty. On the east side of the great terminal crater, is a small conical funnel of scorix, the only *vent-hole* of that substance I saw in the crater.

"This mountain appears to be differently formed from Mauna Kea. It seems to be an endless number of layers of lava from different overflowings of its terminal crater. In the deep caves at Kapapala, 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, the different strata are well defined, and may be traced with accuracy, varying in thickness with the intensity of the action and the discharge which has taken place. Between many of the strata are strata of earth containing vegetable substances, some two feet to two feet seven inches thick, which bespeak a long state of repose, between the activity of the crater. It ought to be noticed that the thicker strata are generally lowest, the thinner towards the surface. In some places twenty-seven layers are counted horizontal, preserving the declination of the mountain. In the caves at my camp, forty to seventy feet deep, thin layers of earth are seen between the successive strata of lava; but none is found nearer the surface than thirteen layers. No trace of animal, shell, or fish, can be seen in any of the craters or caves, either on this mountain or on Mauna Kea.

"At four A.M., I returned to the centre of the dome, where the three men left were huddled together to keep themselves warm. After collecting a few specimens of lava, no time was lost to leave this dreary and terrific scene.

"The descent was more fatiguing, dangerous, and laborious, than the ascent, and required great caution to escape unhurt; and the men, benumbed with the cold, could not walk fast. Night came so quickly on me, that though the twilight there was of considerable duration, I was obliged to lay by at ten minutes past six in a small cave. Though sheltered from the N.W. breeze, which set in stronger as the sun sunk on the horizon, the thermometer fell to 19° , and being yet far above the line of vegetation, no fire could be had, and having no clothing, but what I travelled in during the day, and that soaked with perspiration, the cold to the senses was most intense. I remained here till twenty-six minutes past ten, when the welcome moon appeared over the volcano. Never can I forget the singular face she presented. The darkened limb was uppermost, and as I was waiting with watchful anxiety her rising on the horizon, I discovered a narrow silvery belt, four or five degrees high, emerge from the pale fiery cloud of the volcano. I conceived this to be a portion of the light from the fire; but a few moments shewed me a beautiful moon, shining with splendour in a cloudless sky, which illuminated my rugged path; her pale face actually threw a glow of warmth through my whole frame, and I thankfully and joyfully rose to scramble over my rugged path during the solitude of night, in preference to awaiting the approach of day, in this uncomfortable place of rest."*

* From the *Hawaiian Spectator*, for April 1838: a literary work of considerable merit, published at Hawaii (formerly called Owyhee), where Captain Cook met his death amongst the savage natives!

CAPTAIN HARRIS'S "EXPEDITION INTO SOUTHERN AFRICA."*

Captain Harris tells us that he had cherished for some time a desire to penetrate into the interior of Africa, when sentence was passed upon him, by the Bombay Medical Board, of transportation to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health, which afforded him an opportunity of fulfilling his long meditated design.

He sailed from Bombay in March 1836, and met with a gentleman (Mr. Richardson, of the Bombay civil service), on board the vessel, who embraced his proposal of joining in the project. At the Cape, Captain Harris saw Dr. Smith, the leader of the scientific expedition, which had just returned from the interior, who afforded him valuable information on the subject; and having made the necessary preparations, the party proceeded to Algoa Bay. Here they purchased "a comfortable travelling waggon, seventeen feet in length, and a span or team of twelve tough little *Faderland* oxen," and a second waggon for the conveyance of their wives. The former vehicle was driven by a drunken Hottentot, under convoy of a merry Irishman.

They took the road to Graham's Town, ascending the Zwartcop Mountains, thence travelling 100 miles along a rugged and circuitous track, the scenery comprising a mixture of barren vallies and stony hills, varied occasionally by deserted farms; and "the blackened walls of roofless cottages, which had been sacked by the Caffres, during their late irruption." In this miserable country, which produced not a single blade of grass, their cattle were nearly starved. They reached Graham's Town on the seventh day. The town is well built, and contains 700 houses and 3,000 inhabitants, mostly English. Here, they made further provisions for the interior journey, and amongst their acquisitions was that of a driver, whose virtues were highly extolled, but who turned out "a ruffian, a coward, a mutineer, and a liar," and caused the party, in the end, much mischief and annoyance.

The troubles of their journey began on their route to Graaff Reinet; Andries, the new driver, fixed their waggon in a wiry bush, and one of their servants stole one of the horses. They travelled at the rate of thirty miles a-day, over a country of the same barren uninviting character as that before mentioned. About half-way is Somerset, "a paltry little town," of about twenty-four English houses, standing in a swamp, at the western base of the Zuur-berg, and environed by the Little Fish river. The rest of the journey to Graaff Reinet was performed amidst trials of patience, which might "in Job or Griseld stir mood." The country, however, became more open and practicable, and was covered with large herds of elegant spring-bucks.

Graaff Reinet is a picturesque little Dutch village, with gardens and

* Narrative of an Expedition into Southern Africa, during the years 1836 and 1837, from the Cape of Good Hope, through the territories of the Chief Moselekatsé, to the Tropic of Capricorn, with a Sketch of the recent Emigration of the Border Colonists, and a Zoological Appendix. By Captain W. C. HARRIS, H. E. I. C. Engineers. Bombay, 1838.

fields adjoining. It is nearly surrounded by the Sunday river, and is sheltered on each side by high conical mountains, verdant with *speckboom*. Nothing can exceed the neatness of the quaint little Dutch houses in Graaff Reinet. Though the streets, at this time (August), were carpeted with snow, the quince and lime-trees were loaded with ripe fruit.

At this period, the rage for emigration beyond the boundary was rapidly spreading, and, consequently, vehicles (waggons) were at a high premium. The party appear to have been shamefully imposed upon in their purchases, and their Hottentot servants, drunken and debauched, were the source of constant torment.

On the 1st September, they took their final departure for the interior, and had not travelled far before they found their Hottentots brutally drunk, which led to the further discovery, that half of the muskets had been pawned, and the proceeds expended at the gin-shops, which seem to thrive as well in South Africa as in London. As they advanced through the elevated region of Sneuberg Proper, the vegetation became more abundant, and that greatest of rarities in South Africa, a real turf or sod, was to be seen interspersed with mat-rushes. Rocky mountains, their summits enveloped in mist and snow, towered on either side. The air grew cold; the brooks were frozen, but the sensation of cold was not disagreeable. Large troops of gnoos (*Catoblepas gnoo*) were seen.

Crossing the boundary of the colony, and quitting civilization, Captain Harris and his companions entered upon a sterile region, thinly inhabited by the Bushmen. Their cattle continued to diminish daily, through the want of vegetation and water. "Over the wide desolation not a tree could be discerned, and the only impression on the mind was that of utter and hopeless sterility." The days were excessively hot, the nights piercingly cold. *Mirage* flattered the travellers with prospects of blue lakes, of which the surface was agitated by a ripple. The illusion was, on one occasion, so great, that man and beast were about to rush into what appeared a vast body of water, but which proved to be a saline deposit of immense extent, at which a party of boers were engaged in obtaining salt.

On the fourth day, they emerged from sterility, and came upon the magnificent Orange River, 300 yards broad, and bordered with woods. They crossed the river, and came upon a kraal of Griquas, of whose wretched aspect and starving condition, Capt. Harris presents a deplorable picture. On arriving at Kuruman, or New Litakoo, "a lovely spot in the waste," they were cordially welcomed by the missionary Moffat.

Here they received accounts of the attacks made upon the emigrant farmers by Moselekatse, the sovereign they were about to visit. He is the ruler of a powerful tribe, called Abaka Zooloo, or Matabili. His father, having been attacked by a neighbouring tribe, took refuge with Chaka, the Zooloo tyrant (predecessor of Dingaan), with whom he remained in a servile state till his death. Moselekatse, however, gained the favour and confidence of Chaka, was trusted, revolted, and soon became formidable, subjugating every tribe whose opposition he dreaded, and ultimately selected

the country near the sources of the Molopo and Moriqua rivers for his permanent residence, at his capital, Mosega.

Thither the party bent their course, the distance from Kuruman being about two hundred miles N.E. The route was across "measureless plains;" the soil, red sand, with long, coarse grass, and troops of ostriches grazed amongst the scanty bushes. As they advanced, however, the aspect of the country changed. "A lawn, level as a billiard-table, was spread with a soft carpet of luxuriant green grass, spangled with flowers, and shaded by a large species of acacia, which is the favourite food of the giraffe." The Bechuana tribes offered them no molestation: they appear to be in a wretched condition. The various species of animals encountered—zebras, quaggas, gnoos, sassaybys (*Acronotas lunata*), and elands (*Bos elephas oreas*)—are described by Capt. Harris, who had ample scope for the indulgence of his passion for hunting. In a solitary journey, he disturbed a large lion, which walked slowly off, occasionally stopping and looking over his shoulder. These animals would attack their encampment at night, and kill their sheep.

As they approached the capital, four Matabili warriors arrived from Mosega, bringing a civil message from the deputy governor, who ruled in the absence of Moselekatse at Kapain. "Tall, straight, well-proportioned, and of regular features, these men, although of very dark complexion, were far superior in appearance to any tribe that we had hitherto seen. Their heads were shaven, and surmounted by an oval ring attached to the scalp; a large perforation in the lobe of one ear, receiving a small gourd snuff-box. Their dress consisted of a leathern girdle, with a few strips of cat-skin attached to the front and rear; and each was armed with two short javelins, and a knobbed stick used for throwing. We made them heartily welcome to our fire-side—filled their stomachs with beef, and their boxes with snuff, and left them making their nests among the sheltered bushes on the river bank." Crossing a series of undulating downs, covered with luxuriant grass, they descended into a level and fertile valley, which contains the military town of Mosega, and fifteen other principal kraals of Moselekatse. The travellers were kindly received by the American missionaries, who informed them of the hostilities carrying on with the emigrant farmers on the Vaal river, and advised them strongly not to visit the king under such inauspicious circumstances. They determined, however, to proceed, and even to endeavour to reach the Vaal river. A message from the king, at Kapain, invited them, as "his own white men," to come thither with all expedition; and they prepared to visit this despot, who was described as treacherous, oppressive, cruel, and capricious in an extraordinary degree, and whose "inhuman executions and horrible butcheries" were spoken of by the missionaries with horror. These persons are represented by Capt. Harris as objects of jealousy to the king. "In lieu of the reverence to which these worthy men were entitled, and which they would have received from other savage tribes, we not unfrequently observed groups of both sexes, gazing in at the windows of the mission houses as at

wild beasts in a menagerie, with every demonstration of merriment at the expense of their inmates—behaviour, which the proceedings on the part of the king could not fail to induce on that of his subjects."

They left Mosega on the 22d October, and, proceeding in a N.W. direction, passed numerous Matabili villages, of the same form and arrangement. "A circular thorn fence, six or eight feet high, with only one entrance, encloses a sloping area, around the circumference of which the dwellings or huts are constructed: the cattle are kept during the night in the space so surrounded. The huts are low, of a circular form, having one small door-way towards the centre, barely affording space for a man to crawl through on his hands and knees." The women and children (for there were comparatively few men, the able-bodied being absent on the expedition against the emigrant farmers) were clamorous for snuff, which is their greatest luxury. The cultivated land in all parts of the basin between the range of mountains was extensive, and countless herds of oxen were grazing on the slopes.

On reaching a kraal, near the ancient town of Kurrichane, in which Mr. Campbell found the Baharootzis about ten years ago (but which had been destroyed by Moselekatse), they were required to halt till the next day, when the king would see them. A herald, in the Matabili tongue, *imbongo*, made his appearance, in the shape of a brawny, athletic, naked savage, upwards of six feet in height. "Advancing slowly towards the waggons, he opened the exhibition by roaring and charging, in frantic imitation of the king of beasts—then placing his arm before his mouth and swinging it rapidly, in pantomimic representation of the elephant, he threw his trunk above his head, and shrilly trumpeted. He next ran on tiptoe, imitating the ostrich; and lastly, humbling himself in the dust, wept like an infant. At each interval of the scene, he recounted the matchless prowess and mighty conquests of his illustrious monarch, and made the hills re-echo with his praise." Next day, they proceeded to the interview with his dread majesty. Five miles over a fertile plain, covered with large herds of oxen, brought them within an area enclosed by three conical mountains; here a kraal was discovered, within which was the royal residence, a miserable hut. The tops of the hills were lined with natives, and as the travellers slowly entered the kraal, their Hottentot servants saluting his majesty with repeated discharges of musketry, the chiefs who stood at the gateway of the kraal took the hand of each of the party, repeating the word "fellow" several times. The state-dresses of these gentlemen were not of a cumbrous kind. Their robes consisted of a few strips of wild-cat and monkey skin, dangling in front from a thin waist-cord, and some more widely apart behind. All their heads were shaven, except a small quantity of hair sufficient to attach the *issigoho*, a ring of sinews, blackened with grease, and surmounted with three inflated gall-bladders. A necklace of lions' claws, and a coat of grease upon their hides, completed their costume. A naked page, "with a mouth extending literally from ear to ear," waited upon the travellers, to inspect and report the amount of their property, and

at length, loud shouting and yelling announced the approach of the king. He was attended by several of his chiefs, armed with shields and assagais, and brandishing sticks; women followed with calabashes of beer, and two "pursuivants" cleared the way, roaring, prancing, and flourishing their sticks, as they proclaimed the royal titles, amidst shouts of "*haiyah!*" The portrait of his majesty is graphically described, and his outward man is depicted in a well-executed print:

"The expression of the despot's features, though singularly cunning, wily, and suspicious, is not altogether disagreeable. His figure is rather tall, well-turned and active, but leaning to corpulency. Of dignified and reserved manners, the searching quickness of his eye, the point of his questions, and the extreme caution of his replies, stamp him at once as a man capable of ruling the wild and sanguinary spirits by which he is surrounded. He appeared about forty years of age, but being totally beardless, it was difficult to form a correct estimate of the years he had numbered. The elliptical ring on his closely shorn scalp, was decorated with three green feathers from the tail of the parouet, placed horizontally, two behind and one in front. A single string of small blue beads encircled his neck; a bunch of twisted sinews encompassed his left ankle, and the usual girdle dangling before and behind with leopard's tails completed his costume.

The presents were displayed, amongst which a *duffel* great-coat, of coarse shaggy cloth, surmounted by six capes, and provided with huge bone-buttons and a ponderous brazen clasp, the whole fancifully trimmed with scarlet shalloon, attracted most attention. After gazing and grinning at the presents, like a school-boy at the sight of gingerbread, the despot clad his royal carcase in the coat, and all hands were employed in shaking his nether limbs into a pair of tartan trowsers, sent (oddly enough) by Mrs. Moffat, the missionary's lady, when "his majesty cut a noble figure."

One of the first topics of discussion was, an application by the travellers for permission to return to the colony by the Vaal river; at which the king was wroth, for that river was the theatre of his aggressions upon the emigrant boers. After repeatedly declaring that there was no road by that river, and raising every practicable impediment, by a dextrous sacrifice to the boundless cupidity of this savage, the travellers extorted his consent. Accompanied by one of the chiefs of "the great black one," as his majesty was somewhat irreverently called by the Hottentots, or "the noble elephant," as he is more suitably termed by his subjects, the travellers felt that they had nothing to fear from the tribes through whose territories they had to pass: "All those that inhabit the country between the Vaal river and the tropic of Capricorn, were his tributaries, and the terror of his name filled the surrounding nations."

Hunting, especially elephants, was the chief object, next to gratifying geographical curiosity, which induced Capt. Harris and his fellow-traveller, Mr. Richardson, to incur the hazards of this route. In a picturesque country, their sport was superb. Elands, rhinoceroses, buffaloes, and the various tribes of antelopes, fell beneath their murderous rifles; and, at length, they enjoyed the long-desired conflict with the stately giraffe. The

first of these noble creatures which Capt. Harris met with, in reality (for its apparition had often haunted his slumbers), was seen amongst some trees, "above the topmost branches of which its graceful head nodded like some lofty pine : "

"Putting spurs to my horse, and directing the Hottentots to follow, I presently found myself, half choked with excitement, rattling at the heels of the tallest of all the mammineres, whom thus to meet, free on his native plains, has fallen to the lot of few of the votaries of the chase. Sailing before me with incredible velocity, his long swan-like neck keeping time to the eccentric motion of his stilt-like legs—his ample black tail curled above his back, and whisking in ludicrous concert with the rocking of his disproportioned frame, he glided gallantly along, "like some tall ship upon the ocean's bosom," and seemed to leave whole leagues behind him at each stride. The ground was of the most treacherous description ; a rotten black soil overgrown with long coarse grass, which concealed from view innumerable cracks and fissures that momentarily threatened to throw down my horse. For the first five minutes I rather lost than gained ground, and despairing, over such a country, of ever diminishing the distance, or improving my acquaintance with this ogre in seven-league boots, I dismounted and had the satisfaction of hearing two balls tell roundly upon his plank-like stern. But I might as well have fired at a wall : he neither swerved from his course, nor slackened his pace, and had pushed so far a head during the time I was reloading, that, after remounting, I had some difficulty in even keeping sight of him amongst the trees. Closing again, however, I repeated the dose on the other quarter, and spurred along, my horse, ever and anon sinking to his fetlock ; the giraffe now flagging at each stride, until, as I was coming up hand over hand, and success seemed certain, down I came headlong—my horse having fallen into a pit, and lodged me close to an ostriches' nest, in which the old birds were sitting.

Dissappointed in this first attempt, he discharged his vexation and six two-ounce bullets upon a white rhinoceros (*R. Sinus*), a "grotesque-looking animal, which in many points bears a ridiculous resemblance to the elephant, upwards of six feet high at the shoulder, its shapeless head exceeding four feet in length. It is the larger but less ferocious of the two species of African rhinoceros, neither of which is clad in shell-armour like their Asiatic brethren : they have, in lieu, tough hides, an inch and a half in thickness, of which the whips, known at the Cape under the denomination of *sjamboks*, are usually manufactured. Both have double horns : those of the black species are short, and sometimes nearly of equal length—whilst the anterior horn of the white rhinoceros is upwards of three feet in length, the second being a mere excrescence."

As they traversed the Matabili territories, they met with proofs of the cruelty and tyranny of their ruler, as well as of the devotion of the warriors to his command.

No soldier dares present himself to Moselekatse who has been wounded in an ignoble part, or has failed to execute his duty to the very letter. If a lion attacks his herds, either his death or that of their guardians invariably ensues. Armed only with assegais and shields, they rush in upon the marauder, and generally at the expense of one or two of their lives, which are held of no

account, retire from the conflict, bearing with them his head and feet to their royal master. These are left to decompose within the fence of the imperial kraal, which, as I have already explained, is strewn with the bones of wild animals. War is the prevailing passion of the Matabili; they burn with an insatiate thirst for the blood of their enemies, of whom they cannot even speak without assuming an aspect of vengeance and fury. They are doubtless the stoutest soldiers in Southern Africa, not excepting the more disciplined troops of the Zooloo tyrant, from whom they deserted, and whose invading armies they have thrice routed in a pitched battle with terrible slaughter.

The law of constructive treason is carried to an extreme point in the criminal code of this tribe: to be fat, for example, is the greatest of all crimes; no one being allowed the privilege of obesity but the king. Again, though the Matibili may destroy elephants, no person may allude to the name of the animal, which is one of the royal titles.

After crossing the river Simulakate, the party encountered a body of Matibili warriors, forming part of the *commando*, which had been sent against the emigrant farmers, about 6,000 of whose cattle they were conveying to their chief. The guide and protector of the travellers being absent at this critical moment, they ran a serious risk of being robbed and murdered. The savages closed around the waggons in a hostile manner, insolently commanding the drivers to halt, and preparing to obstruct their passage. The Hottentots were agitated and aghast, and one of them fainted! The interpreter, palsied with fear, uttered not a word, till a brawny savage seized him, when he stuttered out that they had been guests of the king, whose magical name reduced their arrogant tone to that of abject suppliants for snuff.

The captain of their escort, named Dingap, amused the party (*àpropos* of this meeting) with some details respecting the attack on the emigrant farmers, he having formed one of the *commando* that captured Erasmus's waggons. "His eyes glistened as he spoke of the pleasure he had derived from feeling his spear enter white flesh. It slipped in, he said, grasping his assegai and suiting the action to the word, so much more satisfactorily than into the tough hide of a black savage, that he preferred sticking a Dutchman to eating the king's beef."

The exciting spirit of rhinoceros and wild buffalo-hunting, with an occasional episode of lion-shooting, carried the party pleasantly along the two ranges of the Cashan mountains, over a lovely country, in which the crumbling ruins of Bechuana kraals attested the devastations of Moselekatse. "Nearly all the rivers in this part of Africa take their source in the Cashan range. It divides the waters that flow to the eastward into the Mozambique sea, from those that run to the westward into the Atlantic Ocean; and the country on both sides being abundantly irrigated, is far better calculated both for grazing and cultivation than any part of the district that we found the Matibili occupying. The fear of Dingaan, however, has led them to neglect it, and to establish themselves in a more secure position." In these mountains, elephants abounded, some of which were

twelve feet high. Looking from a height, a grand and magnificent panorama was before them: "The whole face of the landscape was actually covered with wild elephants. There could not have been fewer than three hundred within the scope of our vision. Every height and green knoll was dotted over with groups of them, whilst the bottom of the glen exhibited a dense and sable living mass—their colossal forms being at one moment partially concealed by the trees which they were disfiguring with giant strength; and at others, seen majestically emerging into the open glades, bearing in their trunks the branches of trees, with which they indolently protect themselves from the flies." The slaughter they made amongst these noble creatures ought to suffice for an entire life of a sportsman.

Sated with the destruction of elephants, the heavy sound of whose fall brought tribes of pig-faced baboons from their sylvan haunts, Capt. Harris and his fellow-traveller, descending into the valley of the Oori, or Limpopo, or Garceep, enjoyed the novel diversion of hippopotamus-shooting.

Throughout the night, the unwieldy monsters might be heard snorting and blowing during their aquatic gambols, and we not unfrequently detected them in the act of sallying from their reed-grown coverts, to graze by the serene light of the moon; never, however, venturing to any distance from the river, the strong-hold to which they betake themselves on the smallest alarm. Occasionally, during the day, they were to be seen basking on the shore amid ooze and mud; but shots were more constantly to be had at their uncouth heads when protruded from the water to draw breath, and if killed, the body rose to the surface. Vulnerable only behind the ear, however, or in the eye, which is placed in a prominence, so as to resemble the garret window of a Dutch house, they require the perfection of rifle practice, and after a few shots become exceedingly shy, exhibiting the snout only, and as instantly withdrawing it. The flesh is delicious, resembling pork in flavour, and abounding in fat, which in the colony is deservedly esteemed the greatest of delicacies.

Of all the mammalia, whose portraits, drawn from ill stuffed specimens, have been foisted upon the world, Behemoth has perhaps been the most ludicrously misrepresented. I sought in vain for that colossal head—for those cavern-like jaws, garnished with elephantine tusk—or those ponderous feet, with which "the formidable and ferocious quadruped" is wont "to trample down whole fields of corn during a single night!" Defenceless and inoffensive, his shapeless carcase is but feebly supported upon short and disproportioned legs, and his belly almost trailing upon the ground, he may not inaptly be likened to an overgrown pig. The colour is pinkish brown, clouded and freckled with a darker tint. Of many that we shot, the largest measured less than five feet at the shoulder; and the reality falling so lamentably short of the monstrous conception I had formed, the "river horse," or "sea cow,"* was the first, and indeed the only, South African quadruped in which I felt disappointed.

(The conclusion next month.)

* The hippopotamus is termed by the Colonists Zekoe or sea-cow, the least applicable designation, perhaps, not excepting that of the river-horse, that could have been conferred.

THE MACKENZIE MANUSCRIPTS.

(Continued from p. 216.)

“ The ancient Record of the Time of Cari Cala Cholan.

“ After the death of Uttama Cholan, the crown devolved on Uriyur Cholan, in the year of the Cali Yuga 3535.* This was corresponding with the death of Choka Nathe Pandiyan, of the southern Madura. The son of this last, Minatchi Savuntira Pandiyan, was crowned C.Y. 3537. In the *Conga Dharapuram* the death of Chankara Natha Cheran was contemporaneous. His son, named Cherumal Perumal, was crowned C.Y. 3538. In the town of Canchi (Conjeveram) Saeshannaiya Muthaliar, of the race of Cachi Mutthu Vira Cãmachi rayer, being dead, his son, named Cachi Vira Vencata Chella Muthali, was crowned in C.Y. 3539. Some details follow connected with the right-hand class of people, to which Vencata Chella belonged. Reverting to Uriyur Cholan, he is stated to have been as bad as Sálivahana, which conduct so displeased Sata Siva, that he gave permission to Cari Mari (the Durga), at Conjeveram, to send a shower of mud against Uriyur. But Sevendhisvarer admonishing Uriyur Cholan in a dream, the latter, fearing for his life, prepared to take refuge in the Conga nad, and there to keep himself concealed. His wife, Singhammál, was in a state of three months' pregnancy. The aforesaid Cari Mari, opening the eye on her forehead, sent down a shower of mud. It arrested Uriyur Cholan, half-way in his flight, and killed him. From the circumstance of Cari Mari opening her frontlet eye, she was called Cunnanur Mari. Singhammál, with a single attendant, arrived in the Conga country, and both performed manual labour in a bráhmán's house. A son was born to her; he was well instructed, and at sixteen years of age an assembly of people occurred at Tiruvatur, to consider the best means of remedying the evils which had arisen from the want of a king. The principal men from Conjeveram, including the before-mentioned Vencata Chella, were present, and a white elephant was brought from Kási. The usual arrangements being made, the elephant was let loose; and proceeded of its own accord to the Conga country, where it selected the above youth, who was playing along with several bráhmán boys. He was crowned, and received the name of Cari Cala Cholan. The Pandiyan and Cheran are represented as summoned to be present. The date was C.Y. 3567 (A.D. 465). After all things had reverted to their course, the tale is introduced of the son of Cari Cala Cholan running over a calf in the streets of Tiruvárur. Cari Cala Cholan became troubled with the Brahmahatti, and to remove it, the same device as before was resorted to. Yegambara isvarer, of Conjeveram temple, instructed his wife Cãmachi to assume the guise of a fortune-teller. The remedy was to build 360 Saiva fanes, and thirty-two water aqueducts for irrigation. Details at great length then follow of the founding and endowment of various Saiva fanes. (Here the manuscript being very much injured in different places, so much as needful was restored, on other palm leaves). The great prevalence of the worship of Durga throughout the Chola country is indicated. Most of the village fanes are erected to some name or form of Durga. Besides the intimation given in the early part of the work, of human sacrifices having been offered, on a grand scale, it further appears, that Samaya Muthali, a manager or agent for

* This date is irreconcilable with the epoch above assumed—the innovation, *viz.* the astronomical fixation of the Kali Yuga, as the zero of the planetary revolutions, must therefore have taken place before it was written.—ED. J.A.S.

Cari Cala Chola, offered one of his sons in sacrifice at Trinomali, and at the demand of the Durga at Mathurai (Madura), he offered another son as a sacrifice. He then insisted that for future years human sacrifices should not be offered; but the goddess must be contented with other offerings, a multitude of goats being included. It is stated that twenty-seven generations, and thirty-six reigns, occupied 2,460 years. (In this statement, and in the following ones, there is a recurrence of artificial structure). The number of fanees constructed by the three kings, Chola, Pandiya, and Conga, is greatly exaggerated. Among other things, it is stated that beneath the shrine of Minacshi, at Madura, there is a subterraneous way to the Vaignai river. A great many things are mentioned, apparently with the object of magnifying the importance of Samaiya Muthaliar, and the weaver caste at Conjeveram. After which, Cheruman Perumal being at Conjeveram with his colleagues, the two other kings, he is brought forward as looking into futurity, and declaring matters in the form of a prophecy. To wit, the whole country will become Muhammadan, the gods of the chief places will retire into concealment. The Muhammadans will exercise great severities. The Sumana religion will increase, low tribes will prevail throughout the country. There will be want of rain; famine, deaths of people in consequence. Every thing will be as in the days of Sâlivâhana. The Muhammadans will rule during 360 years. They are termed *râkshasas*, concerning whom the sacred ascetics will complain to Siva. Siva, in consultation with Vishnu, will resuscitate Vikramâditya with his minister Batti,* and destroy by him the Muhammadans. Siva will order Vikramâditya, born as Vira Vasanta Rayer, to reign with his posterity during a period of seven generations and 540 years. After that, while performing worship with eyes closed, the Mogul Padshah will come and destroy him. The Rasgiri Mogul and his posterity will reign five generations or 360 years. Vikramâditya will again be born as Rana Kandi Vira Vasanta Rayer, and rule with his posterity seven generations and 540 years. Another Padshah, termed Cola Cala, will then come and destroy him, and rule for five generations and 360 years. Vikramâditya will then again be born at Raya Vilur, and destroy the Cola Cala Padshah, and rule with his posterity twenty-seven generations and 2,160 years. After that he will be taken up alive to Kailâsa. Some other similar matters being stated, it is added that the Chola and the Paudiya dynasties will become extinct, and Cheruman Perumal's race alone remain, ruling in the Cónga country. Santarer Murti carries Cheruman Perumal into the presence of Sadasiva, and there he remains in a state of beatification."

Mr. Taylor has appended some remarks to this abstract, which appear to us of very little value.

Professor Wilson has a notice and abstract of this MS. in his *Descriptive Catalogue*, I., 184.

II. and III. are copies of the *Tiruviliyadal Purâna*, or the *Madura Anhallu Purâna*, in verse and prose.

IV. *Srirangha Mahatmyam*.—This is a legend of the celebrated temple of Seringham, on the Caveri, near Trichinopoly. It is a palm-leaf MS. of seventy leaves; the following is given as an abstract of its contents:

"1. Nâreda addresses Isvarer, and stating that the latter has told him all the wonders of the three worlds (upper, middle, and lower), desires to know the renown of the Cávéri river, and how Sri rangha became a Vaishnava fane.

* The common name of the minister on the grants and pillars of the Saurâshtra and Oujein princes is Bhatti, and *Vikramâditya* is a title on many of their coins. We may therefore soon hope to find who this *brâhman* prince, overthrown by a Buddhist rival, really was.—ED. J.A.S.

Extravagant praise as to the omnipotent virtues of doing any act of homage at Sri rangham, is stated in reply, by Isvarer, forming the first *adhyāya*, or division of the work.

" 2. Nāreda, expressing his satisfaction at what he had heard, inquires as to the placing there of the *Vimāna* (or shrine), to which Siva replies, forming the second *adhyāya*. In the time of the deluge, Nārrayen was sleeping a long time on the serpent Athi-seshan (singularly enough, from a later fable, said to be at the same time in the bowels of Agastyar); Brahma was born: the *Pranava* formed (or mystic *O'm*). Origin of the *Rig veda*, the *Soma yagam*, and the eighteen *Purānas*: other similar matters of a mythological description, relating to times immediately succeeding the deluge.

" 3. Brahma begun the work of creating anew; Brahma studied astrology to acquire foreknowledge. He also performed penance. The *Cārma-avatāra* of Vishnu; Brahma said that Vishnu had assumed many deceptive forms, but he wished to see him (Vishnu) in his own form. In consequence, a *Vimāna*, or shrine, was produced, described in highly hyperbolical language; Brahma worshipped the image therein of Vishnu in a reclining posture, extravagantly described, forming the third *adhyāya*.

" 4. Brahma made 100,000 prostrations to Vishnu, and declared that he ought to be so honoured for crores of years, without end; Brahma terms him Jagannātha (lord of the universe), and 'father.' A long string of similar praise, indicating this image of Vishnu to be all things, and things in it; Vishnu declared his satisfaction with the eulogium pronounced by Brahma, and inquires what gift he requires.

" 5. Brahma requests that Vishnu under that form will always be in that image, and that he (Brahma) may always have the privilege of worshipping it. Vishnu tells Brahma, that if he so worship him during one hundred years he will attain beatitude; and if others so worship, they will attain beatitude. Some little explanation is given of what is meant by beatitude.

" 6. Brahma desires to be informed as to the proper manner of performing homage and service to Vishnu's image. This is stated, and it is added that he is a Chandāla who does not worship Vishnu, being a quotation of a stanza by Pillai Perumal Ayengar; whosoever speaks against the Sri rangha image is a Chadāla. If there be an ignorant person that knows nothing of Sri rangha Perumal, the food he eats is the same as that given to a dog. Brahma took the shrine to Swergaloca (Indra's paradise); the precise day of which event is stated, with astronomical accompaniments, but in what year is not mentioned. The sun was summoned, was taught a *mantra*, and directed to worship the image; which Surya accordingly did. Surya's son did the same; and Ikshvāku, the son of the latter, also paid homage. The latter brought the image back to earth again. Many kings of the solar race worshipped it in subsequent ages: all who did so (Isvarer informs Nāreda) were prosperous.

" 7. Nāreda inquires the cause why the *Vimāna*, or shrine, came down from heaven to earth? Why did Brahma give it to Ikshvāku, and for what reason was it brought, and placed in the midst of the river Caveri? Ikshvāku was a king of Ayodhya, he was taught by Vasishtha. He killed all the evil *rākshasas*; and while reigning equitably, he one day thought on his father Vaivasvata, and others, having gone to the other world, and thereby worshipping this image obtaining beatification; but that since he himself and his children could not go thither to worship, it would be expedient by penance to bring Sri Rangha down to earth, which thought he unfolded to Vasishtha. The latter was rejoiced, and taught him the eight-lettered charm. The gods sent Man-

matha to destroy the penance of Ikshváku, who wounded the latter with one of his arrows; but Ikshváku was firm, and prevailed. Indra came down to disturb his penance; but Ikshváku, by meditating on Sri Rangha, brought down the flaming *chakra* of Vishnu, at the sight of which Indra fled; and Ikshváku, ascribing the praise to Sri Rangha, continued his penance. Sri Rangha now tells Brahma, that he will go down to Ayodhya, and stay there during four *yugas*, and afterwards remain between both banks of the Cáveri during seven *manwanteras*, and again return to be in time for Brahma's mid-day worship; and subsequently go to earth and return again perpetually; but that while absent no evil shall happen to Brahma. In consequence, Brahma put the *Vimána* on Garuda, and brought it down to earth, where he taught Ikshváku all the needful ceremonies to be observed in its worship.

"8. The *Vimána* was placed in the centre of a river at Ayodhya, where a temple was built for it, and all accompaniments provided. The race of Ikshváku worshipped during a *mahá yuga*, or great age. At that time, a Chola rája, named D'herma Brahma, went thither to a sacrifice, and inquired of the *rishis* the circumstances attending the transit of the *Vimána* from heaven to earth. He professed a desire to do penance, in order to obtain the image; but the *rishis* told him it would be useless; explaining to him, that they knew the town of his ancestors, to which Sri Rangha was due west only a mile or two, had been destroyed by Siva, because one of his progenitors had trampled on the flower-garden of a muni there; that Vishnu would soon be incarnate as Ráma, who would give the *Vimána*, or shrine, into the hands of Vibhushana (younger brother of Rávana), who would place it at Sri Rangha. A defiance of chronology is here involved in making the destruction of Uriyúr anterior to the expedition of Ráma. Ráma being come, made an *Asvamedha yágam* (horse sacrifice), to which D'herma Brahma went, and before the other assembled kings were dismissed, he asked leave to return home. Vibhushana followed, bringing the shrine by permission of Ráma, which he placed between both banks of the Cáveri, with the mention of which the eighth *adhyáya* concludes.

"9. D'herma Brahma detained Vibhushana from going to Lanka for the space of fifteen days; during which time a festival of ten days was celebrated in honour of the image. At the end of the fifteen days, Vibhushana proposed to take up the image again on his head, and carry it to Lanka, but found it to be so heavy, that he could not move it; on which, being greatly grieved, and prostrating himself before the image, Perumal told him not to grieve, for that it was previously appointed that the shrine should remain here, in the good land of the excellent Chola kings; and to account for it, narrated a fable of a dispute between the Ganges and the Cáveri, as to which of the two was the greatest, which being decided in favour of Gangá, the Cáveri (personified as a female), dissatisfied, went to the north side of the Himálaya, and there began a severe penance. Brahma demanded what gift she wanted. The reply was, to be greater than Gangá. The answer of Brahma was, that this could not be; but he bestowed on her the gift of being 'equal to Gangá.' Cáveri, dissatisfied, came to a place near this, added Perumal, and there worshipped me, demanding to be greater than Gangá. 'As nothing belonging to the world can be greater than Gangá, I promised to come myself, and reside between the banks of the Cáveri, whereby in effect the Cáveri should have a pre-eminence over the Ganges, to fulfil which promise I am come here, and cannot go to your town, Vibhushana! but at that you must not be sorry.' Vibhushana expressed a wish to remain, but was forbidden; and a promise of protecting

his town being added, he went to Lanka, and resumed his reign. D'herma Brahma had many additions made to the shrine.

"10. The domain round Sri-rangham was two *yojanas* (twenty miles): those living within it are destitute of sin. Praise of the Chandra pushkara tirt'ha, or sacred pool. Praise of the Vilva tirt'ha, wherein Sukra performed penance; which will even remove the crime of killing a bráhman; the Jambu tirt'ha, where Paramesvarer performed penance. Aswa tirt'ha; Indra performed penance there; it removes all sins against matronly chastity. Palávasu tirt'ha removes all evil contracted by living in the midst of vile persons. Details of other tanks and their virtues. Mention of persons who had crimes removed at Sri-rangham, among them being Náreda, to whom the narrative is professedly made; persons to whom the *Mahatmya* is to be read; that is, good Vaishnavas alone. Advantages of having it in the house; benefits derivable from hearing the *Mahatmya*. As, for example; if a Cshetriya wishes for a kingdom, he will obtain one; and the like in proportion to other kinds of people. In conclusion, Isvarer praises Náreda for his patience and piety, in listening to the narrative, offering to add more if required. Náreda, in return, declares that by the recital his knowledge is perfected; he wishes for no more. The *Sri-rangha Mahatmyam*, it is then said, was translated from the *Grant'ha* of the *Brahmánda Puranam*, by Appivaacharyar."

V. *Delhi Maharajakal Kaifeyat*.—This is an account of the kings of Delhi, on palm-leaf.

"When Vikramáditya (to whom is given a profusion of titles) reigned, D'herma rája had left the earth, at the end of the *Dvápára yuga*; he left Parikshit ruling down to C.Y. 126; Janamejeya 77 years; Sivaka mahárája 80; Rajendra 45; Sarangadaran, with whom the Chandra vamsa ended. Then follows Purnra Mantatha 83 years. Next Mathipála mahárája ruled 25 years; Logitha mahárája 53; Gangadhara 56; Vama Deva 53; Trinetra 56; Partiba Vijaya 72; Purinatha 53; Pushpa Gandra 58; Athiyarayer 58; Padma Gandra 49; Utrija Raghava 54; Aiventhi 54; Bauvuma 55; Sudra Cartica 65; Asagaya Sura Vikramáditya 2,000 years; in all, 3,179 years. Sáliváhana 70 years; Vimala Kethana 58. Bhoja rája conquered the north, and ruled over the south. Kanaka Rayer, of Cambira desam, was his minister, and at the head of sixty-three other persons, afterwards settled as accountants, of whom details follow, with the names of the towns in the Carnatic where *Agraharams* were established for them. The sixty-four families of bráhmans, thus introduced into the Carnatic from the north, became the settled accountants and arbitrators of boundaries. They conducted their accounts in the Girvanam language (Sanskrit, in the Balbund character). Bhoja rája ruled 66 years, from Sal. Sac. 128, to S.S. 194; his rule ended in *Caliyugam* 3373, corresponding with Sal. Sac. 194. Next ruled Rajendra 71, Madhava Varma Cholan 31, Pandiya 60, Vira Chola (also called Cheran) 51, Deva Cholan 29, Sorna Cholan 20, Raja Cholan 41 (he was also called Cali Cala Cholan), Devendra Cholan 60, Martanda Cholan 65, Rajathi rája Cholan 33, Palala 30, Vira Palala 41; in all 532 years; agreeing with *Cali yuga* 3905, S.S. 729. Chenna Balallan. In his time a famous *annicut* (or aqueduct) was formed from the Caveri for irrigation. All the fifty-six kings, except Vikrama Cholan, king of Cashmir, contributed; and his share was divided, and borne among the remaining fifty-five. As his quota was afterwards brought, that was appropriated in rebuilding an *Agraharam* that Bhoja rája had caused to be constructed at Chatur Vedamangulam, which, during the ascendancy of the Jains, had been allowed to go to decay; and the king dissipated the Jains.

The *Agraharam* received the names of Vikrama Chola Puram, Tanniyur, and Cauveri Pakam. After which, the Cashmir king went away. Chenna Ballala ruled 41 years, Vishnu Verdhana 40, Raja Ballala 51 years, Irthiya Ballala 41, Vijaya 41; other names of Ballala kings, running into the rayers, are given, with a total of 736 years; corresponding with *Cali yuga* 4641, Sal. Sac. 1462. Pravuda Deva Rayer 21; other rayers (not in correct order) for 80 years, down to C.Y. 4721, Sal. Sac. 1542. So far the rayer dynasty; afterwards that of the Muhammadans.

"There follows a story (not complete) founded on the question, 'whether the learned or the vulgar are to be blamed in the impositions practised under the sanction of the popular system of idolatry?' Also a memorandum from one of the Colonel's agents, as to MSS. and documents previously supplied. It states that Periya Virapa Nayaker, son of Periya Kistnama Nayaker, conquered the king of Maivalivanam, and also Mysore. It has the singular statement, that Satyavrata was a Pandiya king of Madura, and that the story of the little fish had its site at Madura, being the *Matsya avataram*; on which account, it says, the Pandiya kings used the fish banner or umbrella. It may be noted, in passing, that the eighteenth book of the *Bhagavatam* places the site of Satyavrata's penance in the Dravida-desa, or Tamil country."

This MS. is considered to be of little value; it is full of anachronisms.

VI. *Delhi Janamajeya Raja Vamsavali*.—This palm-leaf MS., entitled "the Race of Janamajeya, king of Delhi," professes to be an early history of Bengal, which it brings down to Lord Mornington's government: it is consequently a recent work. The following is given as an abstract:

"After Janamejeya, son of Parikshit, who died about 100 of the *Cali yugam*, many kings reigned and took tribute during three thousand years; Vikramáditya after that became incarnate, and ruled over Hindustan, Bengal, the Deccan, and the western peninsula, receiving tribute from all kings. Sáliváhana fought with him and he fell, in C.Y. 3171. Sáliváhana governed after him with equity 349 years. Many kings after Sáliváhana reigned, down to C.Y. 4300. Sultan Saháb u'din Ghory, from the country of Iran, came with a large army to Delhi, in Hegira 591, and overthrew Barti rája; and seating himself on the throne, he ruled over the country including Bengal, placing his foudzars in all countries. From that time Bengal became a Muhammadan dependancy. Timur's invasion levied extensive tribute over the Dakshin, down to Hegira 900. Hindustan was under Timur's descendants. Humnaion Shah's defeat. Acbar ruled well. Jehanguir gave the foudzari of Bengal to a brother of Nur Bigam, whom he removed in anger, and put another foudzar in his place. From that time, different foudzars governed Bengal. Alemguir.—Jehan Shah. After some details, the narrative comes down to the English Bahádur, Governor William. The English were merchants. The vizier of Luknow collected tribute for Delhi. His son was Suja ud Dowlah. Moorshedabad soubadar was Maphuze Singh, who died; his elder sister's son, Nabob Siras ud Dowlah, became soubadar. Mr. William, from London, in England, came and settled at Calcutta, and hoisted a flag, keeping in pay a few troops, and traded. Affair of a gomestah and a sowcar. The gomestah went to Calcutta, and Siras ud Dowlah called the English vakeel, demanding his nabob to be given back. Siras ud Dowlah, in great wrath, invaded Calcutta; a little fighting, and the soubah took Calcutta. In Fusly 1210, the father of Lord Clive, Governor Clive, came with troops from Madras (F. 1170); battle; the Nabob was wounded by a musket-ball, and after a short time died. His elder sister's son was Cassim Ali Khán, who continued the

fighting. Division of the country with the English, by treaty, with Sub Ali Khán. Two engagements, General ———; Nabob defeated; treaty; increase of English power. Death of the Nabob, F. 1208; his younger brother succeeded him. The Moorshedabad Nabob died. Lord Mavit sent General Liron, who went to Delhi and took it; and they kept the Padshah by their side, regulating the police (for Government). They took a sunnud from the Padshah, acknowledging their authority over all things. Such of the Hindu sovereigns as paid them homage they retained as tributaries, and fighting with those who resisted them, down to F. 1220 (date of the writing), they continue still to govern the country of Bengal."

VII. Copies of a variety of inscriptions at the Vaishnava fane of Conjeveram, on palm-leaves: they are unimportant either as to matter or date.

VIII. *Chengi Rajakal Kaiseyat*.—A MS. in Tamil verse, celebrating the "heroism of the last of the rajas of Ginjee, of the dynasty proceeding from the original viceroy from Vijayanagram. The final defence of the fort of Ginjee was very obstinate. According to this poem, the raja headed his troops in person, and when he found himself no longer supported by them, he rode among the Muhammadans, dealing destruction around him, until overpowered and slain. This rashness the writer magnifies into extraordinary heroism."

Then follow manuscript books, one of which contains copies of Tamil inscriptions at Sri-rangham and other places in Chola desam, recording gifts of lands and votive offerings to temples, &c. Another contains an account of Pandoo Coolies (*Paulu curzis*), in the Jaghire and Arcot districts, from verbal reports. They are excavations, or pits, as if tombs, respecting the nature of which the writer has collected various statements on the spot, which ascribe them, "1. To a desire of obtaining shelter from a predicted shower of fire, about the beginning of the era of Sáliváhana. 2. To certain pigmies, that lived towards the end of the *Dwápara yuga*, who constructed for themselves these dwellings under ground. 3. To the five Pándavas, as a refuge from the persecution of Duryod'hana. 4. To the votaries of a certain goddess named Nila-mucari, who offered to her monthly sacrifices therein. 5. To the Vedar and Curumbar (hunters and savages) of former days, as places of protection, for their wives and children, from wild beasts. 6. To certain men, in the time of Ráma, who had monkeys' tails, whence these pits are by some called *Vali-Cudi*. 7. To *rakshasas* (or evil beings), who constructed these places of safety for their wives and children. 8. To a custom of early times after the deluge, when men lived so long as to be a burden to themselves and their relatives, so that the latter put them in certain earthen shells, with a supply of provisions, and left them to die.

"These excavations are stated to be of various fashions and sizes; and some have the appearance of being tombs of great or distinguished men. Tradition states, that great wealth was most certainly discovered and carried away from some of these excavations."

The same book contains likewise an account of Tondaman Chakraverti, in the district of Canchi (Conjeverani).

"There were forty-four generations previously of the Chola race, who were persons of self-government; but the last of them, Kulottunga Cholan (who had only a son and a daughter), having killed the son of Camban the poet, the latter killed the king's son; and the king afterwards formed an intercourse with one of the female attendants of his court, and had privately a son by her, who was named Nagi Naga Rattanam. The child was exposed, in a golden vessel, on the banks of the Cáveri river, and was discovered by the bráhmans

and head officers of the king, who recommended it to the king for protection, as being like him; and from an *adonda* flower being near the child, they called it *Adondai*. The king gave it in charge to his queen, to rear it up; who readily undertook the task. The king's mantiri (or minister) was alone somewhat instructed in the secret. The child proved to be possessed of heroic qualities. On consulting how to give him a kingdom, an eye was cast on the country northward, wherein the Curumbar had constructed twenty-four forts, being an immense forest (wild or open place). Kulottunga Chola fought with the wild people (Curumbar), but could not conquer them. Adondai, his illegitimate son, with a great army, fell on them, and conquered them to extermination. Kulottunga then came; and, having the forest cleared, founded the distinguished town of Canchi puram, in which he built a fane, and dug a channel for the river Palar to flow through, or near, it. There being a deficiency of inhabitants, Kulottunga gave his minister much wealth, who, going to other countries, brought men and women, and had them married together, according to their respective tribes or castes. By way of affixing a stigma on the newly-conquered country, the minister recommended that it should be called *Tonda mandalam*, 'the land of slaves;' but the king, without penetrating his minister's design, called it *Tondai-mandalam*, and gave it to his illegitimate son Adondai; who was accordingly crowned in Canchi; and, as he had conquered the ferocious people, the former inhabitants, he acquired the additional epithet of *Chakraverti*. From that time, the former name of the country (*Curumbar b'hum*) became extinct."

Also an account of Candava-rayen and Chethu-rayen, the two sovereigns of the Vannier (forest race, a tribe of low cultivators), who ruled in the fort of Tiruvidai Churam.

This fort was in the district of Chingleput, and this account was taken from the mouth of one named Sahadeven-nattan.

"Anciently, the Curumbar ruled in this country. Adondai Cholan came from Tanjore and destroyed them; and having acquired the title of Adondai Chakraverti, he established in their place the Kondai Katti Vellazhar (agriculturalists, who bound up their hair as women do). In those days, the Vannier, or Palli people, by permission of the ruler of the country, built this fort for themselves, as their own; but they paid tribute to the sovereigns of the Andhra, Carnata, and Dravida countries. No written account of their race has been preserved; but of their posterity, Canda-rayen and Chethu-rayen came to the government. Being skilful men, they built their old fort very strongly. The measures of that fort, as now found, are, from south to north, 1,141 feet; east to west, 1,200 feet. The breadth of its outer wall was twenty feet. Around it there was a moat thirty feet broad. Besides this outer one, there was an inner fort; and a palace on the top of the hill. The upper fort was east to west 250 feet; south to north 195 feet.

"While ruling with considerable power, they rejected all claims of customary tribute from superior kings. They were both illustrious; but Candava-rayen was the most warlike of the two. He fixed alarm-stations on eminences, at certain distances, around his capital. There was no other king like him. When the rayer came to invade him, as the drums were beaten at different hill-stations, the rayer did not know in which the chief was; and at length the latter, watching his opportunity, fell on the rayer's forces, and made great slaughter. The rayer's general, being greatly incensed, came with a greater force; and, during four months, an uncertain war was carried on; the chief's place not being known; while, night and day, he harassed the troops of the

invader. The rayer now desisted from open war; intending to effect his object indirectly. Candaven-rayen then greatly vexed the agriculturists that Adondai Chakraverti had placed in the land. The Vellarzar in consequence arose in a body, and went to Krishna rayer, who sent the Wiyálávar (the people of a Poligar) against Candava. That Poligar, being beaten, retreated, and sent spies to inspect the fortress, that he might discover how to overcome Candava. The spies discovered that at intervals of rest from war, Candava was entirely enslaved by the leader of a band of dancing girls, and announced the circumstance to the chief of the Wiyálávar tribe. He came to Cupáchi, and made her the offer of four bags of gold, as a bribe, to cut off the head of Candava; to which, induced by avarice, she consented: appointing a time for the Poligar and his people to come. They came as appointed. Cupáchi gave Candava poison, in a cake, from her own hands; which speedily took effect. She cut off his head, and putting it in a dish, brought it to the appointed place, and gave it to the Poligar's people. After satisfying themselves of the identity of the head, they cut off the head of the traitress, and went away. In the morning, his younger brother, Chetthu-rayen, hearing this news, and being extremely grieved, took the hundred companions of Cupáchi, and carrying them to a tank, after tying them in a row like cows, cut off their heads; in proof whereof, that tank is to this day called Pinnai-yéri ('the lake of corpses'). He also burnt down their houses; and the place is to this day called *Cupáchi-kunnu* ('the heap of Cupáchi'), and is a place of desolation. He also took the watchmen who had neglected their duty, and cut off their heads, at the above tank. The Wiyálávar Poligar came with his troops, and fell on the fort. During twenty-six days, fighting was carried on, with great loss on both sides; till at length the attacking Poligar took the fort; which, after that time, became a dependency of the Anagúndi kings, who protected the agriculturists."

Also an account of the Pagoda of Tiruvidaichuran (the above fort), in the Arcot district.

"The original date of this place is remote in antiquity; the fane was built by Kulottunga Cholan. It was repaired by other Cholas and Rayers. The *S'thala Purana* is lost; but the legend is to this effect: That an Apper and Sundarar (poets) were on their way to sing the praises of Karz Kundam (a hill fane); they inquired of a shepherd (at this place) if there was any emblem of Siva near, who pointed them to one under a tree, and disappeared. Considering this as an apparition of Siva, they chanted ten stanzas concerning the place; which are in existence down to the present time. As the Chola king adorned and endowed this fane, there may be an inscription; but it is reported to be in recondite Tamil. They further say, that directly under the view of the bullock of Siva, very much wealth is buried. There certainly is some wealth concealed. If well examined, it would be found. It would not be needful, to that end, to damage the walls or structure of the temple, but only to remove the flooring; no other damage would accrue to the temple."

Also an account of the ancient gold products of Callatur, and notice of the history of that place.

"Anciently this was the second fortress of the Curumbar chieftains. After they had been destroyed by Adondai Chakraverti, the fort was in the hands of ten persons, who rode in palankeens, from among the Kondai Katta Velazhar. They were subordinates to the rája, and regulated the country. A poor Puróhita bráhma came to the fane of Tiruval isvarar, and bought a piece of ground at Callatur; the god afterwards personally appeared to him, and instructed him to give the god notice when he ploughed and sowed the said field. He

did so; when the god came, on his *váhana*, and, after sowing a handful of seed, disappeared. The other corn was sown by the bráhmaṇ. The corn sprung up luxuriantly; while corn sown by other people was very weak. The bráhmaṇ's corn grew higher than a man could reach, but without caring; to his great grief. A Velazhar, passing by, being struck by the singular appearance of the corn, plucked a stalk, and opening it at the top, found an incipient ear of gold; in consequence of which he enticed the bráhmaṇ to an exchange of products, ratified by a writing. A long time after, the corn threw out ears, and the surface presented a golden colour. The rayer of that time, named Hari Hari Rayer, hearing of the circumstance, came himself, with an army; and having it reaped, distributed the gold in the usual proportion of corn, to the cultivator, the proprietor, and the king. The product was beaten out on a brick floor, prepared for the purpose; such a floor is named *Callam*; hence the town came to be called *Pon Velainta Callatur*, or the village where gold grew as corn. Remains of the brick floor are still to be seen; and the circumstance is traceable in other names of connected places. Some remains of the chaff of this harvest are said to be preserved in the treasures of neighbouring temples. From the time of Tondaman Chakraverti down to Krishna Rayer's time, the fort was under the management of the Velazhar, or agriculturists. Krishna Rayer demanded of them to build an *Agraháram*, which they refused to do; and he, in consequence, waged war against them, with great slaughter, for six months; when they consented to his request, and built two choultries; one of which was called by the name of Krishna Rayer.

"Divested of fable, the probability is, that a gold mine was anciently discovered in the field of a bráhmaṇ, and worked by one of the rayers. The closing circumstance is within the range of credible tradition."

Then follow accounts of places of hidden treasure, in the Arcot district, which have no historical value whatever.

The book likewise contains the ancient history of Tondamandalam, and its earlier inhabitants, called Vedars and Curumbar.

"After the deluge, the country was a vast forest, inhabited by wild beasts. A wild race of men arose; and, destroying the wild beasts, dwelt in certain districts. There were then, according to tradition, no forts, only huts, no kings, no religion, no civilization, no books; men were naked savages; no marriage institutions. Many years after, the Curumbar arose in the Carnáta country; they had a certain kind of religion; they were murderers. They derived the name of *Curumbar* from their cruelty. Some of them spread into the Drávida désam, as far as the Tondamandala country. They are now found near Uttra Mérur; but more civilized. They ruled the country some time; but falling into strife among themselves, they at length agreed to select a chief, who should unite them all together. They chose a man who had some knowledge of books, who was chief of the Drávida country, and was called *Camanda Curumba prabhu*, and *Palat rája*. He built a fort in Puralúr. He divided the Curumba land into twenty-four parts, and constructed a fort in each district. Of these the names of ten are, Puralúr, the royal fort; Callatur, Amur, Puliúr, Chembúr, Utthi Kádu, Kaliyam, Venguna, Icátukottai, Paduvúr. While they were ruling, there was a commerce carried on by ships. As the merchants of Cáveripúm-patnam sought trading intercourse with them, the Curumbar built the following forts (stations) for trade; Patti-pulam, Sála-cupam, Sala-pákam, Méyur, Cádalur, Alampari, Maracá-nám; whence, by means of merchants from Cáveri púmpatnam, and the Curumbar, a-commercial intercourse by vessels was carried on. They flourished

in consequence; and while without any religion, a Jaina ascetic came, and turned them to the Jaina credence. The Basti, which the Pural king built after the name of that ascetic, is still remaining, together with other Basti, and some Jaina images in different places; but some are dilapidated, and some destroyed by the hatred of the bráhmans. They were similar to the Jainas of the present day; they were shepherds, weavers, lime-sellers, traders. While living thus, various kings of civilized countries made inroads upon them, as the Chola, the Pandiya kings, and others; and, being a wild people, who cared not for their lives, they successfully resisted their invaders, and had some of the invading chiefs imprisoned in fetters, in front of the Pural fort. Besides, they constrained all young people to enter the Jaina religion; in consequence of which vexation, a cry arose in the neighbouring countries. At length Adondai, of Tanjore, formed the design of subduing them; and invading them, a fierce battle was fought in front of the Pural fort, in which the Curumbar king's troops fought and fell with great bravery, and two-thirds of Adondai's army was cut up. He retreated to a distance, overwhelmed with grief, and the place where he halted is still called *Cholan pedu*. While thinking of returning to Tanjore, Siva that night appeared to him, in a dream, and promised him victory over the Curumbars, guaranteed by a sign. The sign occurred, and the Curumbar troops were the same day routed with great slaughter. The king was taken; the Pural fort was thrown down, and its brazen (or bell-metal) gate was fixed in front of the shrine at Tanjore. A temple was built where the sign occurred, and a remarkable pillar of the fort was fixed there: the place is called *Tiru múli vásal*. A sort of commemorative ceremony is practised there. After a little more fighting, the other forts were taken, and the Curumbars destroyed. Adondai placed the Velazhar as his deputed authorities; having called them into the country, to supply the deficiency of inhabitants, from the Tuluva désam (modern Canara). They are called Tuluva Velazhar to the present day. Some were brought from the Chola désam, still called Chola Velazhar. He called from the north certain bráhmans by birth, whom he fixed as accountants. The Koudai Katti Velazhar were appointed by him. He acquired the name of Chakraverti from rescuing the people from their troubles. The name Curumba-bhumi was discontinued, the country was called Tonda-mandalam; and common consent ascribes to Adondai the regulation of the country."

Mr. Taylor thinks this paper valuable. He says: "We have in it a clear and unvarnished statement of the introduction of the Hindus (properly such) into the country, circumjacent with respect to Madras. The Hindus had colonized the country south of the Coleroon at a much earlier period. The trading from Caveri pum-putnam, the conquest by Adondai, the introduction of bráhmans, as accountants, from the north, are matters confirmed by other papers. The Velazhar of the country hold the traditional belief, that their ancestors emigrated from Tuluva. The Chola Velazhar are chiefly found in the south. They wear a lock of hair on the front of their head; not on the back, like other Hindus. The old Tuluva, or Hala Canada language, and the Madras Tamil are very nearly the same language."

The rest of the contents of the book consist of an account of a Curumbar fort, at Maratan, near Canchi, in the Utramélor district, which was taken from the Curumbars by Timma raja, the founder of Arcot; an account of Madurántacam, in the Jāghire, the ancient boundary of the Madura kingdom, where, it is said, Nala-raja built a temple, to commemorate his cure of leprosy by the muddy water of a pool; and an account of the ruins of a fort at Avidu-

tāngi, from verbal communications by the bráhmans of Pira-désam, which Mr. Prinsep conjectures is probably the Pida coupled with Choda (or Chola), in the enumeration of the countries in the second Gírnar edict.

Another MS. book contains a variety of matters :

1. A list of kings in the *Calí-yuga*, commencing with Janamejaya, with dates. This is followed by another list.

2. An account of the most ancient sages and poets, with their places and dates, in the Drávida désam ; which Mr. Taylor considers quite worthless.

3. An account of Pradatta rája, probably part of a legend connected with the Trinomallee temple. " The paper commences with a declaration, ascribed to Brahma, of the severe pain and penalty incurred by any one stealing even an atom of property from a fane of Siva, which, inclusive of minor matters, involves the being sent to to Yama puram (hell), and the being sunk in a stratum of fire. There are other details of the evils which must follow the taking a bit of gold from the temple at Arunáchellum (Trinomallee), and of eating any thing belonging to it, more fatal than eating poison. In illustration, Brahma narrates an account of the visit of Pradatta, king of Benares and of the surrounding country, in extravagantly hyperbolic language, and of his becoming enamoured of one of the Devadásis of the fane at Arunáchellum (or Trinomallee), in consequence of which his face was transformed into that of a baboon. Some of the great men said it was from an evil thought, and advised him to render special adoration to the image worshipped there, which he did, and recovered a beautiful form. These circumstances Brahma related to Sanaka Rishi. The entering on another narrative is announced ; which appears to be the one contained in the following section."

4. An account of Vajrangata Pándiyan. " The king of the fertile country on the banks of the Vaigai one day set out on a hunting excursion, to the great terror of the elephants and other beasts, and in the course of the chase he started a civet-cat, which ran directly for Trinomallee, and then went round the mountain, when it fell down from exhaustion, and died ; the horse (Ganavattam) on which the Pándiya king rode, also fell down, from extreme fatigue, and died. Immediately, two Vidhyádharas (celestials) appeared, and said to the king, 'Why do you grieve? We were imprisoned in bodies through the malediction of Durvasa-rishi, from having trodden on some flowers in his garden ; so that he commanded one of us to become a civet-cat, and the other a horse. On our asking when the spell would be dissolved, he said it would be by Vajrangata Pándiyan.' These two animals then attained final happiness, by the merit of having gone around Arunachella hill (or Trinomallee) ; but as the king did not walk round, but went round on horseback, he had no part in the merit. He subsequently made over his kingdom to his son, named Art'han-gata Pándiyan, and became an ascetic ; residing near the hill. His son sent him much money, with which he greatly added to the splendour and beauty of the fane. On walking round it, one day, the god Siva met him in a visible form ; and told him that he also had been imprisoned, having heretofore been Indra, who threw his diamond weapon (*Vajranga*) at him (Siva), in consequence of which he was condemned to live on earth as Vajrangata Pándiyan ; but that now, from the virtue of his munificent acts to the temple, he should be re-admitted to his former state, and again become Dévendra."

5. A list of Chola kings, without dates ; and a Preface to the first part of the History of India composed by Narayanen, astronomer, at the request of Col. W. Macleod, of Arcot, during Lord William Bentinck's government of Madras.

6. An account of the Jain temple of Parsvana-nátha-svāmi, at Tiru Narrayānen Tōnda, a village in the district of Yelvanachura Cottai. "It is in the Vriddhāchala district: a *Ś'hala mahatmya*. In a certain wilderness, a kind of roots grew which Verdars dug up for food. One day, a man of that class saw some growing in the cleft of a rock, and going to dig them up, discovered the image of the above god. A winged creature also appeared; at which the hunter, being dazzled, exclaimed, '*Appar! Ayya!*' The being said, 'I am Appar, and Ayya is in that image.' The hunter asked for a spiritual vision, and had one enlightened eye given him. The report of the circumstance led to much discussion among the country people; who, on consulting, noted various marks about the hills, and concluded that it must have been a place of residence for ancient ascetics. The king of the country, coming to a knowledge of these things, treated the hunter handsomely, and had a temple built on the spot. There is then a narrative given, as having happened before this circumstance, to account for the image being found there. This forms a Jaina version of the Pāndiya king renouncing the Jaina system for that of the Saivas. By this account, the famous Appar was born and bred a Jaina; but, through ill-treatment of the head ascetic of that system, he went away to the south, by way of the Chola kingdom, and became a Saiva. In consultation with Sampanta and Sundarar, a plan was formed to convert the Pāndiyan king. Appar, by the power of incantation, inflicted on him a grievous illness, and then sent Sampanta and Sundarar with the *viputhi* (or sacred ashes), saying, that if he accepted these he would be cured. He replied, that being a Jaina, he could not do so. On their returning with this answer to Appar, the latter inflicted severer pain on the king; and then went personally to him, and said, if his teachers could remove one-half on one side, he would remove the other. The Jaina teachers being sent for, said, that to use magical incantation was contrary to their religion. Appar then promised to cure the king, to which he consented, through the craft of Appar, and because an evil time for the Jaina system was come. After being cured, Appar asked of the king to allow all the Jaina temples to be turned into Saiva ones, at which he hesitated; but at length, being gradually overcome, and through previous ignorance of his own system, he was drawn over to become a Saiva; and he then gave a body of troops into the hands of Sampantar, Sundarar, and Appar; with which they displaced the Jaina images, and turned the fimes into Saiva ones. But on coming to the hill in question, in this paper, as soon as Appar ascended three steps towards it, he was struck blind. Astonished, he offered some prayers, according to his Jaina knowledge, and had one restored; he then resumed the Jaina way, and had both eyes restored. The Saivas, seeing what had occurred, carried him off; and in a brick and chunam water-course, near to Chittambram, killed him. The account closes, as being given by persons who had received it downwards by tradition."

7. Chronological tables of the Hindu rajas, elsewhere termed Jaina kings of the Dravida country. Chandragupta is termed a Jaina. The list comes down to a modern date.

8. A legendary account of Cānda Cottai, and statement of an emigration of artificers from India by sea eastward. "In the town of Mānda, anciently the Camālar (artificers of five sorts) lived closely united together, and were employed by all ranks of men, as there were no artificers besides them. They feared and respected no king, which offended certain kings; who combined against them, taking with them all kind of arms. But as the fort in which the Camalar lived was entirely constructed of loadstone, this attracted and drew

the weapons away from the hands of the assailants. The kings then promised a great reward to any who should burn down their fort. No one dared to do this. At length the courtezans of a temple engaged to effect it, and took the pledge of betel and areca, engaging thereby to do so. The kings, greatly rejoicing, built a fort opposite, filled with such kind of courtezans, who, by their singing, attracted the people from the fort, and led to intercourse. One of these at length succeeded in extracting from a young man the secret, that if the fort were surrounded with *varacu*,* straw set on fire, it might be destroyed. The king accordingly had this done, and in the burning down of the fort, many of the Camálar lost their lives; some took to ships belonging to them, and escaped by sea. In consequence, there were no artificers in that country. Those taken in the act of endeavouring to escape were beheaded. One woman of the tribe, being pregnant, took refuge in the house of a chetty, and escaped, passing for his daughter. From a want of artificers, who made implements for weavers, husbandmen, and the like, manufactures and agriculture ceased, and great discontent arose in the country. The king, being of clever wit, resorted to a devise to discover if any of the tribe remained, to remedy the evils complained of. This was to send a piece of coral, having a fine tortuous aperture running through it, with a piece of thread, to all parts of the country, with a promise of great reward to any one who should succeed in passing the thread through the coral. None could accomplish it. At length, the child that had been born in the chetty's house undertook to do it; and to effect it, he placed the coral over the mouth of an ant-hole; and, having steeped the thread in sugar, placed it at some little distance. The ants took the thread, and drew it through the coral. The king, seeing the difficulty overcome, gave great presents, and sent much work to be done; which that child, under the counsel and guidance of its mother, performed. The king sent for the chetty, and demanded an account of this young man, which the chetty detailed. The king had him plentifully supplied with the means especially of making ploughshares; and having him married to the daughter of a chetty, gave him grants of land for his maintenance. He had five sons, who followed the five different branches of work of the Camálar tribe. The king gave them the title Panchayet. Down to the present day, there is an intimate relation between these five branches, and they intermarry with each other; while, as descendants of the chetty tribe, they wear the *punnul*, or caste-thread, of that tribe. Those of the Camálar that escaped by sea, are said to have gone to China. It is added, that the details of their destruction are contained in the *Calingatu Bharani*."

9. An account of the Curumbars, and a massacre of them by treachery. "Under the rayer's government, the Curumbars ruled in many districts. They constructed forts in various places. They tried to make the Muthaliers and Velazhar render them homage; to which the others did not consent; and the Curumbars in consequence greatly troubled them. Still they did not submit. Accordingly, in betel gardens, and in many other places, they constructed very low wicket-gates, so that the Hindus coming to them must be forced to bow on entering. But the Muthaliers and Velázhar, instead of entering head foremost, thrust their feet in first, and thus treated the Curumbars with contempt. As the latter had power in their possession, they vexed the said tribes. These at length went to a barber; and, promising a gift of land, asked of him counsel how to destroy the Curumbars. The barber gave them encouragement; who then went to the houses of all his tribe and

* *Paspalum frumentaceum*.—Linn. *Kadra vahá*.—Sans.

engaged their services by promise. It was the custom of the Curumbars that, if one of their people died, the whole family should have the head shaved. One of the seniors of the tribe of Curumbars died; and by custom the whole tribe, at one time, sat down, to have their heads shaved. The aforesaid barber, on this occasion, charged all his associates each one to kill his man; which they did, by each one cutting the throat of the person shaved. The women, thus suddenly widowed, had a great pile of fire kindled, into which they leaped, and died; execrating their enemies. The ruins of the Curumbar forts and villages are still visible, being heaps of mould; there are very old wells, some for instance near Sadras: the bricks of these wells have an appearance of great antiquity."

10. An account of the Wiyalvar or Muttilyar at Nervapalliyam. "The Curumbars, in the time of the rayers, built forts, causeways, &c. In that time these Wiyalvar came from Ayodya, in the north. They brought with them two tutelary goddesses called Angalammai and Wiyalammai; together with attendants (as supposed of these idols). These first halted at Viapuram. At that period, one Chennapa nayak was acting with great violence, and killing many people. The rayers in consequence promised to this new tribe, that if they would remove the nuisance, he would give them the district, so cleared, as their reward. In consequence, by the power of their goddess, they took those robbers, and having obtained the district of Chennapa nayak, they first gave it the name of Canda-gadi-palliyam. Subsequently, as the Curumbars gave much trouble, and insulted the Muthaliers, the rayer made great promises to these Wiyalvar, if they would destroy the Curumbars. The Wiyalvar, in consequence, by the aid of the rayer's troops and a thousand men of their own, destroyed the Curumbars. The rayer gave them great distinction for the same, and villages. They established their goddesses in two villages; and in one had also a Vaishnava fane. They built a palace, which afterwards was sold to discharge a debt."

"Remark. This account may be compared with another book and section, making mention of the Wiyalvar; and this tradition, if true, adds to the proof that the earlier inhabitants of the Carnatic were destroyed, to make way for colonies of Hindus."

[To be continued.]

CIVIL SERVICE OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: In taking up the subject of the Bombay Civil Service where GHURKEEN PURWAR left it, I trust its importance will plead my excuse for trespassing upon your valuable Journal.

I may in this place mention, that, even in the present time, pregnant as it is with events of great importance, none are of greater than the state of the Bombay Civil Service. The memorial which accompanies your correspondent's letter is sufficiently explicit; it points out the condition of the service, and states that a continuance of that condition must plunge the juniors into absolute despair. No less a man than Sir J. Malcolm there declares it to be his opinion, that all plans, the object of which is to combine efficiency with economy in the administration of India, will fail, if the Civil Service is clogged with supernumeraries, and unless they can obtain their just rewards in honourable retirement.

But a deaf ear has been turned to these remonstrances, repeated, as they

have been, by every successive Governor of Bombay; still the service is clogged with supernumeraries, and its prospects, if possible, more dismal than ever. Let us look at the effects which have actually taken place, and which must hereafter result.

The Civil Service in India may be compared to a regiment of soldiers: if well disciplined and well disposed, a word of the commanding-officer can put them in motion and through all their evolutions; but if dissatisfied or indolent, no power upon earth could make them go through those movements efficiently, if at all. So it is with the Civil Service, every member of which must be actuated to do his duty, not by a rough-riding revenue commissioner, not by constant jibing and compulsion, but by a feeling of zeal for the public good, which can emanate only from a contented heart, and from a respect to their employers and their justice. How far such feeling can exist in a service treated as the Bombay Civil Service has been, every member of which is labouring under a sense of ill-usage, I need not point out. Some, perhaps, have lost a wife or child for want of means of sending them home; some cannot educate their children, or afford their families those comforts they had a right to expect when they married; but all, more or less, are labouring under the most vivid feelings of ill-usage and injustice.

But, as might naturally be supposed, this injustice, this poverty, has had the effect of destroying the efficiency of the service in more ways than one. No one can help remarking that, within the last ten years, the most marked and fearful change has taken place in the gentlemanly tone which once pervaded the service: for instance, the natives, who are the most acute observers in the world, now see whether a civil servant is a favourite of his superiors; if not, they present petitions against him, accusing him perchance of every crime. Formerly, such a thing was never heard of; now, if a junior happens not to be a favourite, were he actively to employ himself for a week, he could not possibly answer for his conduct in two, so numerous would be the petitions to the several authorities to which he is amenable. These petitions depend not at all upon the integrity of the acts done by the officer, but upon the estimation in which he is held by his superiors; for it might, in a most notorious instance, be proved, that as long as an officer was a favourite he might carry on any system of tyranny whatever; whereas no conduct, however proper, can save him from annoyance if he is not a favourite. It not unfrequently happens that this fact is pointed out in the plainest way, by persons complaining to the superior who is hostile, when that superior had no jurisdiction in the case, and omitting to do so where alone they could obtain redress.

This is merely one of the consequences of that change of tone, which is so remarkable and so fearful; but it is sufficient to prove that a few such consequences, added to the despair which pervades it, must ere long utterly destroy the efficiency, as well as the respectability, of the Civil Service. However much a high-minded and innocent man may despise the accusations, he must still plainly see and deeply lament that, in such a state of things, the less he does the better; and that, whether deservedly or not, his respectability has been so destroyed, that he cannot possibly exercise that influence over the natives, without which all his exertions are futile. A civilian should be like a king, able to do no wrong: such, a few years ago, he was; he was well paid, and spent his money among the people; he was feared and respected. This, with numerous other abuses, which no doubt existed, was still a much better state of things than that which has succeeded it.

But, added to the despair into which the Bombay Civil Service has been

plunged, their duties, within the last six years, have been tripled at least, besides the immense increase of reference and petitions consequent upon the altered state of affairs. An assistant-collector is now obliged to live in the districts, perhaps fifty miles or more from any European, and that sometimes from year's end to year's end. He has no medical aid, and no religious aid; the effects are manifest—three lost their lives in one month, and the religious principles (or rather the want of them) are in most instances sufficiently remarkable. It is to these the people look for example, and their examples will do much to obstruct or advance the endeavours of those who are devoting themselves to the conversion of the Hindus; it is as necessary as the example of a clergyman in his own parish. In many cases (although, I allow, forbidden by Government), duty is carried on during the sabbath, and in many cases the day is even not known. The people of England picture to themselves, no doubt, a civilian starting into his district upon an elephant, surrounded by attendants, with tents and followers *ad libitum*. The contrast is absurd. You meet a man, clad in a most extraordinary costume, upon a pony; you meet afterwards an old tent, a man leading a lame pony, with a hog-spear in his hand; the cook follows with a spit in his hand, and perhaps a mangy dog following him; and probably this is the whole, or nearly the whole, of the establishment. Let the virtues of the man be what they may, he can command no respect among natives until he lives, at least, like a gentleman. Some few of the juniors have, under the patronage of those in power, sprung into vast repute; but, after various crude reports, and giving a great deal of trouble and distrust to the rest of the service, they have sunk into their proper level. There is scarcely a man who has not at some time been thought a clever fellow, but as certainly thought a fool again directly after. This alone shows how unevenly the machine works, and that there is no one at the head of it who can understand and control its movements. That such is the present state of affairs no one, I imagine, will deny; that the efficiency of the service has been materially affected by the cruel treatment they have suffered, is equally obvious; and that its integrity has remained unshaken, I will not affirm, nor was it to be expected—in efficiency at least. If a few lapse, the rest must follow. I can no more drive idle assistants to do their duty than an officer his soldiers, and must, in self-defence, become idle too. It is through this service that justice must be administered, improvements introduced, and bounty granted.

I would suggest it to the inhabitants of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, whether it would not be worthy of their consideration, first, to improve the condition of those who alone can confer benefits upon the natives; until that is done, all their endeavours on the Bombay side will be futile.

The day is, however, past when most of the present members of the service might be recompensed; twelve or fourteen years of disgust have destroyed their zeal and energy, so hard to keep alive and so impossible to reanimate. A long list must be disposed of—but how? They can never retire, and leave their families destitute; they must clog the service, whilst the energies of the juniors are rotting in apathy and disgust. No subject, Mr. Editor, is of more importance than the present, and I regret that an abler advocate has not taken it up. The march of armies is nothing to it; for it is opinion, and not armies, that will uphold or destroy our empire. The Civil Service is the channel through which opinion must flow, and whether that channel should be pure or poisoned, I need not determine. They cannot give the people a good opinion of the justice of their governors, when they themselves perchance are suffering

under the most intolerable wrongs and injustice. In the last *Gazette* I see Mr. Langford appointed assistant judge at Tannah, the salary of which is Rs. 700 per month. Mr. Langford went to India in 1822; he has therefore eight years more to serve to complete his twenty-five years. Mr. Langford held a better appointment as assistant to the political agent in Kattywar, in 1824. Mr. Sims went to India in 1822, and is now first assistant to the Collector of Candeish, an appointment procurable in Madras and Bengal after about three years' service. The retiring pensions are held up as a reward sufficient for all sacrifices made, keeping out of sight the fact that the Civil Fund is a source of actual profit to the Company. In fact, the trial is one of principle; the service has stood it well, in hopes that the justice of their claims would at some time be acknowledged, &c. That hope is now relinquished; and where poverty and despair abide, integrity and efficiency shall not long remain.

One very obvious effect of this state of affairs must be, that if, after twenty-five years' service, an officer obtains an important situation, he will, having perhaps slumbered for twenty of it, be really inexperienced, and worse than inexperienced; he will be inexperienced, and he will be impatient of reproof, so that, instead of exerting himself to give satisfaction, he will come to the heel like a sulky dog. Here is a school to initiate others, whose prospects are perhaps worse than his own have been!

I have alluded to the integrity of the service in apparently no very flattering terms; by integrity I would not be supposed to mean the eschewing of bribes or unfair advantages. I hold the slightest departure from that upright and gentlemanly course, hitherto pursued by the Bombay Civil Service, to be, in fact, a want of integrity, and which will be found to injure its efficiency as much as downright dishonesty. No person is a warmer advocate for the Bombay Civil Service than myself; no person regrets more than I do the change which has lately taken place in it, at the same time that I challenge denial of the fact: as an anonymous writer, I can do no more. The public papers already in India teem with remonstrances from the Civil Service; some most scurrilous, but all unfortunately but too true. This is not the channel through which the Bombay Civil Service would appeal, had not a deaf ear been turned to them in other quarters; nor is it one through which they would appeal, were not the tenour of the service altogether changed. But it is changed; this, amongst many others, is a sign that it is so; and when once the Rubicon is crossed, angry feelings, sophistry, and distress, may easily slope the way to actual sin.

Another very great hardship the Civil Service labours under is, the number of senior officers who clog it, who do not, and who never did, earn a shilling in their lives. The Court have sent out positive orders that such officers, when entitled to their pensions, shall be compelled to take them; but they are obsolete; and perhaps—since the day is fast approaching when the most active and honest officer shall be pensioned down into apathy and inaction, merely because his immediate superior does not like him—perhaps, I say, it is better the order remained inoperative. The comparison is but too often made between the pay of the civil and military services, but the ignorance thus displayed is too palpable to require exposure. As well might the common soldier complain that he was not paid as much as the officer. The state of the Civil Service was well exposed about a year ago; it was said that one-half was inquiring into the conduct of the other half, and it was nearly true. Two committees and two inquiries by individual officers were under conduct at the same time, withdrawing no less than eight public functionaries from their duties, besides

the accused. A few such inquiries will make a large hole in the savings of Government, to say nothing of the indirect loss and discredit brought upon it.

I cannot omit to recommend to the most serious attention of such as may be interested in Indian affairs, these observations. A few years hence, when India is lost, the reasons of our loss will be discussed; and when the treatment the Bombay Civil Service has met with is recited, it will be pointed to as not one of the least. If you have an ill-conditioned horse, your first care would be to put a good groom over him—one who would use him kindly, and feed him well. If the groom were ill paid and discontented—if he had a large family, who were not so well off as he had a right to expect—the horse would not thrive. A little sophistry would lead the groom to think that the horse had better starve than his children. Let this be the fable of those who wish to benefit the natives of India; but then petition Parliament to call for returns of the Bombay Civil Service, as well as of those of the other presidencies. Let them call for the repeated remonstrances of every Governor of Bombay in behalf of the Bombay Civil Service; and let them then decide whether the treatment they have received has not been as impolitic as unjust—unjust towards the civil members of the service, as well as towards the natives of India committed to their charge.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A RETIRED OFFICER.

EAST-INDIA INLAND STEAM-NAVIGATION COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sudbrook Park, Petersham, 12th March 1839.

SIR:—In your last number, you gave admittance to a letter upon the subject of the present India Inland Steam-Navigation Company, written by Mr. Peter Auber, and signed with the initials P. A. That letter contains insinuations that appear to me to be equally gross and untrue upon *my* public conduct, as chairman of a public meeting, held on the 7th February ultimo. It states that my partiality was too manifest to pass observation, and that I attended to put Mr. Auber down. I shall not condescend to say more upon this subject until I am favoured with the actual remarks and names of “parties wholly unacquainted with me,” who, according to his statement, concurred with Mr. Auber *in opinion*.

There are, however, such a series of inaccurate statements in this anonymous letter,* that I feel it incumbent upon me, in point of public duty, to set the public *right* upon them.

If reference be made to an opinion expressed by sixty-four firms of the most respectable houses connected with India in London, as also of seventy-seven individuals of respectability, it will be found in the following words:—

“We, the undersigned, are of opinion that the object of this company (meaning the India Inland Steam-Navigation Company), in the establishment of a regular inland navigation by steam-boats on the Ganges and other principal rivers in India, has a direct tendency to strengthen the British possessions

* [It is right to say that, although the letter, in strict and precise terms, be anonymous, as being signed only with initials, they are the genuine initials of the name of the writer, who must have been sufficiently known to all parties affected by his statements, and that we had his guarantee for the accuracy of these statements, and his assurance that he was ready to substantiate them.—EDITOR.]

in India, and at the same time to facilitate and extend commercial intercourse, and consequently to enlarge commercial prosperity generally, in the East."

A perfect accordance of opinion with this resolution induced me, as an unemployed public man, to consent to become chairman of this company.

Those, who are influenced only by views of personal aggrandizement, may find some difficulty in believing the sincerity of this opinion; but it is nevertheless true, however contrary to their own views and habits to look at *any* public measure, except with reference to their own interests.

I was, individually, unacquainted with *any* of the directors who belonged to the company when I first accepted the chair. When some of those directors retired and were succeeded by other directors, I was equally unacquainted with this latter body of gentlemen, with the exception of Sir Patrick Ross, whom I had the good fortune to know at a former period.

In consequence of internal dissensions, the first body of directors were "ipso facto" dissolved. I, necessarily, as director and chairman, was dissolved together with that body. My name was still advertised as chairman, and I remonstrated against this publication, and I ceased to attend or to belong to this company until after the first issue of a public meeting upon the affairs of the company, which was held at the London Tavern, on the 7th of February ultimo.

I refer you to the following advertisement, which I extract from the *Morning Chronicle* of the 8th of February—the succeeding day:—

"EAST-INDIA INLAND STEAM-NAVIGATION COMPANY.—At a very numerous PUBLIC MEETING, held this day, at the London Tavern, the Right Hon. Sir R. Wilmot Horton, Bart., in the chair,

"The following resolutions were carried by a very large majority:

"Moved by Captain Tuckett, and seconded by Mr. Standish Motte: 'That the meeting approves of the plan of carrying into operation the facilities of steam-navigation by iron-boats on the rivers of India, as detailed in the Report, and consider that the prospect of success is based on principles fully explained by gentlemen of undoubted local knowledge, and extracted from documents on which the utmost reliance may be placed.'

"Moved by Mr. Motte, and seconded by Mr. Cruden: 'That the meeting has perfect confidence in the present direction.'

"Proposed by Mr. Thompson, seconded, and carried unanimously: 'That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Right Hon. Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, Bart., for his able, impartial, and patient conduct in the chair.'

"London, Feb. 7, 1839."

"W. G. CASSELS, Secretary."

Considering, as I did, and now do, that the 141 persons, who had signed their names to the resolution already quoted by me, were bound, in fairness, personally and publicly, to state their objections to the Report at a public meeting, if they felt doubts as to its accuracy; and again, thinking it equally their bounden duty to express distrust of the present directors, if such was their feeling, I considered that their *absence* on the occasion of the public meeting must be construed to evince confidence, and not distrust, in both cases. If my inferences should prove to be unjust, I can only say, without reserve, that these gentlemen have treated me, as chairman of that public meeting, with serious impropriety.

That public meeting being over, I received the following letter from Mr. Cassels, the new secretary, and I then agreed to re-accept the chair of the company, founding my acceptance upon the resolutions which were publicly carried at that meeting.

"East-India Inland Steam-Navigation Company, 57, Old Broad Street,
"London, 8th February 1839.

"Sir:—I have the honour to convey to you the warmest thanks of the directors, for the patient and impartial manner in which you conducted the tedious business of the meeting yesterday.

"I am also instructed to express the anxious and respectful wish of the directors, that you may consent to continue chairman of the company, and it will be their study to render the duties pleasant, and to trespass as little as possible on your valuable time.

"I have the honour to be your most obedient servant,
(Signed) "W. G. CASSELL, Secretary."

"The Right Hon. Sir R. Wilmot Horton, Bart., &c."

It will at once be seen, that a perfectly different colouring is attempted to be given to my conduct by Mr. Auber.

First, he quotes a *Report*, which was abandoned by the company in consequence of its *detected incorrectness*. The copies were all called in, and 250 were sealed up as an abandoned Report. A new Report was printed and published, and laid *before* the public meeting; and yet Mr. Auber, for the sake of a momentary triumph, quotes the abandoned Report, which was *not* laid before the public meeting, and which does not contain one syllable of the accidental inaccuracies which were detected in the *first* Report, and corrected as soon as discovered.

Mr. Auber may, in an anonymous letter, consider it as highly fair and honourable conduct to quote an *abandoned* Report as a genuine one, guaranteed and recommended by me.

The public of England and India must judge for *themselves*. I happen to entertain a different opinion. In reference to the resolution already quoted, of what Mr. Auber justly calls "the most respectable houses," Mr. Auber declares that the declaration of these gentlemen was a "mere truism;" whereas I insist that it was much more than a "mere truism." It was to be fairly expected that the company would meet with the active support and subscriptions of all the parties signing that resolution, unless those parties were prepared not to support the accuracy of the genuine (not the spurious) Report, and *unless* they did not feel satisfied that the purposes expressed in their resolution would be fairly carried out by the *present directors*.

I now proceed to some additional inaccuracies of statement on the part of Mr. Auber. He informs the public, as I have already stated, that I rested upon the *fallacious* Report, whereas I rest upon no other Report than that which was laid before the public meeting, and with respect to which a distinct resolution in favour of it was passed. He states, that I changed my secretary, and substituted a Mr. Capels (the name of the gentleman being Cassels*): there is not one word of truth in the statement. So far from my appointing, I never *heard* even the name of Mr. Cassels, until he was acting as secretary.

He (Mr. Auber) upbraids me for calling a meeting on the 7th February, notwithstanding I had declared, on the 5th December, that I saw no necessity for a public meeting. Has this a grain of common candour or fairness? Whatever my declarations may have been, may not altered circumstances induce me, as chairman, to support a certain course *one* day, which on another I have not been prepared to adopt?

Mr. Auber states, in his letter to you, that he made a particular motion, and gives the actual words of it. I, on my part, *deny the fact*. Mr. Auber never delivered into my hands, as chairman, such a motion. I have no copy

* [This was a typographical error of our own, or rather a mis-reading of Mr. Auber's MS.—EDITOR.]

of the motion actually made by Mr. Auber, but I have the opportunity of quoting the report given by the *Morning Herald* of the proceedings of the meeting. The following is given by the *Morning Herald*, as the substance of Mr. Auber's motion :—

“That a committee be appointed to investigate and examine the Report, and for forming an efficient directory, which shall be above suspicion—men that will not hold out to the public delusive prospects of gain.”

Now let Mr. Auber explain the following contradiction.

Who, I will beg to inquire, were the parties responsible for that Report? or, at least, who contended for its accuracy, and some of whom framed it, within my positive knowledge? They were General Briggs, late Resident in Mysore; Colonel de Havilland, of the Madras Engineers; and Colonel Burney, late Resident in Ava; they framed the Report for which, in the words of Mr. Auber, Sir Robert Wilmot Horton claims the confidence of the public. And how, let me inquire, does Mr. Auber characterize those gentlemen in his letter to you?—He characterizes them as “gentlemen so highly honourable, as to put at rest all suspicion;” and this is *the Mr. Auber* who, at this public meeting, actually moves a resolution declaring that, in this Report of these gentlemen, “delusive prospects of gain are held out to the public!” He even goes the length of telling you, that there was a determination to force the approval of a Report at variance with facts.

Lastly, he has the moral courage to endeavour to induce the public to believe that, after I had opened the business of the public meeting, by stating *my opinion*, “that by far the most convenient course to be taken was to deal with the Report laid before the meeting, and to point out whatever inaccuracies might be suspected in it,”—I repeat, that he would endeavour to induce you, and the English and Indian public, to believe that I was guilty of the most monstrous and palpable anomaly, in acting precisely contrary to the course which I myself recommended, and that *I endeavoured to put down* any and every person who attempted to impugn the accuracy of the Report laid before the meeting, according to my express request.

Mr. Auber, in his speech, so cautiously abstained from impugning a single statement in the Report, that *I*, as chairman, and as recorded in the *Morning Herald*, remarked, after what is called his speech :—

“Now, in common sense, before Mr. Auber's resolution is put, we must have a statement made to justify its adoption. If any gentleman impugn the statement set before the meeting, he may *then*, but not till then, move the resolution proposed by Mr. Auber.”

If reference be made to the report of the *Morning Herald*, he (Mr. Auber) will find that he is told by Mr. Thompson, “that he does not confine himself to the question before the meeting.” Mr. Thompson justly remarks, “that Mr. Auber claims the appointment of a fresh committee, without being able to controvert one statement or calculation set forth in the Report.” Mr. Auber replies—the question is, “has this Report* the confidence of the meeting, or has it not?” The meeting very soon passes a direct vote of confidence in the Report, as suggested by Mr. Auber himself, and the question is carried in its favour by a large majority.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to remark, that this Report, respecting which the interrogation was put by Mr. Auber, is *not the abandoned* Report, which he would endeavour to make you and your readers believe had been put before

* *Note*.—If Mr. Auber had *no* confidence in the public meeting, why did he propose that the question should be tested by their decision? On the other hand, if he *had* confidence, what was his object in writing this letter to the *Asiatic Journal*?

the meeting; but the amended Report, alluded to in the general resolution moved by Captain Tuckett, and seconded by Mr. Standish Motte, and carried by a large majority in the affirmative.

It is very painful to me to be thus dragged forward to defend myself against a personal attack; but I leave my character, with perfect confidence, in the hands of your readers in India as well as in England.

I remain, your obedient, humble servant,

R. WILMOT HORTON.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir: A letter appeared in the last number of your Journal, signed "P. A.," of which Mr. Peter Auber, late secretary of the East-India Company, is the admitted author. Not being now in any way connected with the East-India Steam-Navigation Company, it is only for me to reply to Mr. Auber's letter, as far as it applies to me, and his connexion and communication with me on this subject; and I beg to assure you, that it will be very repugnant to my feelings, and with great regret, if any thing I find it necessary to state should, in any way, give offence.

1st. Mr. Auber states: "Being in London, in the spring of 1838, I had the honour of several interviews with Lord William Bentinck, upon the subject of steam-navigation in relation to India, both sea-going and inland." He should have added, that he was then a candidate for the secretaryship of the East-India Inland Steam-Navigation Company.

The following very short reply will, I trust, suffice for Mr. Auber.

About seven months ago, Lord William Bentinck and Mr. Tennant took a very warm interest in, and were in constant communication on, the subject, the former as chairman, the latter as deputy chairman, of the company. His lordship afterwards seceded from the company, and Mr. Tennant consequently (though with regret) did the same.

2d. Mr. Auber states: "In August, Mr. Tennant apprised me, by letter, that Lord William Bentinck had withdrawn from the proposed company," &c.

When Lord William Bentinck and Mr. Tennant seceded, I was left alone to bring out the company. About the month of November last, having nearly succeeded in forming a direction, I invited Mr. Auber to be deputy chairman; and in his communications with me, I shewed him, *in confidence*, among other papers, a private letter to me from Mr. Tennant, which stated, among other reasons, that his numerous avocations prevented him from giving his time to its promotion: the words are, "My own engagements are already so heavy upon me, that I feel little disposed to add to their weight," &c. Mr. Auber, without my consent, and contrary to all established rules among men of honour and gentlemen, read that private letter to a general meeting, on which he ridiculously grounded his request for a public meeting.

About this time, I was informed by a mutual friend, that reasons of a private nature rendered Mr. Auber ineligible as a director, and I know the majority of the then directors considered him, for the same reasons, and the breach of good faith he had committed towards me, ineligible as their secretary. Mr. Auber, finding his name was not to appear in the list of directors, or as secretary, immediately waged war against the company.

1st. He issued printed circulars and garbled statements, in conjunction with others, who were connected with the Calcutta Tug Company.

2d. Mr. Auber made the intemperate attack on the company at their public meeting, on the 7th January, on which occasion he made a public apology to

the chairman and directors; and afterwards he writes the letter in your last number, signed "P. A.," wherein he unhappily commits himself by stating many circumstances which are wholly at variance with the facts.

3d. Mr. Auber states: "Yet this is the Report which is supported by the minute examination of Sir Wilmot Horton, and for which the right honourable gentleman claims the confidence of the public." No man knows better than Mr. Auber, that the Report he alludes to, in the above paragraph, is *not the Report* that was submitted to the public meeting, or circulated by the company, and which may be had at the company's offices.

4th. Mr. Auber says: "I have thus brought down the history of this singular company to the 5th December, on which day, General Briggs, Col. de Havilland, and A. D. Maingy, Esq., became directors," &c. &c.

It was *necessary* to dissolve the direction, of which Major-Gen. Briggs and Lieut. Col. de Havilland were members, and when the direction was re-formed, Major-General Briggs and Lieut. Col. de Havilland were not invited to become members of it.* I understand, but for Mr. Maingy's residing in Guernsey, the present directors would have been happy to have seen his name enrolled amongst them.

5th. Mr. Auber says: "I propose a committee for the purpose, including amongst the members Sir Wilmot Horton and all his colleagues in the direction, but associating with them men well known to the Indian public, of high and irreproachable character, in whom all could place confidence when facts were before them."

Will it be believed, that the gentlemen he proposed to form this committee were Major-Gen. Briggs and Lieut.-Col. de Havilland, &c., *the very gentlemen, who formed the committee, whose names are attached to, and who drew up the Report which he complains of?*

6th. Mr. Auber states, "the calculations as to the quantity of goods and the rate of freight are most fallacious and deceptive," &c.

The estimates in the Report for goods and passengers are taken at little more than half the quantity the boats could carry, and the goods at a quarter and passengers at half the freight and passage-money the boats of the East-India Company receive. But to condemn this statement of Mr. Auber's *in toto*, I annex an extract from a letter I received a short time ago from Messrs. Tuttle and Charles, merchants of Benares, dated 27th September 1838, which letter now lies at 57, Broad Street, for the inspection of the public: "The boats now in use are always full of passengers and cargo, and there is employment for them *twice a week*, instead of one every twenty days, as now."

Every allowance is to be made for Mr. Auber, acting under the influence of disappointment; but it is deeply to be regretted that a gentleman once holding so high and so responsible a situation as secretary to the East-India Company, should have the misfortune to be urged into so many mistakes.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

133, Fenchurch Street, 15th March 1839.

H. HOWELL.

* * We have received (besides other communications upon this subject) a letter from Col. de Havilland, which it was our intention should accompany any the foregoing letters; but its great length (filling nearly twenty pages of small type) has rendered it indispensable that it should stand over till next month.

We cannot help remarking, that Sir Wilmot Horton appears to have been rather unfairly treated by the 141 persons, who, by their resolution, led him to undertake a troublesome office, and then virtually deserted him.—*Editor.*

* It may be as well to observe, that Lieut.-Col. de Havilland was a candidate for the superintendship of the company's affairs in India, and Major-Gen. Briggs as the managing director in London.

ACCOUNT OF ADEN.

We have been favoured with a very full and satisfactory account of Aden, drawn, some months since, upon the spot, by a gentleman eminently qualified for that task. Very little is known by the British public of the advantages, or even the existence, of that port, which at this moment we may almost regard as a new dependency of the British crown. The advantages of our possessing such a station are almost too plain to require any comment. The harbour, one of the few existing upon the extensive coasts of the Arabian peninsula, is excellent, and forms the natural outlet of Yemen, the richest province of that country, and, naturally, one of the most fertile districts in the East. Even under the emaciating tyranny of the Egyptian Pasha, and its own native chiefs, the natural advantages of this country have not yet been wholly extinguished : for we perceive that the exports of Mocha and Hodeida are, even now, occasionally at least, very considerable. The coffee of Arabia Felix, it is well known, is unequalled in the world; being the indigenous denizen of that soil, its production is limited only by the apathy of the inhabitants, and the ignorance of their rulers : such, however, is the counteracting influence of these two causes, that the little island of St. Domingo is made to produce more of that valuable article, now regarded as one of the necessities of life, than the whole extent of Arabia. Gums, balsams, frankincense, tamarinds, senna, besides ivory, gold-dust and civet—all articles of great commercial value,—are exported, oftentimes in considerable quantities. A country possessed of such natural resources, however destitute it may be of actual money, is literally and essentially rich : afford but free ingress to the British merchant, and you open at once a boundless outlet for the products of British industry. At a moment when our commercial flag is excluded, with jealous vigilance, from the markets of Continental Europe, it is, we think, of paramount importance to secure its admission into those distant regions. But, viewed in another aspect, the possession of Aden becomes, to England, a subject of even higher importance. In the event of an irruption upon her Eastern Empire by the barbarian hordes of Northern and Central Asia (an event which some of the wisest and most experienced amongst us look upon as probable, and the first wave of which, they proclaim, is already approaching to our doors), the rapidity and certainty of her communication with India will, perhaps, determine the results of the contest. The enemy with whom she will have to combat can reach the scene of operations only by a difficult and tedious march through regions abounding with physical obstacles ; while England, mistress of the seas, and, with the right of passage through Egypt (a right which, if attainable in no other way, she must be ready to purchase by the sword), can, in a few weeks, concentrate, upon any menaced point, her European soldiery to sustain and co-operate with the Indian armies of her colonial governments. The possession of a commodious harbour between Egypt and India, accessible at all seasons, and easily defensible against almost any force, would be invaluable as a coal depôt for the countless steamers which, upon the supposed emergency, would soon swarm upon the Red Sea. Regarding the question in this light, we are persuaded that the possession of Aden is even more important to us in a military, than in a commercial aspect ; such a well-timed movement at the out-break of a great contest has usually a great influence upon its subsequent progress, and, not unfrequently, determines its final event.

“ To give you a history of Aden, would be foreign to the import of a letter. To speak of it, however, as it is, and what it is soon likely to be, when con-

nected with the Indian Government, is the object of my present intention. The noble promontory, which gives birth to Aden, is connected to the mainland by a narrow neck of low sandy ground, which not only forms the medium of traffic with the interior, but this neck also forms the head of two beautiful bays, called the Eastern and the Western, according to their relative geographical position. The latter, however, which is often called Back Bay, is by far the largest, and affords the greatest security to shipping during all winds and weather. It is, therefore, in this bay, that the spot has been fixed for forming a coal depôt for the supply of our steamers. We have narrowly examined this place, and when we saw that it is not only completely sheltered from every wind, but possesses nearly twenty feet depth, at low water, within about thirty yards from the shore, it certainly cannot be doubted but that it is one of the most desirable places which could have been found for supplying the intended object, so happily situated as it is, half-way between Bombay and Suez. The *fixed* point is a sandy one, extending about 180 feet from the base of a large rock, thereby affording ample room for the erection of a suitable storehouse; after this is built, the question will naturally arise, would it not be advisable, for promoting the desirable objects of convenience and celerity of despatch, to extend a pier, or jetty, so far, as to admit of the steamers' coming alongside the end of it? We should certainly think it would, not only from the near proximity of the stones, and the cheapness of labour, causing the expense to be comparatively small, but the facilities which such a building would afford to the extension of commerce would, we are convinced, at no distant period, tend to liquidate the whole original outlay. To reach Aden from this point, you may either sail about three miles up to the head of this bay, or travel the same distance along its bold and inviting shore, when the rugged nature of the rocks rising before you seem to form an insuperable barrier to all further progress. On looking up more narrowly, however, you discover a small pass cut through the impending rock, and it is through this pass that not only the visitor, but all provisions and things from the interior, must pass through to reach Aden. It is, therefore, defended with a huge door, or gate, over which is built a strong battlement, provided with two guns, which are ever ready to welcome an approaching enemy. To add to the strength of those powerful protectors, there are small forts, built on the pinnacle of each impending rock, which commands the pass to the height of five hundred feet, and from which an irresistible fire could at any time be kept up. Having reached within this formidable gate, you next descend the pathway, with a high wall of solid rock on each side of you, for about a quarter of a mile, when the sight of Aden opens up to view, and then the scene is, certainly, enough to strike the mind with no ordinary feelings of admiration and surprise. You see the irregular plain before you, with a few scattered towers, or mosques, which seem, in the distance, all that is left to grace the present miserable huts that are built upon the ruins of former might and splendour. On looking from this plain, the next object which attracts the attention is the magnificent amphitheatre of rocky mountains, towering up around you to the height of 1,780 feet, and forming along the summit of their rugged ridge about forty acuminated peaks, on each of which is built a strong watch-tower, from which the distant approach of an enemy could at any time be immediately proclaimed. This mighty amphitheatre, however, becomes deficient on that side of the town which looks to the east, where the sea from the front, or eastern bay, washes against its walls, giving the inhabitants the benefit of its healthful breeze. To afford an equal degree of strength to this solitary open space, nature, however, seems to have been provident of her means, and placed Sierra Island, about

300 yards from the town, rising up in such abrupt sublimity to the height of 400 feet, that the command from the excellent fort built upon its summit, seems to set at defiance all manner of attack from the sea; and as a proof of its power, we have only to mention that the conquering spirit of Albuquerque, with his fleet of twenty sail, had to retire from the irresistible force of its guns, at the sad expense of wounded pride and humbled ambition. The next objects which arrest the attention, after taking a passing glimpse of the immense mass of loose stones and rubbish, to which the former buildings are completely reduced, are the numerous wells and tanks which everywhere attract the eye, and which, indeed, exhibit such a magnitude of labour and expense, that the mind is almost lost in wonder and admiration at the result of such efforts of human ingenuity and power. These tanks abound in such numbers, that there really seems not a fissure or sinuosity in the side of the rocky mount around you, but what has an adequate recipient or basin built at its base, to receive its tributary stream—so careful have they been of collecting this essential element to human existence. Many of these tanks are built on a very magnificent scale, and to see the very excellent state of repair which they still represent, would afford much interest to an engineer. Their use, however, has long since been abandoned, from the abundant supply of choice water, which the immense number of tanks and wells in the plains afford. Some of these wells we found to measure 120 feet deep, and although producing the most beautiful water, yet from the greater convenience of others to the inhabitants, they are now rarely, if ever, visited. How much they have at one time been frequented I leave you to infer, when I say, that the friction of the ropes in drawing water has penetrated the hardest greenstone around their mouths, to the depth of five inches. Before saying, then, that these are the chief objects which mark the plain of Aden, we should, perhaps, include the several beautiful marble tablets, which are here and there to be found, chastely engraved and erected to the memory of departed worth. The next great undertaking here, which gratified our researches, after all that was interesting, was discovered in trying to ascend the highest pinnacle of Shumsha, which looks down upon the town. The work to which we allude began to obtrude itself upon our attention, after ascending about 800 feet, in the form of a large wall, gradually leading up the precipitous side of the impending rock—on closely approaching it, however, we found that this strong wall, in many places as high as sixteen and twenty feet, formed the outside support, or buttress, to a road about eleven feet wide, strongly and firmly paved with large and middle-sized stones, and ascending to the height of 1,000 feet, at an angle, generally speaking, of about thirty to thirty-five degrees. We did not measure the exact length of this road, but the amount of labour expended in overcoming the difficulties which stood in its way seems almost incalculable, and the perfect manner in which it has withstood the destructive influence of ‘the course of time’ would, I am sure, call forth the admiration of any engineer of the present day. Had it not been built upon the principle that breakwaters generally are—I mean, in laying aside all chunam, and allowing space between the interstices of the pavement for the water to percolate, and diminish the force of its power—the road must have long since been swept into the valley beneath, amongst the general wreck of confusion. Though we could discover no further use of this noble path than leading to the summit of the mountain where the ruins of two large buildings and tanks are left, yet, we believe, the magnitude of the work is such, that when associated with the ‘extensive aqueduct,’ discovered by the late Dr. Hutton, they form two of the greatest

monuments we have to attest the former greatness and opulence of the town of *Aden*, which is now reduced to a miserable population of six hundred, composed of Jews, Banians, Arabs and Samalhies.

"Such, then, are a few of the most striking objects of the place which is about to be so immediately connected with the laws of the British Government. We shall now, therefore, take a look at the effect which such a desirable change is likely to produce on the commerce of the town, which at present is almost completely banished from the port, in consequence of the excessive system of oppression and taxation exacted by the Sultan on all mercantile commodities. When that oppression, however, is removed, and the British flag hoisted to proclaim protection and encouragement to the 'man of business,' the prospect then truly becomes a cheering one. The rich products of Abyssinia, which chiefly consist of gold dust, elephants' teeth, coffee, gums, frankincense, hides and sheep, will immediately find their way to Aden, to give a return for the silks, cotton, piece-goods, iron, and rice, which will be imported here from England and India. To facilitate the sale, throughout Arabia, of such valuable exports as these are from India, it fortunately happened that the road leading from Aden to the interior is the nearest and most direct to the richest part of Yemen, where the population is most numerous (amounting to three or four millions), and from which, curious to say, the highest celebrated coffee can be more easily conveyed to Aden, than to the very port which has given birth to the name of 'Mocha Coffee.' It must be admitted, however, that as long as the self-aggrandizing spirit of the Turks, or rather Egyptians, continues to sway their arm of grasping power over Arabia, there will always be a great impediment thrown in the way of British commerce here; for what is it but that monopolizing spirit which has caused such a striking deficiency in the amount of our custom-house revenue at Surat, and other parts of India, which used to send such valuable exports to the Red Sea? The present state of affairs, however, is not likely to continue for a length of years, as I think we have seen enough to convince us, that their newly acquired territories along the shores of the Red Sea are not, by any means, held upon a sure tenure of lasting possession; and it is perhaps not unwise to predict that, upon the death of Mahomed Ali, such a political revolution will take place in Egypt, and so subversive of its present power, that the result may terminate either in our getting possession of these dominions along the Red Sea, or in the restoration of power to those Arab chiefs, whose tribes at present succumb to their severe rod of oppression. In either of these cases, it is easy to foresee there would be an immense stimulus given to the commerce of Aden, as her local position and harbour of security give her a decided advantage over ports of the Red Sea, in enabling vessels to perform several trips to and from India during the year; whereas, the nature of the winds within the straits of Babel Mandel is such, that more than one can seldom, if ever, be effected by a native vessel.

"With regard to the medical topography of Aden, which more immediately falls under our department, we have certainly not seen enough of the place to be able to give a minute and accurate description; whatever careful observation and inquiry could, however, collect on the subject, it has been our earnest endeavour to obtain. The chief point then connected with this important topic is the climate of the place, and how far it is influenced by its geographical position, and geological structure of the ground. On looking, at first, at the near approach which Aden makes to the equator, situated as it is in lat. 12° 47' N., and 45° 10' of E. longitude, we would naturally infer that

the heat must be great; and it certainly would be so, were it not that the delightful easterly breeze, coming over such a wide expanse of ocean, tends to make the air of an agreeable temperature for six months in the year. At this season, the thermometer ranges from 71° in the morning to 78° in the middle of the day. During these months of summer, however, when the sun becomes vertical, we were at first afraid to anticipate the extent of heat likely to be produced, from what we have experienced at Mocha; but we are gratified to find that the difference, between these two places, is then greatly owing to the south-west monsoon extending its influence so far as to give Aden the benefit of its breeze, if not of its rain. And as the barren nature of the rocks, which are chiefly composed of granite, sand-stone, and green-stone, affords no food for vegetation, there cannot therefore be any vegetable decomposition for the sun's rays to act upon, to excite that malaria, which is generally so productive of intermittent fever within the tropics. As a proof of this fact, we did not find a single case of fever in Aden but what came from the interior, where vegetation abounds; rheumatism and ulcers were the only complaints we chiefly remarked in the place. The latter we could easily ascribe to the poverty and spare diet of the patients; and the former may perhaps be attributed to the frequency of the rains, which are not confined here to a periodical season of the year, as in India; but the height of the mountains often attracts the clouds so as to be productive of moisture. Aden may then be considered a healthy place; and so much is it esteemed as such by the inhabitants of the interior, that upon all feverish attacks, a visit to the town is recommended as the happy cure. The heat, however, during the summer months, although not nearly so oppressive as that of Mocha, yet still it will be as high as 90° , and that temperature is enough to lead us to be prepared to expect some cases of bilious and remittent fever occurring in the European constitution. To diminish that liability as much as possible, it has been our careful endeavour to point out the most eligible sites for houses in Aden, and on Sierra Island, where the occupants could always derive the grateful influence of the sea breeze.*

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—An ordinary meeting of this Society took place on the 2d of March; Professor Wilson in the chair. Several works were presented to the library. Benjamin Harding, Esq., was elected a member.

The first paper read was one by Dr. Lhotzky, on a recent discovery of ruins on Ascensis, one of the Caroline Islands, in lat. 11° north. The writer commenced by adverting to an observation of Humboldt, that, after modern science had appropriated to itself the literature of the Hindus, Chinese, &c., other systems of civilization came to light, which it has hitherto been impossible to connect with any links of the known history of the human race. Such were the monuments of the Azteques and other extinct nations of the American continent; and such, Dr. Lhotzky thought, would probably be found to be these monuments in the South Sea Islands.

Some account of these remains had been published by Dr. Lhotzky, in a Sydney paper, in 1834; but he had reason to believe that no copy had

* From the *Bombay Times*, a new journal, which is conducted with an ability worthy of the name it has assumed.

reached England. He stated that he had gathered the particulars given from a gentleman who had passed several months on Ascensis, and who described the ruins of an ancient town at a place called *Tamen*. These ruins occupied a space of several miles in extent; the walls were built of hewn stones, some twenty feet long and from three to five feet broad. No cement was observed in the joints, but they were united with a considerable degree of art; and there were door and window places. The walls were overgrown with bread, coco-nut, and other trees; and the stone used in building them appeared to be different from that of the neighbourhood. The place was only accessible by boats, the sea coming up to the steps of the houses. It was mentioned that the language of the people of the island was more harmonious than that of the other South Sea Islands; that their habits exhibited traces of a distinct social system; and that the women did not work exclusively, as was the case on the other islands. When asked about the origin of the ruins, they answered, that they were built by men who were above—pointing to the heavens.

By a letter lately received by Dr. Lhotzky from N. S. Wales, he has learned that the captain of a whaling-vessel has visited Ascensis; and that he is now on his way to this country, possessed of a variety of notes and sketches taken on the spot. From the circumstance of these ruins being in a partially submerged state, the writer hazards some conjectures, founded on geological data, as to their antiquity; but a few drawings of the ruins, by enabling us to make a comparison of these structures with those of other nations, would be the best guide for forming opinions upon this point. The captain of the whaler alluded to reports that many other islands in that part of the Pacific are covered with ruins.

The next communication read was an account, by F. C. Brown, Esq., of an experiment made to rear the tea-plant at Wynaad, on the Western Ghauts of the peninsula of India. The experiment was conducted by Capt. F. Minchin, who resided for some time at Monantoddy, the chief place of the Wynaad district; and who had received, in February 1834, from Col. Crewe, at that time commanding in the Neilgherries, two out of six tea-plants which had been sent from China. These were the smallest and most unhealthy of the lot; but they began to improve in a week or two after planting, and threw out fresh shoots during the rains of June, July, August, and September; the next year they became fine and bushy; and were in full bloom in June 1835. Mr. Brown further states that Capt. Evans took a cutting from one of the original plants, and that it thrived equally well at Monantoddy; and he hence infers the suitableness of the soil and climate of the Wynaad district for the cultivation of tea, as well as a great portion of the tract of country in South Western India ceded by Tippoo Sultan, which enjoys a very similar climate and temperature.

Dr. Royle then read a letter which had been addressed to him by Mr. George Prinsep, at Calcutta, announcing the arrival of the cochineal insect, and of the true *cactus* plant, which had been sent out last year in charge of Mr. H. Barchard, and to whom the Agricultural Society of India had voted a silver medal.

Dr. Royle afterwards read a paper respecting *Valeria Indica*, or the varnish and vegetable tallow tree of the Malabar and Canara coasts. The tree has been figured and described by Rheede; and is found in the Wyniad and Bednore districts, both in the interior and along the coasts. It was called Piney, or Dammer tree; and attains a great size, with wood of excellent quality. The varnish is used on the coast in a liquid state; but when dry is known in commerce as copal and anime. The tallow is obtained by boiling the seeds in water, when the fatty matter floats at the surface, and becomes solid and free

from smell. An excellent account of this substance was given by Dr. Babington, in the *Journal of the Royal Institution* for 1825, who mentions that it sold at Mangalore for 2½d. per pound. Dr. Royle stated that he had long been desirous of having the vegetable oils of India examined, as they were both abundant there, and in great demand here. Castor oil and coco-nut oil had for some time been extensive articles of commerce; linseed and rapeseed had lately become so; but there were many others equally suitable, as was evident from the analyses lately read by Mr. E. Solly; besides some solid, fatty substances, like this vegetable tallow, which would be desirable both for medicinal uses, as well as substitutes for animal tallow. Some of the latter had indeed been brought from India in January 1838, and sold for 44s. 6d. per cwt., a price nearly approaching that of good Russia tallow. A letter from Mr. S. Dyer, of the Madras medical service, who had long resided at Tellicherry, stated that the piney varnish tree grew readily from cuttings; and that many of the trees were planted along the road side in Malabar about twenty years ago, which was a greater length of time than is required to bring them to perfection.

Mr. E. Solly read a short account of the chemical properties of the vegetable tallow of the piney tree, and described it as being, in its most important characters, something between wax and tallow. One great advantage which it possessed over common tallow was the absence of any disagreeable smell; consequently, when candles made of it were extinguished, they did not emit the highly offensive odour which was always perceived with candles made of animal tallow. In confirmation of its applicability to candle-making, he stated that Dr. Babington had placed a portion of it in the hands of a practical candle-maker, who had given a most satisfactory report, he having succeeded in making good candles of it, which came freely from the mould. Mr. Solly thought that, if it could be obtained at such a price as to admit of its being imported as a substitute for tallow, its important and valuable properties would soon secure a market for it.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Illustrations of the Botany and other Branches of the Natural History of the Himalayan Mountains, and of the Flora of Cashmere. By J. FORBES ROYLE, M.D., V.P.R.S., &c. &c., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, King's College. Part. X. London, 1839. WM. H. ALLEN and Co.

PROFESSOR ROYLE has explained the reasons of the delay in the appearance of this portion of his superb work, which has been occasioned by his duties at King's College, and the increased attention requisite to do justice to the work. It was intended that the present should be the concluding part; but the matter has exceeded the calculation, and it is proposed to publish a supplementary number, which will comprehend the introduction, essays, by Mr. Ogilvy and the Rev. F. Hope, on the mammalia and insects of India, with notices of the general features of the geology and meteorology of northern India, and an index.

When complete, we shall give a full notice of this work, which will be an ornament to any library in the world.

Lives of the most Eminent Literary and Scientific Men of Great Britain.—English Poets. By ROBERT BELL, Esq. Vol. I. Being Vol. CXII. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1839. Longman and Co. Taylor.

THIS collection of biography, to consist of two volumes, is intended to exhibit, through the lives of the principal poets, the chief points of interest in the history of English poetry, commencing with the middle of the sixteenth century, the poets antecedent to Drayton having been included in the history of the early English writers contained in a previous volume of the *Cyclopædia*. The writers whose lives

are contained in the present volume are Drayton, Cowley, Waller, Milton, and Butler. These appear to possess all the advantage of having been written after an opulence of materials had been accumulated by preceding biographers. The history of Milton, in particular, which occupies more than one-third of the volume, is composed with much care and ability.

A Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines : containing a clear exposition of their Principles and Practice. By ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S., &c. &c. Illustrated with 1,240 Engravings on Wood. London, 1839. Longman and Co.

THE completion of this admirable work, on which we have bestowed some passing notices, enables us to say that a more valuable one of its kind was never published. It is adapted for all classes and ranks—from the philosopher to the student, and from the nobleman to the artisan—consisting of a body of practical knowledge respecting the useful arts in their widest range, which could be accumulated by no one but a master of practical science, conveyed in descriptions at once popular and technical, illustrated by accurate engraved representations. A work of this nature, which costs only fifty shillings, would, at a by-gone period, been esteemed cheap at twenty pounds.

We observe, that Messrs. Longman and Co. have announced their intention of publishing a series of Encyclopædias and Dictionaries, each complete in one volume, so as to embrace every branch of knowledge.

A General Outline of the Animal Kingdom and Manual of Comparative Anatomy. By THOMAS RYMER JONES, F.Z.S., &c. Illustrated by numerous Engravings on Wood. Parts 1. to V. London, 1839. Van Voorst.

THIS is an excellent introduction to some of the nicest branches of zoology and comparative anatomy, remarkably lucid in its arrangement, succinct in its style, and neatly illustrated.

Vegetable Organography, or an Analytical Description of the Organs of Plants. By M. AUG. P. DE CANDOLLE. Translated by BOUGHTON KINGDON, with Plates. Part. 1. London, 1839. Houlston and Stoneman.

THIS is an excellent translation of a valuable work.

A History of British Birds. By WILLIAM YARRELL, F.L.S., V.P.Z.S.

A History of British Reptiles. By THOMAS BELL, F.R.S., F.L.S., &c. London, 1839. Van Voorst.

THESE two works proceed *passibus equis*, and are both valuable acquisitions to the student of zoology. They are distinguished by the simplicity of their language, the accuracy of their descriptions, and the great beauty of the cuts.

The Churches of London. By GEO. GODWIN, jun., F.S.A. Assisted by JOHN BRITTON, Esq., F.S.A. London. Tilt.

THIS work, which is executed with skill and taste, will be a treasure to the ecclesiastical antiquary, and is full of interest to the ordinary reader, for no one can be indifferent to the associations which are connected with most of our metropolitan churches.

Gertrude and Beatrice, or the Queen of Hungary. A Historical Tragedy, in Five Acts. By GEORGE STEPHENS. London, 1839. Mitchell.

THIS is a respectable production, and it has some good passages; but the prejudice against an unacted drama will, we fear, hardly allow it a fair trial in the closet.

Scripture Biography for Youth, or Select Lives of the Patriarchs and Prophets, &c., with Twelve Engravings. London, 1839. Churto

THIS little work is calculated to attract the attention of youth, and to familiarize them with the leading facts in Scripture history.

The Parliamentary Pocket Companion for 1839 (7th year); including a compendious Peerage. London. Whittaker and Co.

WE cannot commend too highly the merit of this little publication, containing what may be termed the statistics of Parliament, and which, small in bulk, comprehends "the largest amount of political knowledge ever circumscribed within the same typographical limits." Mr. Dodd may claim a higher title than that of "Compiler:" his research has been extensive, his power of condensation great, and his accuracy, in dealing with such multifarious details, wonderful.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *December 8.*

The fourth sessions commenced this day. The grand jurors (including three Hindus and an Armenian) being sworn, the Chief Justice addressed them, touching specially upon the great number of prisoners to be tried at the present sessions. His lordship believed that more than 120 persons were in gaol waiting their trial, owing to peculiar circumstances. The magistrates, for a long time past, thought they could, and they did, dispose of minor cases under a Regulation of 1811, sanctioned and approved of by the then Chief Justice, Sir E. H. East, which provided that, in those cases, the magistrates might convict, and fine, or imprison on non-payment of fine. Doubts had subsequently arisen on this point with the Law Commissioners, and the magistrates had thought proper to send all these classes of cases for trial at the sessions. It rested with the Legislature to remedy the evil. In certain cases, this summary mode of proceeding might be questionable; but this summary jurisdiction should be legalized, or some other mode substituted—the revival of the Court of Quarter Sessions; by which, on the other hand, the want of jurors, witnesses, and the public, and the encroachment on the time of all (except the judges), would be precisely the same. Amongst the present cases, more than half consisted of simple petty larcenies, the witnesses in which cases, who attended from day to day at the police, will now have to attend before the grand jurors, and next on the petty jury; the number of the witnesses was no less than 370, all from amongst the poor class of people, and, in all probability, people who depend on their daily labour for the daily subsistence of themselves and families.

The grand jury, having gone through the numerous indictments, made a presentment, in which they complain (amongst other matters) of “the petty cases sent to this Court by the magistrates.”

The Chief Justice intimated that the Court would forward the presentment to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CLAIMANT OF THE BURDWAN RAJ.

A letter has been addressed by the *soi-disant* Pertab Chund to Mr. Curtis, *Asiat. Journ.*, N.S. Vol. 28, No. 112.

the session judge of Hooghly, complaining of want of proper accommodation, clothing, and nourishment, and applying for liberation on moderate bail, as the charge against him is a misdemeanour only. He adds: “In asking the indulgences for myself, I must not forget those who were arrested with me. Their whole crime consisted in believing me to be Rajah Pertab Chund. If I am an impostor, as alleged, I am guilty of having deceived them; I may, therefore, be liable to punishment; of these persons, only six have been thought criminal enough to be sent for trial before you, and the others have been in custody for a period of nearly seven months, without knowing the charge they are alleged to have committed, without having been confronted with any of the witnesses for the prosecution, and without being brought to trial. Of the remainder, thirteen are dead; two more, I understand, are at the point of death; and twenty-two are in the hospital. I am also informed, several of those in the hospital have not sufficient cloth to cover their bodies. I do not think it necessary to do more than to bring these circumstances to your notice; for I feel satisfied that, so soon as you shall know the situation in which the parties are, you will lose no time in calling on the magistrate to account for the detention of those now in custody, and not committed for trial before you, and directing him to afford them those necessities of which they stand in so much need.”

On the delivery of the above letter (says the *Daily News*), the session judge immediately told the bearer, that he would call the next morning; and accordingly, on the 1st of December, he visited the gaol; and there, on making inquiries of the prisoners, many came forward and informed him that they never were the servants of Pertab Chund, and were taken up and thrown into confinement. The judge gave immediate orders for the release of the whole of the prisoners who are confined on account of *Jumboot-hustee*, and fifty of them were set at liberty every day, after signing some sort of an agreement, which the sheristadar has framed, attaching a penalty of Rs. 200 if ever again they are so found collecting in a body to create a riot and disturbance.

The trial was still proceeding. Several witnesses, and amongst them Major Marshall, of the 71st N.I., have deposed strongly in favour of the prisoner. Major Marshall was intimately acquainted, twenty years ago, with the real rajah,

when he lived at Chinsurah, and expressed his firm conviction, that the prisoner was the person whom he had thus known.

The following deposition of Mr. Robert Scott, surgeon, 37th Madras N.I., descends to minute particulars.

"I am acquainted with the prisoner. I was officiating zillah surgeon at Burdwan from 1815 to the end of 1817. I knew him as the young rajah of Burdwan. He wrote English in those days, and spoke it, but not fluently. During my stay at Burdwan, I had many opportunities of seeing and conversing with Rajah Pertab Chund, both in private and in public. I was very intimate with him, and visited him personally; and when he was there, I was his regular medical attendant. Since my arrival here, I have had three interviews with him in the gaol, and conversed with him, and put some questions to him to satisfy myself as to his identity, and his replies convinced me that he was Rajah Pertab Chund. I examined his person in the gaol, and the result of it confirmed my former opinion. I attended him in 1817, when he had an ulcer in the inside of his right cheek; the mark of that ulcer is still there, in the prisoner's cheek, and the tooth opposite to it is gone. The ulcer was caused by a decayed tooth, and had the appearance of a *sinus*. The prisoner has likewise the mark of a bubo on the right groin, corresponding to what Pertab Chund had. A person might surely make a sore in his cheek, but I do not think that he could have made it so identically on the spot as in the rajah's mouth; it could only have been made by one who had known the young rajah had one there. The rajah used to perspire even in the cold weather; the prisoner is troubled with the like complaint. The prisoner's gait whilst sitting, and his habit of laughing, and clearing his throat previous to speaking, are the same as the rajah's were. The prisoner's nose is exactly like the rajah's; but the rajah's lips were protuberant, and his face bloated, from irregular habits. The rajah's eyes were very prominent, but age will flatten them. I asked the prisoner why he did not converse in English, as he formerly did. He replied, from having discontinued it, he had forgotten it; he however made some attempts, but failed to speak intelligibly. The prisoner drew for me, in the gaol, a plan of the rajbarry at Burdwan, and as far as he sketched it, the plan was perfectly correct. From all that I have seen of the prisoner since my arrival here, I have no doubt that he is Pertab Chund."

A petition was filed by the prisoner's counsel regarding the demurrers of Prawn Baboo and Rane Total Komaree, the

aunt of Rajah Pertab Chund and the rance widow of Rajah Pertab Chund, together with those of Behee Badany and Dhun Bebec, in which these witnesses had objected to attend on their subpoenas in this case. The judge, after reading the petition, said that the objections of Prawn Baboo were frivolous, and he must attend to confront the prisoner; and with regard to the ranees, and the other respectable females, the maternal aunts of Rajah Pertab Chund, they can, if their evidence is materially required, come down to Chinsurah rajbarry, and be examined there by confession.

The excitement in the native mind continues. On the day on which Mr. Overbeck gave his evidence, at the adjournment, the Court compound and the entrance-room was quite thronged by the populace; so that for about ten or fifteen minutes it was almost impossible to pass and repass without difficulty; and the throng, as the *pseudo* rajah left the Court to get into his palkee, thrice shouted "*Dhummohu Rajah Pertab Chunder!*"

In a correspondence between Mr. Shaw, the solicitor of the prisoner, and Mr. Samuells, the magistrate of Hooghly, respecting the communication of the former with his client, the magistrate considered that some expressions in one of Mr. Shaw's letters, conveyed highly improper imputations upon his official character, and accordingly summoned Mr. Shaw before him, and fined him Rs. 50 for contempt. Mr. Shaw was attended by his counsel, Mr. Leith, who begged the magistrate to inform him by what law or regulation the conviction had been made in this case. Mr. Samuells replied, by the common law of all civilized countries. Mr. Leith asked, whether it had been made by the common law of England? The magistrate replied, "no." Mr. Leith asked then, by what common law was the conviction made, if not by the common law of England; for there is no common law of India, to the best of his knowledge and belief; and the law of any other country could not be acted upon in this country, it not being under their dominion? Mr. Samuells replied, that the conviction had been made by the regulation laws of India, and it is by the power vested in every court of justice to convict and punish for contempt of court. It is an inherent power of the Court.

Mr. Curtis, the sessions judge of Hooghly, has submitted to the Nizamut Adawlut his motives for refusing to accept bail from the *soi-disant* Rajah Pertab Chund and his accomplices. They are, that the excitement which the appearance of this prisoner in the Hooghly gaol had created, amongst the inhabitants of

Hooghly and Chinsurah, having considerably subsided, he does not consider that it would be beneficial to the public to have it renewed; and it is his opinion, that if the prisoner were permitted to be released on bail, and to reside at Hooghly or its immediate vicinity, which he must needs do to enable him to attend the district Sessions Court daily, pending his trial, this measure would be the means of re-exciting the suppressed feeling amongst the populace of Hooghly and its vicinity.

NEW CLASS OF THUGS.

The depositions made in certain recent cases of Thuggee, taken by Capt. Graham, disclose the existence of a hitherto distinct class of these atrocious criminals. The Thugs, to whom these depositions relate, differ both in their habits and the technical terms they use from the ordinary Thug, in whose community they may be held to occupy the position the Pariahs do among the people at large. They are known by the term *Megpunnah*, and prowl in small gangs over the country, murdering the poorest travellers for their children, whom they sell to courtezans, procuresses, and such persons, as well as dispose of in the larger cities, where slavery either exists, as in those under native governments, or where it is difficult to suppress the practice, as in ours. While they are thus as murderous and criminal as the common Thug, they are more successful in eluding the law, from their habit of throwing the bodies of their victims into rivers, which renders it a work of the greatest difficulty and nicety to procure evidence upon which to convict them. The strong corroboration afforded of the evidence of the ordinary Thug approver, by the actual bodies of the parties murdered, is entirely wanting in all cases of the *Megpunnah* Thug; and this serious want is not made up by any testimony the children obtained by these people can supply, they being too young to be received as evidence, even though capable of narrating every circumstance of their own cases. By, however, diligently comparing and sifting evidence, the officers of the Thuggee department have been enabled to carry conviction home to many of these unnatural criminals. Lieut. Mills, to whom, we believe, is entirely due the high credit of having discovered this very dangerous subdivision, or rather form, of Thuggee, has already procured the conviction of forty before the sessions judge of Meerut, and is about to bring one hundred more to trial. Capt. Graham has also succeeded in apprehending a number, as well as detecting the traces of others, many of whom he hopes to commit. These

active proceedings will, we trust, rapidly free us from this species of criminal, whose double crime, murder and slavery, is of the very greatest enormity. It prevails principally in our own provinces west of Agra, and the conterminous independent states, and is in every sense a more insidious and difficult evil to be eradicated than ordinary Thuggee.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Dec. 13.

THE RESUMPTION QUESTION.

In our last Number, we referred to the discussion which the subject of the resumption of rent-free lands was undergoing in the Calcutta papers, and to the able letters of a writer under the signature of GAUNTLET. The real author turns out to be Mr. R. D. Mangles, and a controversy has sprung up between this gentleman and Mr. Dickens; like most controversies in the Indian papers, it is degenerating into personalities, which it is painful to read, considering that the parties were previously friends.

IMPROVEMENTS IN CALCUTTA.

Amongst other improvements in Calcutta, which have been taking place in the course of the last few years, the superior appearance of the shops of European tradesmen is very striking. How great is the contrast between the splendid emporiums of the present period, each magnificent establishment devoted to a peculiar branch of trade, and the dusty repositories of the olden time, where European articles of every description were congregated together promiscuously in dingy godowns, combining in one heterogeneous assemblage, hams, broad-cloth, silver tea-pots, medicine chests, and haberdashery! No country town in Great Britain can surpass the magazines of our jewellers, cabinet-makers, coach-builders, and milliners; and certain it is, that few continental cities can equal them.—*Englishman*, Jan. 1.

NEW CRIMINAL ACT.

An Act (No. xxxi. of 1838) was passed by the President in Council, on the 3d December, with the assent of the Governor-general of India, whereby it is enacted, that various portions of the Statute 9 Geo. IV., entitled an Act for improving the Administration of Criminal Justice in the East-Indies, shall cease to have effect within the territories of the East-India Company, and that this Act shall extend to all persons, and over all places over whom or which the criminal jurisdiction of any of her Majesty's courts of justice within the territories under the Government of the East-India Company extends, but not further or otherwise; and it substitutes other punishments for

those prescribed by the statute for certain offences. It further enacts, that it shall not be lawful for any court, under the authority of this Act, to order the transportation of any person, being a native of the East-Indies, and not born of European parents, to the eastern coast of New South Wales, or any of the islands adjacent thereto.

The promulgation of this law has provoked much discussion, it being contended that the Council has not power to repeal the statute, and Mr. Charles Thackeray asserts that "whoever shall act upon the authority of the new criminal law, and shall under such authority be accessory to the death of a human being, will be, in the eye of the law of England, guilty of murder."

The Supreme Court will, of course, virtually decide the question of legality, by acting or refusing to act under it.

EMIGRATION OF NATIVES.

The draft of an Act is published, repealing the Act No. 32 of 1837, and No. 5 of 1837, and imposing a fine of Rs. 200 upon every person who shall make with any native of India (except sailors and menial servants) any contract for labour to be performed in any British or foreign colony without the territories of the East-India Company, or who shall knowingly aid or abet any native of India (except as aforesaid) in emigrating from the said territories, for the purpose of being employed as a labourer. The draft was to be re-considered on the 17th March. This Act, though it does not directly prohibit the emigration of coolies, will virtually have that effect, if the value of the coolie be not greater than the present expense of obtaining him, and this additional impost of Rs. 200.

Capt. Birch, superintendant of Indian labourers, has published (December 15) a letter in the papers, stating that he had received instructions to refuse all future permits for the embarkation of Indian labourers, to serve in any of her Majesty's colonies.

THE NATIVE CHARACTER.

Dwarkanath Tagore having been called upon in the newspapers to justify his "unmeasured reprobation" of his countrymen, has explained himself as follows:

"All that I said in the Town Hall, and which I had stated in a more detailed form before the Police Committee, I am ready to repeat, as my deliberate and firm opinion; and if I am asked to specify what I deem to be the present characteristic failings of natives, I answer, that they are—a want of truth, a want

of integrity, a want of independence. These were not the characteristics of former days, before the religion was corrupted, and education had disappeared! It is to the Mahomedan conquest that these evils are owing, and they are the invariable results of the loss of liberty and national degradation. A wiser and more wholesome policy is now being introduced; education, so long neglected, is rapidly extending its powerful influence; a gulf is no longer placed between the enlightened Englishman and the benighted native; they are gradually mingling into one people; and the appointment of my countrymen to posts of confidence is the last stimulant to integrity and independence. This change of system has already begun to work; and while I again repeat, that I have justly described the general characteristics of the natives, and shown that they are but the inevitable results of our national misfortunes, I gladly admit that there are now to be found many honourable and distinguished exceptions, although sorry to find so few of them selected for the higher and more important situations in the public service; and sincerely do I believe that the number will increase, if our rulers persevere in the remedies to which they have at last resorted."

A long letter appears in the *Englishman*, from Mr. A. Dick, who has been thirteen years the civil judge of Midnapore, in which he contradicts the sweeping charge of bribery and corruption, which Dwarkanath Tagore had brought against his own countrymen, at the Town Hall meeting; and states that, in this long period, not a single specific charge of bribery had been brought against any of the sudder ameen, moonsiffs, or amlaahs, save in one instance, and then the charge was not proved.

COLONEL WORSLEY.

Lieut. Colonel Worsley, of the 28th regt., expired at Meerut, on the 2d inst. This event derives a degree of interest from the peculiar juncture at which it occurred. The conduct of this officer, in the command of this corps, was on the eve of undergoing a strict investigation, which the insubordination it called forth rendered unavoidable. But while his unexpected death has removed him from the scene, it is still due to the regiment to institute the inquiry, whether it may or not include the regimental conduct of the deceased. We confess, we stop short of full concurrence in the sentiment "*de mortuis nil nisi bonum*," and though we would not unnecessarily call the frailties of any man from the dread abode of the grave, yet when justice to the living de-

mands it, we would lean to justice and not sentiment. Nothing but a full and rigid inquiry will remove the tarnish the 28th regiment has incurred; and though the deceased cannot confute whatever charge or matter may appear against him, yet this consideration bears but little on the general merits of the question. Even *ex parte* enough will transpire to shew to whom and to what is attributable the mutinous conduct of the sepoys, and it is but just to a corps that, until under its late commandant, ever sustained a high character, to institute such steps as will elicit them.

A contemporary confers on Col. Worsley a high character. To this we do not object; and if our contemporary wishes to disinter the good that lies with men's bones, so let it be with Col. W. We only viewed him or his conduct in connexion with the question of the mutiny of the corps he commanded. We, however, fear our contemporary will find it difficult to establish the character so handsomely and liberally given by him. The officer in question commanded successively the 45th, 42d, 53d, 65th, and 28th regiments, and the well-known state he received and left them in is the best comment on his merits. The Commander-in-chief, when he first assumed command of the army, shewed very broadly his determination to support commanding officers in all cases of collision; but the practice admits of occasional exceptions, of which the instance before us is, we have good reason to suppose, one, and it is to be hoped his Exc. will so far depart from it, in favour of, we believe, an ill-used body of men and officers, as to order that the demise of Col. W. will not interrupt the investigation. —*Agra, Ukhbar, Dec. 6.*

A letter from a military correspondent of the *Englishman* remarks on the mutiny of the 28th regiment, a fine gallant corps, which has been deprived of the opportunity of reaping laurels beyond the Indus, because the men grumbled to blister their feet with boots. "Do you wish, Mr. Editor, to ascertain what the 'Martinet system' (emphatically termed by the native soldiers '*dikh*;) really amounts to, when worked out into the highest degree of perfection which natural narrow judgment and morose temper can bring it to?" All parties concur in the opinion, that there was not a more obedient and orderly corps in the service, till the experiment was made on the strength of native forbearance in the sepoys. —*Friend of India, Nov. 29.*

ASSAM TEA.

A correspondent in the *Englishman*, on the subject of the tea prospects of

Assam, states, "that the recent discoveries of the superintendant have brought to light some hidden tracts along the foot of the Naga hills, covering an expanse of miles, from the seedlings of which nurseries could be formed of any magnitude. The head-quarters of the tea manufacture have been removed to the more central situation of Jeypore."

REGATTA CLUB.

A Regatta Club has been formed, the objects of which are to endeavour to encourage an improvement in the construction and also in the keeping of ships' boats in general; and as the young men who are reared in the East-India trade have no practice, consequently no means of learning how to handle boats, it is hoped that the emulation caused by competition will have some effect in remedying the evil. Another object is, that frequent races, either pulling or sailing, will perhaps create a taste among amateurs for the truly national and manly amusement of yacht-sailing, boat-pulling, &c. The *Courier* says that the subscription-books are rapidly being filled up; people in the higher ranks are coming forward with their aid towards the desired object of keeping up the newly-established club, and there is now no doubt of its stability.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

The following remarks upon the hostility manifested towards our Government in India by the native Persian newspaper, the *Jami Jahan Nama*, appears in the *Friend of India*, Dec. 20:—

We find that this Persian paper is circulated rather widely in the Mofussil, and that it is taken in by most of the independent chiefs of India. The following communication, which we received a day or two ago from a correspondent in Central India, will show the impression which its treasonable remarks have produced, and the necessity that some steps should be adopted by the ruling authorities to protect the public interest:—

"Translation of the *Akhbar*, dated 1th Nov. 1838.—Lalla Choomee Lal read and explained the contents of the *Jami Jahan Nama* newspaper. It was mentioned therein that 'the Mussulmans of Cabool had assembled, to the number of four hundred thousand, and were about to invade Hindoosthan, and that the English army, destined for the conquest of Cabool, had been assembled at Loodheana, and would march in a few days: the Resident at Delhi was further reported in this paper to have remitted the tribute due from several rajahs, and to have got them to sign several new articles by way of treaty.' When the rajah heard this, he observed that the English gentlemen

must be in great alarm and trepidation at the overwhelming numbers of the Shah of Cabool, since it had come to this pass that they were now remitting their claims of annual tribute, and entering into new treaties. Some of the people of the city and elsewhere observed, that the people of Hindoosthan were ever given to oppose established authority; and if the *Jami Jahan Nama*, which was taken in by most chiefs of Hindoosthan, should give such versions of the force of the people of Cabool, and of the expedition to that place, the chiefs of Hindoosthan and its ignorant people would, on reading such exaggerated statements, feel still more inclined to withdraw from their allegiance and former contracts; that it would, therefore, be more prudent that the English gentlemen should, till the conquest of Cabool, allow the publication of an English copy of the *Jami Jahan Nama* for their own information, and interdict the circulation of the Persian copy, now taken in by the rajahs of the country. A duffadar of Col. Robert's Horse happened to arrive at Khelcheepore from Kooreera, being on duty with the Russal Guard, sent in advance of the left wing of that corps, proceeding from Saugur to Neemuel, and observed to the rajah, as I was informed by Lalla Choonnee Lal, that full four lakhs of Cabool Affghans were assembled, and were prepared to undertake a religious war, and had raised the standard of their prophet; that he was in the service of the British Government, and thus unable to join them; but that if it pleased the Almighty to bring him in contact with them, he should on the day of battle pay no regard to the salt of his present masters eaten by him, but join the people of his own faith; and that it was the heartfelt desire and intention of other Mussulmans to do so likewise."

PILGRIM TAX.

We are happy to inform our readers, that the despatch of the Court of Directors has been anticipated by Lord Auckland, and that the pilgrim tax at Allahabad has already received its death-blow. His lordship has signified his wishes, that at the approaching festival at Allahabad, the tax usually levied on the devotees should be remitted. It is also his lordship's expressed wish, that the present change should be effected without noise or show. We can fully appreciate the feeling which dictates the desire, that any alteration in the relationship which the British Government has hitherto maintained, even upon mercenary principles, with the establishments of idolatry, should be effected in a silent and unostentatious manner; but we think that there has seldom been an occasion on which secrecy was less necessary than on the present.

So immensely is this measure calculated to augment the popularity of Government, that, in these disaffected times, we think it cannot be too much bruited abroad, were it only to counteract the reports which incendiaries are spreading to our disadvantage. Indeed, when we consider the providential coincidence by which the present measure is to be brought into operation, just at the moment when it is likely to do most good, we almost feel ashamed at the short-sightedness which has led us to chide its delay. Let the reader picture to himself the vast assembly of pilgrims from all parts of India, east, west, north, and south, at the sacred junction next January, suddenly informed that the resort to their own holy stream was at length free, and that the tax was for ever done away with; let him fancy the shouts which will burst from that vast multitude, and the blessings which will be called down in every dialect of this vast continent, from the snows of the Himalaya to the Cape of Comorin, on the British Government, and he will be able to realize the feelings with which the poet was warmed, when he described in such glowing terms the proclamation of liberty in Greece by Flaminius. Then let him follow the pilgrims to their respective villages, and listen to the narrative of this extraordinary event; more extraordinary, in rural recollections, than the change of a dynasty; and then let him say whether in thus yielding to the importunity of the *fauvants*, the British Government has not acquired a boundless increase of popularity, while, at the same time, it has got rid of a connexion which never did it any credit. It will be found in the present, as it has been in all former cases, that principles of equity and justice are the firmest safeguards of an empire; and the result will shew at no distant period, that the phantoms, which have hitherto frightened us from our course, have been only the creations of our own disordered imagination. Gya and Juggernath will follow Allahabad; and, nine years hence, we shall discover, that the dissolution of our connexion with the shrines of idolatry, the restoration of them to their legitimate guardians, and the abolition of all idolatrous imposts, has left no feeling in the country but that of increased respect.—*Friend of India*, Dec. 13.

NEW GENUS OF MAMMALIA.

Dr. G. Evans, Curator As. Soc. Museum, has given an account of a species of *Arctonix*, presented by Capt. Patterson, of the I.C. brig *Krishna*, which he believes to be the *Bali Souar*, or sandhog, of the Hindus, and the type of a new genus of mammalia, to which M. F. Cuvier has assigned the name of *Arctonix*.

The description given of *A. Collaris* by M.M. Geoffroy Saint Hilaire and F. Cuvier applies to this living specimen :

"In habit this animal may be compared to a bear, furnished with the snout, eyes, and tail of a hog. Of its dentary system nothing is known, except that it possesses six small incisors of equal length, and its canine teeth are long, and that these are immediately succeeded by flat molar teeth, which appear to be larger as they are more advanced in the mouth. Its movement is plantigrade, and its five toes, united by a narrow membrane throughout their whole extent, are armed with powerful claws an inch in length. The hairs are rough, thickly set, and long upon the body, while those of the head are short and depressed. The snout, which is flesh-coloured, has only a few bristles on its sides; and the belly is almost naked. The ears are short, covered with short hairs, and bordered with white. The hair, which is yellowish white with its apex black, gives to the fur a slightly blackish cast, which varies in an undulated manner when the animal moves. The throat is yellow, and the sides of the head are marked with two black bands, which unite towards the snout. The lower band, which is very narrow, borders the upper lip; the other, which is much broader, covers the eye, embraces the ear, descends on the sides of the neck, and unites itself at the bottom of the shoulder with the black that covers entirely the anterior members: hence the part in front bounded by these black bands, although nearly resembling in colour the remainder of the body, seems to form a distinct portion of the fur. The hinder members are black like the anterior ones, and the hair which covers them is very rough. The yellowish white predominates towards the posterior part of the back, and the tail is furnished with large rough scattered bristles."

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The Governor-general.—Ferozepore is a mean place, consisting of a brick fort with a ditch, situate in the centre of a small town of flat-roofed, brick houses; the troops in camp dug a trench all round it, and the mud from the ditch forms a wall with bastions of mud. In the centre of each front a high pukka gateway is pierced; all round this entrenchment is a level plain of immense extent (chiefly cultivated), with a gentle slope towards the river, which from Ferozepore is about three miles distant. The Sutledge itself is, we are told, about 250 yards wide, about fifteen feet deep, with a rapid stream; but the bed of the river is very extensive, and, when swelled by the contributions

from the rains, the river must be formidable to pass.

The *Agra Ukhar* states that, among the anecdotes current of the Ferozepore meeting, is one, according to which Shah Shooja refused to allow the Governor-general a chair in his presence, which is utterly improbable. It is also said that Runjeet Singh took a characteristic advantage of his lordship's contempt of, or indifference to, form, and that every slight, short of open insult, was liberally heaped upon us. When Lord Auckland's cavalcade went forth to return the visit of the Maharajah Runjeet Singh, the elephant which bore Mr. Colvin, the Governor-general's private secretary, taking fright at some object, with whose appearance the sagacious brute was evidently unacquainted, slid, and plunged against the elephant which carried the Commander-in-chief.

The road between Ferozepore and Ludiana is nearly impassable; not only thieves, but murderers, infest the highways even at mid-day. Bodies are constantly found by the way-side.

The 1st division has been forced to halt for want of grain, Shah Shooja and his force having consumed the little that was collected. The Bhawalpore Rajah has fled, and the plenty which was to be enjoyed appears to have flown with him.

Gentlemen of the first rank, it is added by the same writer, were grossly insulted by the Sikhs in our own camp.

Umritsur, Dec. 12:—The Governor-general, on leaving his camp, distant about seven miles from this, was met by a deputation from Runjeet Singh, headed by Kurnek Singh, who escorted him to within a couple of miles from Umritsur, where the maharajah was in waiting, with a numerous retinue, to conduct him to his tents with the usual formalities of receiving him into his howdah, &c. The cavalcade passed close under the walls of the city and of the fort of Govind Ghur, of both of which we had a good view. The maharajah is now busily employed in altering the former, by substituting brick curtains and bastions, instead of the original mud, and the west face is nearly completed. Govind Ghur, also, has undergone considerable alterations since the visit of Sir H. Fane, by the addition of some out-works, and a glacis, which latter was formerly entirely wanting; a considerable portion of the walls are, however, still exposed, and being plastered with the whitest chunam, renders them a good object, even in a dark night, as a mark for artillerists. The whole of the maharajah's troops present at Umritsur were drawn out to honour the Governor-general's arrival, and presented a formidable line of infantry and artillery. There are twenty-four

battalions of the former, and several batteries of the latter, with some very heavy guns, as was made evident to us this morning, by their numerous salutes and solvos. He has also about eight thousand Ghoorchurns, or body guards, many of them very well mounted; they, of course, were also in requisition for the occasion, and dressed in their yellow (Runjeet's favourite *bussunter*) dresses, and, armed with their formidable-looking spears and matchlocks, had a very dazzling appearance. It is understood the camp will halt here a few days, when it will again break ground towards Lahore, where it is believed another party will take place, and then return to our own provinces, and across the Sutledge, at Hurree-kee-puttni, on the 8th January.

The *Englishman*, Jan. 1st, says: "Such was the want of foresight of Government, that the Governor-general's camp, on their way from Simlah, were unable to leave Burreah until the political agent borrowed Rs. 20,000 from the native shroffs, and on their arrival at Ferozepore they were compelled to borrow a still further sum of twenty lacs from the Sikh chieftains; this, of course, has gone forward to the Bhawalpore chiefs, and they naturally will say, what a poor Government it must be, that is obliged to borrow in its own states! and why all this, when we know the Calcutta treasury is overflowing? The army of India lost a friend, indeed, on the embarkation of Sir H. Fane, yesterday evening. The chief, when at Simlah, the first thing he did, on the arrival of the Commissary-general, was to impress on his mind the absolute necessity of making depôts for grain on the road from Ferozepore to Shikarpore; but through bad management on the part of Government, this was totally neglected, and they were obliged to detain the army at Ferozepore until grain and treasure reached it. Government had issued orders nearly four months previous to the army marching, and yet no steps whatever were taken; they were compelled, in consequence of this, to purchase grain at Delhi and Meerut, at twelve seers the rupee, when at Mollowah, only six miles from Ferozepore, on the 16th December, grain was selling at nineteen seers the rupee. Head-quarter's camp left on the 16th December, in progress to Meerut."

On the morning of the 5th December, the Governor-general and the Commander-in-chief proceeded, on invitation from Runjeet Singh, across the Sutledge, by the bridge of boats, to review the army of the maharajah, drawn up about two miles distant from the river. The troops consisted of five brigades of infantry, six troops of horse artillery, and three regiments of cavalry. After performing several

manœuvres, the army was passed in review, and then dismissed to its lines. The horses of the cavalry were, generally speaking, of a most inferior description. The Sikh infantry, drawn up in three ranks, after the French fashion, were decidedly the best part of the force: the men were tall and stout, tolerably well dressed, and moved steadily. The horse artillery did not deserve the name, for, with the exception of the horses, every thing appeared of the most paltry and wretched kind. Runjeet and his chiefs had been boasting loudly of their artillery, stating that such was their accuracy of fire, that they could hit *chattahs* on the ground half a coss distant, which we could never pretend to do. In consequence of this bragging, Major Pew was ordered by the Commander-in-chief to carry down to Runjeet's review a nine-pounder from the camel battery; but when the maharajah understood the gun was actually upon the ground, he was no longer eager for the *chattah* contest, and not a shot was fired!

The Governor-general marched from Ferozepore on the morning of the 6th, in progress to Umritsur.

Army of the Indus.—On the 9th Dec., the cavalry brigade and 1st infantry brigade marched in progress to Bhawalpore, and were followed by single brigades in succession. Gen. Nott remains with the 2d brigade, it being the centre of his division. Major-gen. Nott received charge of the 1st division on the 12th December from Sir Willoughby Cotton, and Lieut.-col. Denunie, her Majesty's 15th, has succeeded to the temporary command of the 2d brigade, vice Nott. Lieut. Hutton, who left this some time ago for the purpose of making a road for the army, has reported that, instead of there being a deficiency of wood, abundance was procurable, if hands had only been sent to hew it. A large forest of babool has recently been discovered about two marches from this; our information on this, as on all matters connected with supplies, had, as usual, been found very incorrect. Government are now adopting the plan of appointing European officers to institute inquiries regarding provisions, instead of trusting to native intelligence; had this been done some months ago, much inconvenience might have been obviated. Capt. Osborne, of the commissariat, has been very unwell, and it is supposed that he will be obliged to go away in search of health; the constant labour and anxiety of mind which he has undergone of late was too much for any man; I don't know where his equal can be supplied from. Lieut. Curtis, of the 37th, has been appointed acting commissariat officer to the 2d brigade. Capt. Leadbeater, of the 48th, has been

appointed brigade-major to the brigade remaining behind. Government have decided against allowing money rations to the troops for those days upon which otta sold at a higher price than fifteen seers per rupee; this decision was given on the grounds that full batta was considered sufficient to cover all extra expenses incident to a march on ordinary duties. There is now no doubt about this being the head-quarters of the Sirhind division. Government have decided upon having a cantonment here, and a committee is to be formed immediately to mark out the site.

Shah Shooja's Force.—Camp Ramooke, 6th Dec.—Thus far into the bowels of the desert has the force of his most puissant Majesty, Shah Shoojah-ool Moolk, with safety, penetrated. Desertions there have been, but not to the extent which even the very sanguine among us had anticipated. The chief difficulties arise from the voluntary absence of servants. Complaints may frequently be heard of one man's syce, and another man's camel-driver, having absented himself; losses here irreparable. Camels, too, occasionally vanish, producing great inconvenience to their owners. Every day brings farther accounts of the pacific disposition of the Cabool chiefs, and the clearness with which they view the justice of the pretensions of a sovereign who, though exiled for thirty years, can now command a force of four thousand British bayonets. Our days are passed, as you may imagine, in endeavouring to feed ourselves, troops, and cattle; and our nights are occupied, the short half by sleep, the longer by marching. In our present situation, we shall halt some days. The sole relieving feature of the landscape is the Sutlej, which pours its turbid stream past the very doors of our tents; that river long hoped for by every Indo-British officer, and which we of the far West have now adopted as the Ganges of our world. The march of this small force is a first step of a policy which, had it been adopted thirty years ago, would have rendered us now as secure in India as our present position is the contrary. But still, as it is the *premier pas* of a bolder line of conduct than that hitherto in force, we have good reason to imagine that our future steps will be in accordance therewith; and that the Sutlej may be but the precursor of the Indus, and that but the road to the Caspian and Euxine.—*Englishman*, Jan. 4.

Camp, Kasimhe, or Kasim-da-kote, Dec. 11—14.—We are within three marches of Khyrpoor and five of Bhawalpoor, having neither been starved nor plundered on the road, though report says the Nuwab of Bhawalpoor was not wanting in incli-

nation to do either the one or the other. We have likewise heard it said that Government has admonished the nuwab, but with what effect is not yet known. The country through which we are passing is a wretched one: sand, reeds, and camel-thorn trees abound. A narrow strip of cultivation follows the windings of the river on our right, and all the rest is desert. Near this place, however, there is a very large and deep canal, but it is at present almost every where dry. Whose handiwork this public benefit was, I cannot just now discover. The language of the inhabitants of this tract is different from any dialect I ever met with. I shall endeavour to append a few words, though my knowledge of it is necessarily of the slightest. It is styled *Birohee*, or the Biloch language, and is spoken also by the Bhuttees. Our march has been unvaried by any occurrence of public interest. Private ones have suffered severely from desertion of servants and camels. But a less laughable matter is the desertion of our men, who are and have been going off by dozens. No inducement of good pay, it seems, will prevail on them to remain. What is the reason?—the dread of the country? some radical defect in the force itself? or men having enlisted merely to obtain a few rupees, and with the before-formed resolution to run away?—It would be difficult to say. You will, probably, have heard that the infantry of the force receive the same pay as the regulars, and the cavalry portion Rs. 25 per man. When I say regulars, I mean the Company's regulars, for we flatter ourselves with the idea that we form the regular army of H. M. Shah Shoojah-ool Moolk, and are not a contingent, as it has pleased the world, and our quondam Commander-in-chief, to style us. With regard to the terms we are on with his majesty, it is not easy to define our exact relative positions. The king is pleased to take every possible opportunity of thrusting his august person into and through our column of march. To this, being his servants, we must of course submit without repining; but when the monarchic example comes to be followed by some hundreds of black and parti-coloured dressed rabble, who style themselves Meer-ghuzub's juzalchees, or pyadus, I confess it is sometimes too much, and the last few joints of his majesty's tail are docked *sans cérémonie*. Our cavalry furnishes a squadron, under a native officer, daily for the safeguard of the royal person, and to oblige H. M. with a salute on reaching his tents. A guard of honour from the infantry, under an European officer, has also been spoken of. The king seems still to entertain some doubt as to whether the force is in reality his; the men composing it have none whatever on the subject. Po-

pular the king may be in his own country, but he is most unpopular out of it; thus reversing the adage touching the prophet. His majesty has also been and still is accompanied by a veteran moolah, remarkable for being curtailed of man's fair proportions by the loss of both his ears. This sight has struck many as a proof of H. M.'s cruelty; not so, it was his clemency. The moollah, not having the fear of the Kasee and *Koran* before his eyes, struck a horse-keeper and killed him. His life was forfeited to the laws. Shoojah-ool Moolk could not persuade himself to consent to the sacrifice of an old and faithful adherent for an act committed in the heat of the moment. He caused him to pay *degut* (the price of blood), and cut off both his ears. The moollah has been his follower ever since; a fact equally to the credit of the monarch and the courtier. The force has of course been occasionally visited by spies. Indeed, there seems to be but little doubt that some of these gentry are regularly accompanying it. One man, said to be an agent of Dost Mahomed's, is well known. Yesterday, a very suspicious-looking individual passed through the camp; a European evidently, who described himself as a Jew, and whom there are strong reasons for suspecting to have been at one time, at least, in Russian employ; but as it is no one's business to detain such characters, he was permitted to pass unharmed, to acquire knowledge for which we shall, in all probability, have to pay the penalty. There was likewise an alarm of Kuzaks in camp yesterday. One of the cavalry sentries reported his having seen a strange horseman reconnoitering the camp, and on riding after him, the man retired to where a party of horsemen were drawn up. The tripping of the sowar's horse, and timely retreat of the said party, in all likelihood, prevented the capture of the latter, and the acquisition of the character of a Roostum by the former.

We have made one halt at this march, which is styled Juddoo, and shall proceed again to-morrow towards Khypoor. — *Ibid.*, Jan. 5.

Intelligence had been received at Ferrozepore, from Shikarpore, stating that the communication between the former place and Candahar was cut off. All couriers and travellers found in that route were put to death. The chiefs, it is said, are fortifying their strongholds, and Dost Mahomed is represented as determined to fight. — *Englishman*, Dec. 28.

The above intelligence is, we have been told by a person who may be expected to be well informed in all such matters, considered correct; and a war with Dost

Mahomed will, we suppose, now ensue. — *Courier*, Dec. 28.

On the whole, the great meeting has gone off with all imaginable *éclat*. What its political purposes may have been, beyond presenting to the world, and to each other, a proof of the excellent understanding subsisting between the two greatest powers in the East, it is difficult to conjecture. It is quite certain that the Government did not meditate the negotiation of a passage through the Punjab, for the apprehension of having the line of communication either interrupted or broke up by the intestine commotions which will probably ensue, on the maharajah's death, had long since determined the road to Cabul. Moreover, Runjeet Singh had never manifested the least disinclination to permit the passage of our troops through his territory, supposing the Government to have been inclined to take the route.

The soldiers of the Sikh army appear to be fine stout men, though their limbs are scarcely in keeping with the breadth of their chest and shoulders. They have remarkably expressive countenances, bright eyes and pearly teeth, with the handsomest beards in oriental wear. Their manners are frank and soldier-like, the upper ranks combining with the freedom a degree of politeness and good-breeding worthy of a more refined court. This, however, must not be mistaken for any peculiar deference to, or regard for, the English, whom, out of the sight of the maharajah, or not engaged in the ceremonies of the day, they certainly treat with very little courtesy. They do not fancy the beardless chins and the tailless horses of the Franks, and, if the truth be told, they are possessed of a notion of their own military superiority, which they would have no objection to test. They have also a profound contempt for the unceremonious freedom and ease with which English ladies appear in public. Certain it is, that they are not very nice in the choice of the language addressed to them; and it is really questionable how far our countrywomen consult their own dignity in exposing themselves to the catechising, or even to the vulgar and rude gaze, which are the results of their coming in contact with such rough gentry.

The maharajah has better notions of propriety than the generality of his followers. His language is courteous, and adapted to the persons he addresses, though he is evidently uneasy in the society of Europeans of superior intelligence. The fondness of the maharajah for strong liquors is well known; with him "potting" is so great a virtue, that he esteems men in proportion to their capacity for hard drinking-bouts. An officer of high

rank in the British camp became a prodigious favourite during the meeting, because he could play *buon camarado* with success.

A proof of the little confidence which the Sikhs in general repose in the English, may be found in the fact of their bringing lighted matchlocks with them, wherever they crossed the river to visit our camp. This precaution was never taken when the English were on *their* side of the river, as they then felt themselves an overmatch for their visitors in numerical strength.—*North-West Englishman*, Dec. 16.

NATIVE STATES.

Peshawur.—Hurkarahs from towards Peshawur state that the Puthan plunderers, having descended from the hills of Shikarpore, and taken their quarters in the valley of Peshawur, say that they will drink the blood of Runjeet's army and that of the English forces before they reach Cabul.—*Lood, Ukhbar*, Dec. 1.

Cabul.—No news from this place, as Dost Mahomed Khan has issued strict orders to his subjects not to write any intelligence to Lahore. A short time ago a great merchant, Syud Azeem, had taken some fine horses with him for sale on his way from thence to Lahore, when Dost Mahomed sent his express sowars after him, who apprehended the merchant on the Durreh Khybur, and took him back to Cabul.—*Ibid.*

Cashmere.—Letters from Loodianah state, that Dr. Falconer had returned from Cashmere. The people, he says, are averse to the rule of Runjeet Singh, more especially in Cashmere, where his exactions have produced the most withering effects.

Jeypore.—We learn from Nusseerabad, that the detachment returned there direct from Ramgurh on the 5th December. They found that the mutineers had taken up a position in the vicinity of some low rocky and sandy ridges, on which they had planted about fifteen guns, well primed with grape-shot; but the Nagas failed in the hour of trial, and on the same morning our troops advanced to the attack, retired towards Khundeha, in obedience to orders, or rather they exceeded their orders, by taking away with them five guns, which they were compelled to restore. They are said to have had some treasure, 900 chelas, and 1,700 camels with them, which they feared losing in case of a rencontre. They are breeders of camels, but the vow of celibacy forces them to other means of recruiting their own numbers, which they effect by kidnapping children, chiefly from Shekawatee. For themselves, and for each chela, they get Rs. 2 per mensem from Govern-

ment. The defection of these militant saints left the remnant of the rebels—consisting of two paltuns of the regular Jeypoor army, and the instigators of the mutiny—at the mercy of our troops, to whom they immediately surrendered their guns, on seeing the preparations for instant attack. They have been paid up and disbanded, but expect to get service from Maun Singh. These two regiments appear to have been tampered with by the Jotha Ram faction, on the occasion of the recent celebration of the Dusserah at Jeypore. They pleaded the positive orders of the Mahjee in defence of their conduct, and positively refused to obey the orders of the Rawul Luchmun Singh, who, with two paltuns, accompanied Col. Bell's force. Major Forster's contingent is highly spoken of. Col. Alves was expected at Nusseerabad on the 8th.—*Delhi Gaz.*

Jhansi.—Extract of a letter, dated 19th December:—"The Jhansi business is as far from being settled as ever; the old woman in the fort seems determined to resist to the last, and is still making preparations to receive us. Mr. Fraser, the agent, is in camp, and the regiments are now fast arriving. The 72d N.I. arrived yesterday, escorting the train, with Capt. Buckle, consisting of four 18-pounders, and four 8-inch mortars. Two 24-pounders, and two 8-inch howitzers, with European details, have been written for to Cawnpore, to be sent out immediately. The 63d marched into camp this morning, and the 60th, with the European company of Artillery and batteries, will be in about the 24th, when all will be ready; and we only wait for the head and front, Gen. Sir T. Anbury, who, with his staff, left Sangor on the 14th. Great sickness still prevails in the 25th N.I.; they have in all about three hundred men unfit for duty."—*Agra Ukhbar*, Dec. 22.

Extract of another letter from the force before Jhansi:—"The belief at present is, that the fort of Jhansi is very strong, and will give great trouble ere it be reduced; it is therefore impossible to say how long we may be kept here. It is rumoured, that many forts in Bundelkund are to be reduced, and that the force against Jhansi will be employed in the work: the engineers' means are not considered by any means sufficient. It is said Government claim Jhansi as a lapsed fief, there being no male heir. The rancee refuses to give possession, beheld a minister who was favourably disposed towards our Government, and fired on the political agent."—*Hurk.*, Jan. 3.

Mr. Fraser has not been fired at, as was reported; but he himself saw a matchlock presented at him, which missed fire; and on his approach to the town, he

was met by a crowd of people, and peremptorily ordered to turn back, and his elephant was pricked with a spear to quicken the retrograde movement of Mr. Fraser.

Two native corps are to be raised, called legions, to be commanded by Capt. Beatson; each legion to consist of four troops of cavalry, one regt. of infantry, and two 6-pounders. Ens. Wardroper, of the 25th N.I., is appointed adjutant of this force.

The town is supposed to be very rich, and they are making active preparations to defend it; having destroyed and razed every thing near the city likely to afford shelter to troops advancing against it, the gates have been blocked up, and a number of guns mounted in embrasures. The women and children have been all sent out of the town, and the fighting men, most of whom are Gosseins, are said to be twelve thousand strong (perhaps about half this number will be about the truth). In addition to Jhansi, there are two other forts in the district to be reduced, one of which is called Karrera, which they call Chota Bhurtapore, and which is represented as being very strong; the other is smaller, and of less importance.

Recruiting on behalf of the begum is going on with some activity. Mr. Fraser is in the district, with two companies of Scindia's infantry, two 6-pounders under Lieut. Smythe, a rissalah belonging to the Nawab of Bundah, and three companies of the 29th N.I., under Capt. Wyse. They have marched to take possession of a place called Mhote, belonging to the Jhansi rajah. The party of the begum is very strong, and the people are greatly excited.—*Cour., Dec. 26.*

EXCERPTA.

A statement of the profits of the Bank of Bengal, from the 1st July to the 30th November 1838, is as follows: Profits realized, Rs. 1,81,318; growing interest on loans, Treasury notes, and accounts of credit, Rs. 80,253; total profits, Rs. 2,70,571; equal to a dividend for five months at the rate of Co.'s Rs. 8. 10. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$. per cent. per annum.

A new weekly native journal, entitled the *Sangbad Sourdamini*, has appeared from the press of Kalachand Dutta and friends, at Shani Bazar. The "regeneration of the natives of India" seems to be the important feature it is the intention of the conductors of this publication to keep in view.

Government have it in contemplation to establish measures for the suppression of dacoity, on a plan similar to that adopted with regard to thuggee. The superintendence of the whole will, it is

said, be entrusted to Major Sleeman, general superintendent of thuggee.

Lieut. Kittoe has, it is said, discovered an isolated island in Singhbloom, which he supposes to be between six and seven thousand feet above the level of the sea; and his assistant is to report on it in the ensuing cold season.

Professor O'Shaughnessy has reported, after an examination and analysis of the contents of the stomach of the racing horse *Absentee*, that there is not the least trace of any of the mineral acids or oxalic acid, or of any of the preparations of arsenic, antimony, or mercury, or of any other acrid poison, which could have produced the pathological appearances presented by the stomach and intestines, and which could have been detected by chemical analysis; adding, "I am warranted in inferring that the death of the horse may have been occasioned by natural disease, hurried to a fatal termination by violent exercise."

It is said to be in contemplation by Government, on account of the many complaints of the manner in which the roads in Calcutta are repaired, to issue an advertisement, when any thoroughfare is to undergo repair, notifying such event, which will afford people an opportunity of avoiding the roads in question when possible; and also, that no roads will hereafter be repaired in the manner they are at present, piecemeal, but the whole length of a single road will be covered at the same time, and finished in the same manner, after which another will undergo the same process, and so on.

Government have approved of the site (the circle opposite the Town Hall) selected by the committee for the erection of Lord William Bentinck's statue, and have directed the executive engineer in charge of the aqueduct to make arrangements that the aqueduct may not obstruct the full view of the statue.

Mr. Frederick Osborne was to vacate his situation, as editor of the *Calcutta Courier*, on the 28th of February. A successor had not yet been nominated.

The tonnage by the *Lord William Bentinck*, iron steamer, to leave Calcutta on the 27th December, was sold by public auction, in the Controller's Office, on the 3d, when the highest prices offered by bidders ranged from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the lowest from Rs. 1. 12 as. to Rs. 1. 14 as. per cubic foot; a sign that the demand of freight by this means of conveyance is again beginning to increase.

The amount of support extended by Government to the Agra district, during the famine of the past year, and of remitted revenue, together, exceeded the sum of Rs. 42,50,000. The sum expended in employing the poor amounted to Rs. 13,53,000; and the balance is the

amount of revenue remitted in this district alone.

Six pupils have arrived at the Medical College from Ceylon. These youths are of European descent, and have received an excellent preliminary education; they are lodged and boarded at the College, at the expense of the Government; and after four years' study, will return to fill the situations of civil surgeons in different parts of the island. Another division will follow in May next, it being the intention of the authorities in Ceylon to send in all twenty students. A similar increase is expected from the Tenasserim provinces, several pupils in the English schools being now sufficiently advanced to follow medical instruction.

Arrangements have been made by the Government with Mr. Marshman, of the Serampore press, for the publication of the *Government Gazette* in the Bengalee language. That gentleman, in a letter to Dr. Corbyn, explaining some misapprehension into which the latter had fallen, says: "I will not conceal that I covet the satisfaction of setting such an undertaking in motion. I was permitted by Lord Hastings, twenty years ago, to give the first native newspaper to the native community, and I am not insensible of the pleasure of being instrumental in organizing the first *Bengalee Government Gazette*, because I know that nothing will tend to give the natives so much confidence in the institutions under which they live, as a better acquaintance with them."

The well-known Julalgurgh indigo concern, in Purneah, consisting of two factories, with a cultivation of 4,300 beegahs, was put for sale on the 21st Dec., at Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co.'s Exchange Commission Rooms, but could not be sold, the highest bidding being but Rs. 26,100.

The substitution of the vernacular language will take effect from the 1st January for the transaction of business in all the departments of the judicial courts at Moorshedabad, on the total subversion of the Persian language.

On the 14th December, the members of the Catholic community met at the principal Roman Catholic church, and voted an address to their vicar apostolic, the Rev. Dr. R. St. Leger. On the 19th, on his retirement from office, shortly before embarkation, the address was presented to him, and he returned a very pathetic reply. A silver chalice was also presented by the Catholics to the vicar apostolic on the occasion, and a silver crucifix to his brother, the Rev. John St. Leger.

At Dorjeling, the staging bungalows are nearly all finished, and the hotel will be ready for occupation by the 15th

March. Gen. Oglander and his staff visited the "bright spot." The general seemed greatly pleased with it as a military position, and delighted with the climate.

On the 28th November, the Bishop of Calcutta laid the first stone of the native Christian church, in Cornwallis Square, about which such a noise was raised some months ago. It is intended for the Rev. Krishna Mohun Banerjee.

The missionaries at Sadiya have published a spelling-book (Worcester's Primer), translated from English into Assamese, by Mrs. Brown; the woodcuts in which were cut by a native of one of the savage tribes, a Khanthi, whom Mr. Brown has instructed in the art.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

His Exc. Sir Jasper Nicholls held his first levee on the 28th December, in the Banqueting Hall. It was numerously attended by the military, medical, and civil services, as also by many of the other gentlemen residing at the presidency. The native officers were presented at the close of the levee, and appeared much gratified by the interest which his Exc. evinced concerning them.—*Herald*, Dec. 29.

DEPARTURE OF SIR P. MAITLAND.

Sir P. Maitland embarked on the 3d January, in the *Colombo*, under the usual salutes, and with all possible honours. H. M.'s 4th reg., the body guard, and two regts. N. I. formed a lane from the Wallajah Gate to the Sea Gate, through which Sir Peregrine moved, accompanied by Lord Elphinstone, Sir Jasper Nicholls, Sir Edward Gambier, the Hon. Messrs. Sullivan and Lushington, the other principal authorities, and a numerous body of gentlemen, anxious to take this farewell opportunity of showing their high respect for his principles and character. The *Colombo* sailed the same night to Suez.—*Ibid.*, Jan 5.

THE NIZAM'S ARMY.

Some dissatisfaction exists amongst the European non-commissioned in the Nizam's army, at the appointment of natives to those staff situations for which European non-commissioned officers have been heretofore alone considered eligible; especially the appointment of cantonment serjeant-majors, or, as it is called in that service, brigade serjeant, at Aurnagabad, now held by a native; as also that of quartermaster-serjeant to the 1th reg.,

which has been conferred on the descendant of a Goand, brought from the hills when a child, by the late Major Davies, and at his death taken by his son, Lieut. and Adjutant Davies, 4th reg., who has not only obtained for him the above staff situation, but likewise made him writer to the corps, whereby he receives Rs. 107 a month, much, we hear, to the disgust of the European non-commissioned, who consider themselves aggrieved by the advancement of a native to a situation, whereunto, by the customs of the service, he had no claim to be promoted.—*U. S. Gaz.*, Sep. 21.

DEATH BY A TIGER.

Mr. Manuel Martin, assistant surveyor in the revenue survey department, was killed by a tiger, in the Neigherry Hills, on the 16th October. The deceased was on horseback, pursuing his way in broad daylight, about 11 A. M., along a road near the Tullamully, when the tiger rushed from behind a low bush and struck his horse in the rear; the animal resented it by a kick, but the brute brought Mr. Martin to the ground, and seized the horse by the belly, which however darted away and escaped, leaving Mr. Martin on the ground; and the tiger, being at the moment alarmed by the approach of a party of villagers, snatched up his victim, and, dashing down an almost perpendicular descent into a jungle ravine, disappeared. Lieut. Douglas, of the Engineers, under whom the deceased was employed, proceeded to the spot, and with a few well-armed followers commenced a search, which ended in the discovery of the poor young man's body, bereft of an arm and sadly disfigured. Here is a proof that all jungle road should be cleared of cover to a considerable distance on either side. We can vouch for having seen two tigers rush out of a bush within ten yards of the 6th N.I., part of which had already passed, on the march from Hyderabad, in 1825; and in descending the Neermul Ghaut, when on the way from Nagpore, in 1835, a tiger was seen lying under a bush not fifty yards off the road, but who probably being gorged with beef, as in the former case, was drowsy and disinclined to offer any aggression, although the whole regiment, with innumerable followers, passed before the monster.—*Madras U. S. Gaz.*

CASTE AMONGST NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

The Madras papers afford two additional instances of the force of the prejudices of caste amongst native Christians. A dispute has arisen between two castes in a native village, which has formed the subject of judicial inquiry, and has been carried with great pertinacity through all

the stages of judicial appeal, and is now under the investigation of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, whose decision will be sure to "make one party ungrateful, and the other discontented." The second case refers to the General Assembly's school at that presidency, which was rapidly rising to an equality in point of usefulness with the older institution in Calcutta, when its harmony was disturbed by disputes about caste. The higher castes have refused to sit on the same form with the *Pariah*,* or the lowest grade of native society; and much discussion has been carried on to devise a remedy for the evil. The objection to any association among the castes, even in so simple a matter as receiving instruction, appears to be so strong, that it is seriously proposed to establish a distinct school for the poor outcasts, that their Brahmin fellow-countrymen may not be contaminated by any intercourse with them.

DISTURBANCE IN THE 3d REG. LIGHT CAVALRY.

A serious disturbance lately took place in the 3d regiment Light Cavalry, at Sholapoor. On the day previous to their entry into the place, the men had shown a spirit of insubordination, refusing to proceed until some promise was given that they should get their extra battas. It was, however, pointed out to them that nothing could be done there, and, upon an understanding that a representation on the subject would be made to Madras, they proceeded into Sholapoor. The result of the reference to Madras, of course, was that they got a severe censure for their conduct. Two days subsequent to the receipt of this, the regiment broke out into open mutiny; and as remonstrance had no effect, the Horse Artillery and 52d regt. N. I. were drawn out to act against them. This demonstration, after a short while, brought them to their senses, and they returned to their duty, the ringleaders being seized and put into confinement. The whole matter has been referred to head-quarters, where the decision on ulterior proceedings now rests.—*Spectator*, Dec. 5.

THE WEATHER.

We regret to learn that in the northern districts of the Madras presidency the annual supply of rain has this season been

* How complete a revolution has Hinduism wrought in all the relations of society! The poor *Pariah*, whom the haughty Brahmin considers it defilement to touch, and with whom he seems to hold any association, even at the stream of knowledge, is, after all, of a more ancient race. He is the descendant of the aborigines of the country, who were driven through the tide of Hindu conquest to take refuge in their own hills, from whence they came to be designated *Paduriah*, or 'mountaineers,' corrupted into *Pariah*, or 'outcasts.'—*Friend of India*, Dec. 6.

so scanty that the reports of the revenue authorities are of the most gloomy nature. In the Vizagapatam and Mazulipatam districts nothing can prevent a famine. The sufferings of India from this cause within the last three years have been truly dreadful, and it is melancholy to reflect how much similar suffering is now in store for those parts which have hitherto escaped.

In Madras and to the southward, we are happy to say, the case is very different; indeed, in almost all the districts south of the presidency, the season is spoken of as one of the best ever known. Here we had a very fair allowance of rain at the beginning of the monsoon, and a very considerable quantity has fallen within the last three days. Judging from the appearance of the tanks, we have already had a good average monsoon.

On Thursday the surf was tremendous. The rapidity and fury with which the long lines of waves dashed after each other, their monstrous size, and the violent pitching and rolling of the shipping in the roads, lead us to believe that there must have been a severe gale in the north-eastern part of the Bay of Bengal. We never remember to have seen the surf commence at such a distance from the shore as on Thursday.

The thunder and lightning during the night were incessant, and the rain very heavy.—*Herald*, Dec. 8.

The rise in the barometer leads us to believe that the monsoon expended its final violence on Thursday night. The gale, we hear, did some damage in the demolition of huts, pandals, &c., and our gardens have slightly suffered too from the same cause. The ancient adage, that "it is an ill wind which does nobody good," has been verified in the gale of Thursday, for part of the stern of the *Thalia*, which has for a year past lain firmly embedded in the sand opposite the Supreme Court House, bidding defiance to the efforts of the purchaser of that wreck to strip off the copper, was washed high and dry upon the beach, in a most favourable situation for that operation, which was instantly commenced on by the purchaser's workmen. The wreck of the *Thalia* was a great nuisance to masoolah boats plying to and from the shipping, and we are only surprised that accidents did not occur from it during the last twelve months.—*Courier*, Dec. 10.

EXCERPTA.

A very fine woodcock was killed amongst some low bushes about four miles from Masulipatam. The bird was in high order. The plumage is described as exactly the same as of the woodcocks at home, and the bill $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

The Bangalore Mail Coach Company have been obliged to give up the conveyance of the mails between the presidency and that station.

Bombay.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, December 15.

The Queen v. M'Callum.—This was a criminal information, at the prosecution of Rear Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm, late superintendent of the Indian Navy, against William M'Callum, editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, for libel, published in that paper. The jury was special, and before the trial the defendant's counsel (Mr. Campbell) objected to a special jury, on an affidavit of Mr. M'Callum, which alleged that some of the special jurors had expressed sentiments adverse to the defendant, and had attended a meeting of friends of Sir C. Malcolm, to testify their esteem for that officer. Sir John Awdry overruled the objection.

The circumstances of the case are somewhat peculiar. It appears that, in the beginning of July, Mr. M'Callum, as editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, received several letters, signed "CENSOR," being most severe personal attacks on Sir Charles Malcolm. One of these Mr. M'Callum desired to be put in type, for greater facility of correction; but before it was published, its existence and tenor got wind, and created a sensation among Sir C. Malcolm's friends. Mr. Roberts, son-in-law of Sir Charles, finding that a Mr. Bone, of the Indian Navy, and who had been Sir Charles's clerk, was a friend of Mr. M'Callum, asked Mr. Bone to get him a proof; and accordingly Mr. Bone, on the 3rd July, procured the proof from Mr. M'Callum (who cautioned him not to let Sir Charles see it, as he did not intend to publish it), and gave it to Mr. Roberts, desiring him not to let Sir Charles see it. However, the letter was subsequently published, with several alterations and corrections, on the 25th July; it was of a very libellous character, reflecting, in very severe terms, upon the character and conduct of Sir Charles Malcolm.

On the trial, the witness Bone, on cross-examination, stated, that he told the defendant Mr. Roberts wished to see the article, and he supposed he knew that Mr. Roberts was Sir Charles's son-in-law, and he gave it to Sir Charles. The witness several times stated that he had given the article to Mr. Roberts. A letter was produced and read from the defendant to Bone, remonstrating with

him for having shewn it to Mr. Roberts, and requiring its return.

Mr. Campbell made an appeal to the jury on behalf of the defendant. The question of malice was not an inference of law; the whole question was for the jury; and the material point to consider was, had Mr. M'Callum acted maliciously? It was immaterial what had been actually done, if the defendant had not, in fact, been actuated by a malicious motive. Did it not then appear that the editor intended the publication in the *Gazette* to be, and believed that it was, a fair, an honest, though indeed a severe, a most severe, criticism upon the public acts of a public officer? Had he not shown an anxiety to render it fit for the eye of the public? With respect to the printed slips, how improbable was the story told by Mr. Bone? And let it be borne in mind, that this person was a personal and intimate friend of the man whom he betrayed; at the very time that he was enjoying the hospitality of his friend, did he contemplate and devise the proof now adduced. Was it probable that Mr. M'Callum, who was so anxious to keep the proof-sheet, which was a mere printed memorandum for his own use, from the eye of Sir Charles Malcolm—that copy which it is admitted was never intended to find its way into the newspaper—should have given it to Bone with the intention or knowledge of its being exhibited to the son-in-law of Sir Charles Malcolm?

Mr. Howard merely observed, that he had stated that the intent might be drawn, as an inference of fact, not of law, from the nature and composition of the libels themselves; but he had also drawn the attention of the jury to intrinsic facts, which afforded independent evidence of malice.

Sir John Awdry then charged the jury. After stating the law of libel, he said: "If you believe that the person who wrote the matter laid as libellous with an honest intent, and that it is a fair and honest criticism, although a severe and unjust one, so far the publication was without malice—but here are many other attendant circumstances. If from the libel itself you infer that any man in his senses who published it must have known that its obvious tendency was to traduce, vilify, and defame Sir Charles Malcolm as a naval officer, and a member of society, in the manner laid in this information, you must believe that the publisher intended that effect to be produced. If a man, who undertakes the serious duty of editing a newspaper, deliberately encourages or allows the insertion of abusive articles in his paper, he obviously intends to lend his paper for purposes of defamation and abuse. That cannot be a fair

comment on a man's public conduct, which does not give him an opportunity of answer. With respect to the printed slips, which were privately circulated, nothing could justify their being so carelessly printed or dealt with as to get abroad. If you were to do, what I see no ground whatever for your doing, discredit Mr. Bone, and believe that the defendant, when he gave the paper to that gentleman, was not aware that it would be shewn to Mr. Roberts, even then the giving it to him at all was a publication, and, as far as I can see, without excuse. If the intentions of the defendant were what he asks you to believe, would he have let the paper get out of his hands, so that it might be circulated at all? Then there are the notices in the *Gazette*, shewing the careful revision—the deliberation."

The jury retired for about ten minutes, and, upon their return, they delivered the verdict of "*Guilty upon all the counts.*"

On the 18th, the defendant appeared in court to hear judgment. He handed in an affidavit, which stated that he was sole assistant in the firm of Pollexfen, Milne, & Co., the members of which were now absent from the presidency; and that if he were incarcerated, it would be very injurious to the interests of his employers.

Sir John Awdry, "I am sorry that your employers should suffer; but while their interests might have been a further reason for abstaining from a breach of the law, there can be no ground for not visiting the breach with punishment. This is a case of no common atrocity. You have, with the utmost deliberation, published against a flag officer, on his retirement, with the thanks of the Government, from the command of the Indian Navy, such aspersion as you must, if you have any understanding of the English language and of the first principles of honour, have known could not be credited without his total ruin in point of character; yet you have declared, upon oath, that you had no malice towards him. Your attorney ought to have told you that the determination to do mischief is just as much malice, whether hatred to the individual is the ultimate motive, or whether you seek his ruin for some other purpose. The hired assassin is never regarded as less guilty than his employer, and he, whose angry passions may have blinded his judgment, is not so degraded a character as he who, for lucre, lends himself to the destruction of those against whom he has no quarrel. You make the wretched excuse that the principal libel was written by others. It may be so, but it was secretly circulated in all its original scurrility by yourself, though behind the back of the person attacked; and if that had

not been the object, care would have been taken that what was printed in the slips should not have got abroad. But the repeated announcement—the parade of revision, which had not impaired its severity—the black attempt to gain credit, without the possibility of contradiction, by offering to disclose instances of guilt confidentially—the assumption that this foul abuse spoke the sentiments of the Indian Navy—coupled with the refusal to admit the word of Captain Brucks to the contrary as to certain individuals, and the concluding threat to publish graver calumnies, were all your own. I have said calumnies, and they might well be called such on a mere inspection of the libels. In the extreme care to avoid every thing capable of definite contradiction is a proof of wilful falsehood; but there is this further proof, that though truth might have been shewn in answer to a criminal information, it was not even attempted; and yet you had not the honesty to make any amends for this undisputed falsehood. As to the work itself, the long and laboured malignity of so many columns of the foulest abuse, without one tangible charge, would look more like the monomania of a person who had lost his reason in brooding over imaginary grievances; but insanity has no accomplices, and if this were true of the writer, what must be the publisher, who laboured to remove what he considered objections, without removing any of the venom? Such are some of the characters of this publication as regards the prosecutor only; but, in a public point of view, it is not less atrocious. If so shameless an outrage on military subordination were tolerated, the protection of the Queen's dominions would become impossible. If the service which you have insulted, by imputing to it such an execrable spirit, were believed to be tainted with it, that service would certainly not be permitted to continue in existence. To have published, under any circumstances, without their names, an invective which they durst not publish with them, would be incompatible with discipline, and with their character of officers and gentlemen. What then would be this long tissue of imputations of every thing degrading to an officer, a gentleman, and a man, with so cowardly a circumspection, not to let a single sentence be such as the injured party could bring to the proof? I have been cautioned, in very decorous language, by a gentleman who I am sure must have acutely felt the pain of being compelled, by his professional duty, to advocate such a case, to beware lest I might, not myself be indifferent. It is necessary to beware of bias, or he who thinks he stands may fall; but though the prosecutor is a friend,

and the defendant a stranger to me, I am sure that, had the parties been reversed, my sense of the fact would have been the same; except, indeed, as embittered by regret at my good opinion having been so misplaced. Between the parties, therefore, I am indifferent; but if an indifference to right and wrong, or indifference to the deep guilt of deliberately traducing personal character, public and private, and labouring to excite military insubordination, be expected of me, such an indifference I neither can feel nor will affect. It is your case, that you are the instrument of others. Your sentence ought, therefore, to comprehend something from which they cannot indemnify you. Something which, unless they complete their baseness by deserting you in the difficulties in which your joint guilt has involved you, may give them, as well as yourself, a motive to restrain you from such crimes in future. The sentence of the Court is, that you be confined in the common gaol for the period of three months; that you pay a fine to the Queen of Rs. 1,000, and find security yourself in Rs. 20,000, and two sureties in Rs. 10,000 each, to keep the peace towards all the Queen's subjects for two years. The liability of the sureties has been fixed at this as the lowest appealable amount, in order that, if any question should ever arise upon it, the judgment may not be liable to observation as tainted with local prejudice."

MISCELLANEOUS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

At a general meeting of subscribers to the Bank of Bombay, held on the 13th December 1838, Dr. Smytten in the chair, the following Report of the proceedings of the committee was read by their chairman, Mr. Skinner:

"The committee have now the satisfaction to announce to the subscribers that, by the last overland mail, this Government have received a despatch from the Hon. the Court of Directors, intimating the acquiescence of the Court in the establishment of a bank at Bombay upon similar principles to the Bank of Bengal; and the committee have now to lay before the meeting a letter from this Government to their acting secretary, transmitting a copy of the paragraph from the Court's letter relating to this, and forwarding them at the same time a copy of the Draft Act of Reincorporation for the Bank of Bengal, as lately approved by the Court—an Act of Incorporation precisely similar to that which the Court instruct the Government of India to prepare and pass, without further reference to them, for the Bank of Bombay, on receiving intimation that the same will be

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accepted by the subscribers. This meeting has accordingly been summoned to determine as to the acceptance of the charter offered by the Court, and the committee have prepared resolutions, which will now be submitted for the consideration of the meeting.

"By the first resolution, it will be observed, the committee propose to the meeting the unconditional acceptance by the subscribers of the charter offered; for the committee are of opinion that the Hon. the Court of Directors, in using the expression contained in their letter to the Government, *viz.* "on the capital being paid up," merely intend that the capital be paid up within some limited time, which they leave the Government of India to determine; as indeed any other meaning would not only be completely at variance with the other instructions contained in their letter, that the Act for the Bank of Bombay was to be in every respect precisely similar to the Act for the Bank of Bengal, which allows a period of not less than twelve months for capital being realized, but, as it seems to the committee, would render it impracticable to proceed at all with the legal establishment of the bank, as well as be contrary to the principles which have been invariably and safely followed, without a single exception the committee are aware of, in similar chartered institutions; but, in order to obviate the slightest chance of any further delay, should even a doubt arise on this point, in the immediate preparation of the Act, and the requisite forms being proceeded with to passing it, the committee thus propose to the meeting the unconditional acceptance of the charter now offered.

"By the second resolution, if approved by the meeting, the committee, in conveying to the Government the acceptance by the subscribers of the charter, will be authorized to suggest that not less than twelve months be the period named in the Act for the whole capital being realized; and by the third resolution they will be empowered to complete the necessary forms for the passing of the charter, and to call on the subscribers for payment of the capital as circumstances may render necessary or expedient.

"Regarding the list of subscribers now on the table, and which have been publicly exhibited to the subscribers, they have been framed in exact conformity with the resolutions of the general meetings, and those shares which have lapsed from non-conformity with these, have been filled up by the committee in strict accordance with resolution No. 7 of the general meeting of the 20th March, and thus, they will forthwith transmit to the Government of India for the purpose of being ingrossed on the charter. The

committee have taken upon themselves to deviate from the second resolution of the general meeting of the 20th of March, for the return to the subscribers of the amount of their deposits, less their share of the expenses incurred by repaying the same with interest at four per cent., which, under the circumstances of the case, the committee do not doubt the meeting will deem but fair and equitable, and that it will confirm the same.

"The committee have to announce the return by the late steamer of Mr. Ashburner, and of their having unanimously recorded in their proceedings their great satisfaction at the manner in which he has discharged the important trust committed to him, under circumstances so different from what were originally anticipated, and which required much prudence, skill, and perseverance to combat, but which he has effected to their high approbation."

The following resolutions were then carried unanimously:—

"1st. That the charter offered by the Hon. the Court of Directors be accepted; and that the list of names be transmitted to the Government of India, to be engrossed in the charter as the proprietors of stock of the Bank of Bombay.

"2nd. With reference to the instructions of the Hon. Court, requiring the whole capital to be paid up previous to granting the charter, it appears to this meeting that the Hon. Court never did contemplate the actual payment in full of the whole capital of the bank, before it even commenced business; and that so large a sum being suddenly thrown upon the market would be very injurious to the public, and, if unemployed, must necessarily be very detrimental to the interests of the bank itself; it is therefore resolved, That, although this meeting have decided to accept the charter offered by the Hon. the Court of Directors, the committee be now authorized to offer a respectful suggestion from this meeting, that, in conformity with the instructions of the Hon. Court to this Government,* the fifth article of the Draft Act, which provides for the payment of new capital in not less than twelve months, be adopted; and that this meeting do now agree, if approved of by the Government of India, to pay up the capital of the Bank of Bombay in not less than twelve months accordingly."

"3rd. That the committee be authorized to realize from the subscribers the whole, or such portion of the capital as circumstances shall render expedient, and

* Extract from the letter of the Hon. Court of Directors to this Government:—"We shall not object to the establishment of a bank at your presidency, upon the same principles, in every respect, as those which we have recently sanctioned for the reincorporation of the Bank of Bengal."

hold the same in safe custody on behalf of the proprietors; and to complete the forms that may be necessary for the charter being passed."

"4th. That on the failure of any party to pay such calls of capital, such default shall entail forfeiture of all right and title to such shares, and that the committee shall dispose of the shares so forfeited by public auction, all profit arising from the said sale becoming the property of the bank; but in the case of any loss, such loss shall be made good from the deposits already paid by the defaulter, the balance of the deposit, after deducting a penalty for the benefit of the bank of ten per cent., being then only returned to the defaulter; and in case of no loss, the deposit, deducting the penalty, as aforesaid, of ten per cent., be returned to the said defaulter."

ARREST OF A MOGUL.

It may be in the recollection of our readers, that Syud Moostufa, a respectable Mogul, who was apprehended by the authorities of this place, was removed from Bombay to the jail of Tanna, before the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, which was granted by the Supreme Court, could be served. On what charge or suspicion this person was seized was not known for certain at the time, as secrecy has become the order of the day in all matters, whether trifling or important, in which Government is concerned in any manner whatever. In such a state of things, conjectures deduced from conflicting reports on a subject must supply the place of fact, and different versions accordingly found their way to the press. Among them, the one that was mostly depended upon was, that Syud Moostufa was charged with a murder in the Nizam's jurisdiction. This version appears to be correct, from the circumstances that have now come to our knowledge from a quarter on which implicit reliance can be placed; and they are, that the Nizam of Hyderabad, having been informed of the seizure of Syud Moostufa, deputed a party of horse to demand the surrender from this Government of his person, to be tried in his highness's Court, as the offence under which he was held in custody arose in his jurisdiction. This just requisition could not be refused, and Syud Moostufa was therefore delivered to the party of the Nizam, under whose escort he was conveyed to Hyderabad, which we believe he has reached by this time.—*Bombay Durpan*, Dec. 28.

It appears from other accounts, that this individual, a Mogul nobleman, was originally seized as a spy, arrested and put into jail. He thereupon sued out his *Habeas Corpus*, of which fact his captivators get notice, and set him free,

so that a satisfactory return was made to the writ by the party to whom it was directed. The Mogul was, however, tracked, and kidnapped beyond the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

SAWUNTWARREE.

On the 5th November, Capt. Duff, of the 16th N. I., with Lieut. Munro and Ensign Gibbard, marched from Vingorla, with a detachment of that corps for the purpose of assisting the civil authorities at Sawuntwarree. On the 6th, Capt. Duff succeeded in capturing the fort, and releasing the rajah, his son, and the prime minister. About ninety of the armed insurgents were made prisoners, and handed over to Mr. Spooner, the political agent. On the 8th, the detachment returned to Vingorla, and tranquillity appeared perfectly restored.—*Bom. Times*, Dec. 3.

We hear that disturbances had again broken out in that state, and that a portion of the 16th reg., under Capt. Duff, had been called in from Vingorla, for the purpose of putting down the insurgents. A hill fort had been taken possession of, and a considerable rabble had put themselves under arms to oppose the military. Capt. Duff had been repulsed with the loss of a few men, and himself wounded. Mr. Spooner, of the civil service, had gone for the purpose of restoring order; but the result had not, according to the last accounts, been ascertained, but there was no doubt as to his safety.—*Bom. Gaz.*, Dec. 31.

NOBILITY OF THE DECCAN.

We have already expressed our opinion relative to the gradual extirpation of the old Mahratta nobility of the Deccan. The late Sattarah affair has shewn the far-scented keenness of our Government in smelling the approach of any thing likely to affect its interests; but in the case of the native nobility the scent is evidently at fault.

The present depressed condition of the Deccan sirdars may be shewn by contrasting their present state of affluence with the past. Many examples will not be necessary. The piratical Angria, once the terror of the western coast, but who, since the preponderance of British power, has dwindled into insignificance, once enjoyed a territorial revenue of twelve lacs of rupees; he has now scarcely sixty thousand rupees per annum. The income of Dabarry Senaputty, once amounting to some lacs, also has dwindled down to about twenty thousand. Furkey, a member of which family held a principal command in the defeat of the English army at Tullygaom, once enjoyed an income of nearly four lacs, but the present repre-

sentative of the family has no more than an annual pension of Rs. 3,000. Gharghia Mullovykur—this family traces a very ancient and distinguished lineage, and, in conjunction with Sivagee, aided in the subversion of the Aadil Shahee dynasty; its income is reduced from four lacs to Rs. 25,000. Gokla Rastia—from a member of this family sprung the great Madhoo Row; the estate is only Rs. 60,000, and before the war it amounted to ten lacs. The family of Kuddum Bandy is one of the noblest in the Deccan, and it was the first that, in the infancy of the Mahratta power, crossed the Godavery and levied *chout* in the Mogul districts of Candesh. The houses of Holkar and the Guickwar were formerly their dependants. The estates of this once powerful and influential family are not now worth a tenth of their former value. The family of Dessye Kittoorkar may also rank with the former in point of dignity and antiquity. The power and property of this family were at one time immense. In 1824, the estates were occupied and resumed by the British, and an annual pension of Rs. 30,000 is all that now remains to the family. Nimbalkar Wattarkur—this family was, before the last war, the most opulent in the Deccan, and one of them, at a few days' warning, advanced to Scindia, after his defeat at Assye by the Duke of Wellington, thirty-four lacs of rupees. The estate of this family, now much impoverished, amount only to about Rs. 4,000. Pansy—before the war, the estates of this warlike family amounted to three lacs; the whole of their income does not now amount to Rs. 13,000. The estates of the first branch of the Poorndhurry family amounted, before the war, to nearly Rs. 1,25,000; its income is now about Rs. 24,000. The Vinchoorkur—before the last war the revenue of the landed estates of this family exceeded thirteen lacs of rupees; it is now valued at about Rs. 60,000. Thorat Walwarkur—his personal surinjams formerly amounted to nearly two lacs; the income is now reduced to Rs. 10,000.—*Bomb. Times.*

SILK IN THE DECCAN.

M. Perrottet, a French traveller, on a visit to Signor Mutti, the superintendent of the silk cultivation in the Deccan, has written to the Chamber of Commerce an account of what he observed. He says: "I visited with him some of the numerous mulberry plantations which he has formed in the Deccan, in the neighbourhood of Poonah and Sassoor. I am convinced that the plan he has adopted, of rearing the plant from four to eight and ten feet high, is the best and most

suited to this country. The advantage of this method is the production of a quantity of good leaves upon a small space of ground with very little labour of irrigation; the plantations that I have seen thus cultivated are in a prosperous state and in full bearing, and I have no doubt will be productive of great results. Amongst the plantations, I observed six distinct species of the mulberry. Of all these, Mr. Mutti has found the *St. Helena* (*Morus indica*) the best for the nourishment of silkworms, whilst he considers, and I think with reason, that that to which I have given his name (*M. alba*), provisionally, may be equally good. What appeared to me of great importance to the Government, is the willingness shewn by the natives to cultivate the plant and rear the worms. I doubt not that if this zeal continues, the Deccan in a few years will produce a large quantity of silk. During my stay with Mr. Mutti, I had occasion to see the numerous demands for mulberry plants which are made of him every day by the natives, from several parts of the Deccan; all seem desirous to plant and attend to the rearing of silk-worms, work quite suited to the taste and the disposition of a people so little suited for great undertakings. While I was at Sassoor, I saw the winding of the silk by the natives. I was astonished at their skill, and at their knowledge of this work. The silk they make has not yet all the fineness nor the property which it could acquire; but this will follow in the course of time, when the machinery now in use shall have arrived at greater perfection. For example; if, instead of taking eleven to twelve cocoons to make one thread, they only used four or five at the utmost, they would produce a silk equal in fineness to the best Italian. What surprised me much, as well as Mr. Mutti, is the existence in that climate of such a great number of silk-worms, in activity, in a house quite without any covering, at Sassoor: these worms thrive, and produce very fine cocoons, in spite of the cold and the dry air which surrounds them. Indeed the thermometer (*centigrade*) goes down during the night to 6°, 8°, and 10°, and rises during the day to 21° and 23°. The hygrometer (*de Saussure*) marks in the day time 28° to 30°, and at night 60° to 55°. These are extremes for silk-worms which no one has yet pointed out. But how are we to account for this strange insensibility, this rusticity, if you will, of these worms? In my opinion, it is the result of an admixture of races. Mr. Mutti has for experiment associated the butterflies of different species, and these have produced an offspring which, if not truly hybrid, is at least of so modi-

fied a character as to account for the greater size and strength of the worms."

GOA.

We have received accounts from Goa, which mention, that Major Antonio Mariano de Azevedo, the secretary to the Goa government, was shot dead on the spot, while standing at a window with the sister of the late Barao de Sabrozo, at the house of Lieutenant Corte Real, of the Portuguese navy, where he had been invited to a party. The shot was fired from outside the house, and the assassin has not been discovered. Senhor Duraens, a judge of the Supreme Court at Goa, has been obliged to decamp from that city. The archbishop, who is the president of the Goa government, it is feared, will be obliged to resign the presidency, as he cannot agree with the other members in the measures they are pursuing at Goa. The ex-prefect, Sr. Bernardo Peres da Silva, is going to Lisbon in the steamer *Berenice*, to represent the inhabitants of Portuguese India in the Cortes at Portugal.—*Times*, December 5.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION.

The third annual examination of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland's Institution at this presidency took place on the 12th December; Dr. Smyttan, in the chair. The youth of a great portion of the principal native families were present; and amidst a very crowded audience of natives were Mulla Rustomjee, chief Parsee priest; Manuckjee Cursetjee, Nowrojee Dorabjee, Manuckjee Cursetjee, of Surat; Mirza Bazurg, from Shiraz, &c. &c. The general appearance of the scholars, from the varied colours presented by the diversified costume peculiar to their several castes and countries, was very striking and picturesque. Here were youths from Persia, from Muscat, from Zanzibar, from Abyssinia, from Cabul, from the Indus, and from every district between the delta of that river and Cape Comorin, and all, apparently, highly exhilarated, and ardent, if we may judge from their proficiency, in the pursuit of knowledge.

The minor classes being dismissed, the spirit of the work then commenced.

After one of the scholars had recited, in a very humorous manner, the litigation between "nose and eyes," the boys of the second and first classes sustained an examination relative to the definition, derivations, and analysis of sentences in English reading, with respect to their separate clauses of subject, predicate, &c.; in all which they evinced much readiness and forwardness. The histories of the rise and fall of the several Asiatic

monarchies, commencing from the days of Nimrod, were then gone over. The setting up of the Persian empire by Cyrus; the usurpation of the Magi; the overthrow of the empire by the demigod Alexander; its restoration under Ardascer Babigan, were all traced up, even to minor details, in a manner that greatly surprised us. The history of India, with its local geography, was also gone over with great accuracy, and also the sacred geography of the scriptures, with an account of the government, sects, and calamities, of the Jews. The classes which studied ornithology under Dr. Wilson, and "mental philosophy" under the Rev. Mr. Nesbitt, acquitted themselves with great credit. The various orders of the birds, divided into their respective tribes and families, with their several characteristics and distinctions, were detailed with much perspicuity; and portions of essays were read, showing forth the wisdom and goodness of God, as exhibited in the organization of birds. One of these essays was the production of an Armenian young man, lately connected with the institution, and it certainly would have done credit to any seminary in Britain. The others were also exceedingly good and amusing. The Armenian we speak of, was examined in mathematics by a Persian gentleman, and he demonstrated, in Persian, the 47th proposition of Euclid in a manner which recalled to mind the learned days of Almanzor. In the theological examination, the distinction between the *argumenta à priori* and *à posteriori*, was laid down with great exactness; the laws of matter and mind, with the several ethical duties belonging to man, were also treated of; and, in fact, the handsome and scholar-like manner in which each successive branch of study was handled, tended strongly to confirm the truth of the chairman's remark, that the institution was an honour, not only to its venerable founders, but to India, and particularly to Bombay.

The routine of the examination being concluded, the Chairman rose and said—

"Now that the business of the day is nearly brought to a close, you will all, I think, be inclined to agree with me, that in what has passed before us there is strong ground for congratulation. We may congratulate those who have so wisely planned and superintended the system and measures pursued in this institution, and also the subordinates, who have so ably discharged their duties, because their labours have yielded so much fruit. We may congratulate the youths themselves, who have so largely participated in the benefits of the institution. We may congratulate every well-wisher to his fellow-creatures, because there is here an efficient instrument of so much moral good,

—for Bombay in particular, but also for all India. This is a means well calculated, indeed, to promote the happiness of her sons, both for time and eternity, and to advance her to the highest rank in the scale of civilized nations. Thirty years ago, when I first came to India, and indeed in the existing state of things for many long years after, no one could have *imagined* such a pleasing scene as we now witness. Britain would seem, in times past, to have acted the part of a harsh and partial stepmother to India. Now, in the happy change of the spirit of the times, she extends to her the privileges of her own cherished children. Nay, she even goes beyond this; for where will you find in Great Britain the likeness of so high and complete an institution as this *gratuitously* offered to all ranks and denominations of its inhabitants alike? An all-wise and over-ruling Providence has given India to Great Britain, and extended her conquests, even in opposition to her professed wishes, and, no doubt, for some great and good purpose. We cannot surely be opposing the designs of a beneficent God in thus seeking to advance the moral and social condition of its inhabitants."

"The Reverend Dr. Wilson then addressed the meeting in substance as follows :

"As the business of this day requires no farther explanation than has been given in the course of the examinations, I shall content myself with giving a few necessary notices connected with the practical arrangements of the institution.

"There are at present 280 pupils, who regularly attend this seminary. Of these, seventeen belong to the upper, or college division; and 263 to the lower, or school division. In the college division, we have several partial students, who attend one or more of the classes, while they engage on business during the greater part of the day. Had our accommodations been more extensive than they are, our numbers, I doubt not, would have been greater than those of which we have to report. We have severely felt our want of room; but we are hopeful that in a short time we shall have all the place which we require. The committee of the General Assembly have most generously voted us the sum of £3,000, and that at a time when they had no great funds at their disposal, as a contribution towards the erection of a public edifice; and our friends in India have evinced a similar liberality by already subscribing for the same object about seventeen thousand rupees, a sum so little short of what we require, that I cannot doubt that our wants will in due time be all supplied. The Government, sensible of the benefits which we confer

on the community, will, we trust, provide an appropriate site for our building.

"I last year noticed the division of the institution, with a view to its accomplishment of the objects both of a *school* and a *college*. The arrangement was in the first instance made on my own responsibility, though of course with a perfect knowledge of the fact, that it was in no degree incompatible with the views of my constituents; and I have received from the convener of the Assembly's committee (Dr. Brunton) the most express approbation of the plan on which I acted. The result, as far as it is apparent, has in real beneficialness equalled all our expectations. For the higher department of our work we have been able to draw material, not only from our own school, but from every similar seminary in this place, and particularly from schools of the best private teachers. Our usefulness has been consequently greatly extended. We wish it to be known that we are willing to receive from any quarter students of proper qualifications.

"The *system* which we here attempt to pursue is now so well understood, and generally approved, that it is unnecessary to make any particular statement respecting it. It has attracted pupils from a great distance. The more that come to us from the provinces, I would say, when alluding to this fact, so much the better, and for this very plain reason—they will prove, when properly trained and instructed, the most effective agents in the illumination of their native districts when they return to them. Too much had been expected from, and now unreasonable disappointment was felt with, the youth of the presidencies who had proceeded as teachers into the interior, and who, it ought to have been seen, could scarcely be supposed to be suddenly appreciated by persons of strange tribes and strange manners, and who themselves had no few difficulties in the way of accommodating their procedure to the circumstances in which they found themselves when remote from their parents and connexions, and the sympathy of their instructors and their companions in study.

"During the past year, an accession has been made to the number of students in the college division who are *candidates for missionary labour*. This is a circumstance demanding the fervent gratitude of all who long for the regeneration of this great country, and who know that its own children, when duly prepared by human culture and divine teaching, must be most effective in teaching the doctrine of reconciliation throughout the length and breadth of the land.

"The confidence which the natives repose in us has been tested by some liberal subscriptions to our building fund, and by

their having made, in some instances, a small payment as an acknowledgment of the benefits which we confer on their children. I cannot but view it as an unfortunate circumstance for the advancement of education in India, that it is not only pressed gratuitously on those who are able and willing to pay for it, but that scholarships in great numbers have been founded for the attraction of many who stand in no particular need of support, and whose talents give them no special claim to its reception. I say not this from a jealous feeling toward the institutions which have generated the evil to which I refer; and I say it without objecting to remunerating monitors for their services in aiding in the work of instruction."—*Bom. Gaz.*, Dec. 17.

NATIVE MANUFACTURES.

The following letter, from a native, appears in the *Durpun*:—

"Cotton grows in many parts of this country, and the Government is endeavouring to encourage its production in places where it has not hitherto been cultivated. It is true that the growers of cotton have a tolerably good employment; but most of it being exported to England, and brought back in the form of clothes, thousands who could formerly draw respectable support from manufacturing cloth in this country have been thrown out of work, and are now reduced to beggary. They send some coarse fabrics to the market, but who would buy them when superior English productions are procurable at cheaper rates? If you are not inclined to believe what I say, I will give you an instance. Rich Hindus have been in the habit of using jacconets and madapollams, which cost not more than three or four rupees, but if similar cloth be manufactured here, it will cost not less than ten or fifteen rupees, and yet it may not be equally good. How can there be a demand, then, for the country manufactures, and what inducement will there be to produce them? Hitherto the *dhotur* for men only were imported; but I hear that some benevolent persons having some time ago sent patterns of women's clothes (*sarees*) and others to England, a quantity of them too has lately been received. It is said that they have not yet been purchased by any cloth-dealer; but when they once come into use the country weavers have no other means but to swallow poison! This is not all. Thread, superior to what is produced in this country, is imported from England. The people here have been using it for some time since for women's sarees and other fabrics. This will deprive another large class of handicrafts of their work. You will be satisfied of the correctness of my observa-

tions if you compare the former and the present number of cloth manufactories at Peyton, Beer, Shahpoor, Narayen Peth, Nagpoor, &c., and contrast the quantity and extent of their produce in the past and the present times. For these reasons I beg to suggest to the two abovenamed associations, to order out materials and workmen for a cloth manufactory, and set on foot the manufacture on a small extent, so that the natives may learn the art, and be ambitious to rival the ingenuity of Europe. Should this be done, thousands of people may in time be rendered happy, to the glory of the said associations. To them, any expense that may be incurred in carrying this object into effect is a matter of no difficulty."

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The Scind Force.—Letter from the Camp, Vikkur, Dec. 12:—"The camp is as full of rumours and reports as Bombay and Poonah, which is saying a very great deal. There was a report of 5,000 Belooches, afterwards exaggerated to 10,000, being within a few miles of camp, but it is not generally credited. The gunboats, however, had been prepared to act, and their guns loaded with grape-shot, from the 16th, and no boats were allowed to come to the camp after sunset. The 4th Dragoons were to start on the 11th, and to be followed speedily by a light brigade, as there was a talk of Sir John's wishing to force the Godava pass, near Shikarpore, which is defended by 1,000 men, and headed by a Mr. Campbell, a dismissed officer of the Bengal Cavalry. It will doubtless be a pretty sharp business, as with Dost Mahomed's leader it will necessarily be neck or nothing. Two officers had already distinguished themselves in the temperance line, in regard to whom, of course, the services of the Deputy Judge Advocate would speedily be put in requisition. The country is barren, looking flat, covered with tamarisk bush, and intersected by rivulets and canals; the water the colour of tea, but some of them have wisely set to cleaning it with alum, which has an excellent effect. Milk, eggs, and sugar, are enormously expensive, and the meat pretty well so, besides a very rare article, and a present of flour is considered the greatest treat. The Parsee, who had established a shop at Bammekote, was asking twelve and thirteen rupees a dozen for beer. There are very fine fish in the river, some weighing 16lbs. The country abounds in wild fowl and game. The black partridge, a bird in beautiful plumage, is abundant, and is moreover excellent eating. On their arrival, the rice was piled up in heaps covered with a cake of mud, and sealed and considered sacred,

until permission had arrived from some dignitary to permit the purchase and sale. The ground can with difficulty be walked over without spraining the joints, it being in squares like a check-board, and the fissures between each square sometimes taking a man up to his knee. On the 20th most of the gun-carriages, now without lynch-pins, and many of the dragoons' horses were in a sad plight:—abscesses on their backs and hips, owing to the disgraceful manner in which they had been shipped off, and some of them dead. Part of the 1st Cavalry and of the Irregular Horse had arrived. Without doubt there was some very great fault in the despatch of the troops from Bombay; but when they have all once arrived on their ground, and have time to put things to rights, all will doubtless go well. The Ameers can sure have no wish to dispute their march or occupation of the country, as they might have been cut to pieces in detail while landing. Sir John Keane and all the officers were in high health, though some of the Europeans had been suffering from dysentery, and one or two had died. The officers and Sir John were anxiously looking out for an opportunity of doing something, and an opportunity will soon doubtless be offered to the lucky brigade and the 4th at the Pass. Carriage in abundance has arrived, and the officers are buying up camels and tattoos fast. The commissariat charge for camels is half a rupee per day for each. The camels are small and wretched-looking; but appearances are deceitful, as the Scinde camels are famed over all India for their strength and constitution. The few Beloochees we have seen are active, compact-looking men, and who, under proper training, would certainly make excellent soldiers."—*Both. Gaz. Dec. 31.*

Camp, on the Itujamree Branch of the Indus, December 17th.—"This is, I hope, the last letter which I shall date from this ground. The Commander-in-chief intends starting in a few days, with a division of the force, and proceeding to Tatta, where he will await the arrival of the remainder of the army, and then push forward to Hyderabad. The whole of the troops, with the exception of the Irregular Horse and a few of the 1st Cavalry (who are hourly expected), are now here, and the *corps d'armee* is, therefore, ready to take the field. There are about 1,400 camels in camp, and the 500 from Cutch would have been here some time ago, if the Rajah of Meerpoor had not refused to allow them to pass through his territory, and they have been obliged, in consequence, to make a detour; but may be expected immediately. The river is available for the transport of heavy guns, stores, baggage, &c., and we have large

country boats in sufficient numbers. If half the reports circulated about the said rajah be true, we shall have an account to settle with him, after we have done with the Ameers. He is said to have 12,000 irregular troops, and to be a troublesome marauder, who has already given us much annoyance on our frontier, and in his hatred to all Feringees, is disposed to join any party against us. The Ameers are playing a very stupid game. They have sent a complimentary epistle—in which there is a plentiful sprinkling of the flowers of eastern compliment. The Ameers have so far fulfilled their pledge, that 700 camels have come into camp this morning—but there can be little doubt of our having a rupture with them, before they consent to any force remaining in Scinde. They seem to think, that in allowing us to pass through their country, they will do all that can be expected of them, and have openly intimated as much. They are making, what are termed, warlike preparations, and we hear the Beloochees are assembling in the villages near Hyderabad, but this is not quite confirmed. The Beloochee chiefs are anxious to come to blows with us, feeling, that if we once obtain a firm footing in the country, their reign over the unfortunate Scindians is at an end. Under the present aspect of affairs, it is impossible to say when matters may be arranged for us to get to Shikarpoor. The Governor-general does not probably reckon upon the decided opposition of the Ameers to our keeping a force in Scinde, or that any serious obstruction will prevent the Bombay army reaching the place of rendezvous in January. In any case, we can hardly reach the passes in the mountains before the hot weather, and if the Affghans shew good fight, we have plenty of work on hand for the next two years.

"We have just heard that the Ameers are busily engaged in fortifying Hyderabad."

—*Bombay Times.*

Camp, near Vikkur, December 20th.—"By dint of exertion, the Commander-in-chief, with the active and efficient assistance of Col. Pottinger, the resident, has been enabled to collect camels enough to enable his Exc. to move the troops on to Tatta, in the course of three days more. The route will be found an easy one, at a little distance from the river, and forage and water are procurable wherever the troops will have occasion to halt—on these accounts, the route is far preferable to that from Curachee. The infantry cango, if necessary, in flat-bottomed boats, and the cavalry and artillery march. There are three feet of water on the Shallows that lie between Vikkur and the main stream, and flat-bottomed boats have been engaged for the transport of the *matériel* of the army. The force, with the exception

of the 1st Light Cavalry, and Ward's Irregular Horse, have all arrived, and are encamped on a piece of ground about two miles below Vikkur, on the right bank of the river; our flanks are protected by canals about forty feet wide, and only fordable at the lowest water. The ground to our front is much cut up by water-courses, and in some places very swampy—about half a mile beyond the quarter guards of the infantry there is another broad canal, which connects the two on our flanks. The duties of the camp are carried on as strictly as if in presence of an enemy. Each regiment gives an outlying picket, and a double chain of sentries is posted all round the lines at sunset; an inlying picket is also placed every evening in the rear of the quarter guard of each regiment, ready to turn out at the slightest alarm. The men are all in high health, and behaving admirably. There has not been a complaint of any act of plunder yet, although the grain is lying in heaps outside of the villages, and offering great temptations to hungry sepoys. In describing the ground, I forgot to mention that nothing can be more rough or uneven than it is, from having been trodden over by cattle, when the river had just retired to its natural bed—it is impossible with any safety to canter horse in any direction more than 100 yards. The people of the country have not evinced the slightest fear of us? It is very evident that the Scindians rather like to see us than otherwise, while the Beloochees, whose reign here is drawing to a close, hate us, with all their hearts. The weather is very cold at night; the thermometer ranges from 45° to 85° in twenty-four hours. The easterly wind is very disagreeable; we had a specimen of it two days ago, when it blew half a gale, and raised a cloud of white dust that covered the whole country, and was so extremely fine that no endeavours could keep it, not only out of our tent, but from filling eyes, nose, mouth, and ears; in appearance, it resembled a snow drift more than any thing I know of. Sir John Keane appears to be in excellent health, and has been out shooting several times."

Camp, Bamincoote.—"We are encamped at the small village of Bamincoote, on the right bank of the Ilujamree, opposite to Vikkur-bunder, or Gorabaree, as it is called by the natives. The spot is a perfectly flat alluvial plain of sandy clay, raised by the least wind into a cloud of dust; and when the N.E. is strong, nothing can give you any idea of the misery of breathing, eating, seeing, and feeling nothing but dust. The disembarkation has proceeded unimpeded by any hostility from the Ameers, but there is a whisper (secret) that they are levying

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troops of all their vassals, from youth to old age: had they decided upon opposition, it should have been given to our landing, and might easily and successfully have been maintained; but now every man is on shore, and only a few horses and stores remain to be disembarked. Supplies are very scarce and dear, and money not to be had; the dollars and silver sent up are useless, and will be returned to Bombay. One rupee only brings twelve annas of the Tatta rupee, which makes very hard upon the poor sepoys. We have about 1,200 camels, but not one of this country; there are also a few tatoos and bullocks. The Delta is swarming with camels and tatoos, but the inhabitants dare not bring them in; yet this is called a friendly country.—*Times, Dec. 22.*

Government have resolved to form a reserve force in Sinde, under the command of Col. Valiant, K. II., of II. M.'s 40th regiment. This force will consist of between three and four thousand men, and will be despatched to Sinde immediately. It will be principally composed of II. M.'s 40th, now at Deesa, a company of European Artillery, and company of Golundauze, and the 1st Grenadiers, and 22d and 26th regiments of N. I.—*Times, Dec. 15.*

Col. Pottinger has come down from Hyderabad to the camp at Vikkur. The supply of camels is still very inadequate.—*Ibid.*

We hear it said that the 21st regiment is to go to Poona, and that Madras troops are to occupy Nuggur; but this, we conclude, will be but a temporary measure. A wing of the 9th regiment arrived at Ahmednuggur on the 13th, and is on its way to Mhow. The 2d Bombay Light Cavalry are in orders to go to Tullighaum, but it is probable that the order will be countermanded, as it originated from a want of forage, which has since become plentiful.—*Ibid.*

EXCERPTA.

Eight packages of different kinds of wool, produced in the countries west of the Indus, obtained by Lieut. Col. Sir A. Burnes, have arrived in Bombay, and it is the intention of Government to present them to the Chamber of Commerce of this presidency.

By the same opportunity, two boxes have been received, containing specimens of the foreign and native manufactures found in Cabool, Peshawur, and Toorkistan.

On the 5th December, an iron steamer was launched from the dock-yard, in the presence of the Governor and the Chief Justice, and was named the *Indus*. She (2 N)

measures 115 feet in length, twenty-four feet beam, with engines of sixty-horse power. The change of occupation of this steamer is singular. She was intended for the Ameers of Scinde, to mount their waters in peace, and to be the medium of conducting an exchange of commodities between the British manufacturer and the nations of the north-west. The Ameers, however, rejected it as too costly, and now she is about to roll towards them the tide of war, and perhaps cause them much more costly sacrifices than her purchase would have involved.

The subscription at Bombay to erect a memorial to the memory of the late Sir Robert Grant has reached Rs. 41,000. A meeting has been held to consider the most suitable mode of appropriating it; and as the Supreme Government has signified a desire to allot a sum of Rs. 2,000 a-month to the establishment of a medical college at Bombay, it appears to be the wish that the subscription should be expended in the erection of a building for the institution.

Ceylon.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Notification.—Under instructions from her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Right Hon. the Governor is pleased to direct that the following alterations in the Legislative and Executive Councils be published for general information.

Her Majesty's Government have been pleased to dispense with the services of the Hon. the Chief Justice in the Legislative Council.

The Queen's Advocate is appointed *ex officio* a member of the Legislative Council.

The acting Government agent for the Central Province is to take his seat only in the Legislative Council.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Governor has received information from the Indian Government, that, in case war be decided upon with Burmah, two European regiments will be required from Ceylon. A letter has also been received in Colombo from the naval Commander-in-chief, now at Trincomalee, stating it to be his Exc.'s intention to remain there until it is known what final course will be adopted towards the Burmese, and that the *Wellesley* is being put into war trim.—*Colombo Observer*, Dec. 10.

In consequence of letters received a few days back by His Exc. the Governor, leaving very little doubt of the regiments here being destined for Burmah, Col. Burrell has issued a regimental or-

der, directing officers commanding companies to have the new packs, slings, boots, &c. in the best possible order for active service, and ordering the musicians and drummers to be regularly drilled. The regimental staff also are to receive instruction from the adjutant in company drill, and a few simple movements along with the practice of the sword exercise, so as to have as many officers as possible qualified for command in the field.—*Ceylon Herald*, Dec. 11.

We learn from the *Colombo Herald* of the 30th ult., that, two days before, the Governor of Ceylon had entertained Commodore Reid, and the officers of the United States frigate *Columbia*, at a sumptuous dinner, followed by a ball in the evening.

From the letter of a correspondent, we perceive that apprehensions are entertained in that colony of its being made an *entrepôt* for the shipping of coolies between the peninsula of India and the Mauritius, by crimps bringing coolies from the former country to Ceylon, for the express purpose of despatching them to another destination. The writer says that, at the time of writing his letter, slaves, or coolies, as they are called, were actually being shipped from Ceylon in that manner. The *Colombo Herald* states that a vessel then at Trincomalee had succeeded in getting a good many men from Kandy, and other places in Ceylon.

The first exportation of coffee grown in the island, under the act permitting importation into the Mauritius and the British West-India colonies, had taken place on the 24th November. The shipment consisted of 204 bags, and as the expectation of the parties with respect to the result was very sanguine, it is looked for with much interest. A considerable improvement has taken place of late in the cultivation of coffee in Ceylon, and principally under the management of natives.—*Bombay Gaz.*, Dec. 19.

The *Ceylon Gov. Gazette* contains a letter written by command of the Governor to the collector and controller of H.M.'s Customs at Colombo, prohibiting the shipment and exportation of Coolies, in terms of the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of the 30th July last.

Penang.

QUEDAH.

Penang papers, of the 15th and 22d December, contain the following proclamation against Quedah. The *Penang Gazette* has taken up the subject, and denounces, in no measured terms, this aggressive act on our part against the Malays, who have but recaptured their

own country from cruel and persecuting invaders. The *Gazette* ridicules the parade of faith of treaties, when our appreciation of such has been so lamentably shewn towards the Malays themselves—of a co-operation with the Siamese, when none of that nation are yet making the least attempt to retake Quedah—and of advice on the responsibilities of British subjects, when the parties addressed as such are foreigners, who, when expelled from their own land, simply sought refuge, and have been accorded it, under our flag. II. M. S. *Hyacinth* has been sent to blockade the coast, and her commander has had interviews with the Malay chiefs, upon whose fears the Straits government have attempted to act for the quiet surrender of the place. This the Malays have peremptorily refused: the chiefs, indeed, expressed a willingness to become subjects of the British power, if we would take Quedah and appoint a resident there, as at Province Wellesley; but, if we designed its capture in order to drive them out and give up the country to the Siamese, then they would fight to the last drop of their blood in defence of that which was their own native land.

Proclamation.—Whereas, with the view of upholding the faith of treaties, and of preserving our friendly relations with the government of Siam, it has become necessary to co-operate with that power in the recapture of Quedah, conformably with the British article of the treaty of Bankok, dated the 28th June 1826; and whereas many British subjects have joined the present piratical attack upon that capital by Tuanku Mahomed Saad, and Tuanku Mahomed Taib, and their followers and associates; this is to give notice, that such subjects abovementioned as do not peaceably return to their homes within ten days after the promulgation of the proclamation, will subject themselves to all the penalties attached to British subjects found in open arms against its own government and that of an ally. And it is hereby also notified, that the whole coast of Quedah is hereby declared to be under effective blockade, and that any vessels or boats attempting to enter into those territories will, after this 7th day of December, be liable to detention, unless provided with a pass from the authorities of Prince of Wales' Island. And in order that no one may hereafter plead ignorance of the circumstance under which Quedah has recently been captured by Tuanku Mahomed Saad and others, it is hereby further notified, that the Rajah of Quedah has written to the Governor of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca a letter, dated Malacca, the 3d October last, disclaiming any participation in the capture of Quedah from the Siamese by those now in possession of that country."

Burmah.

A letter from Rangoon, published in the *Madras Spectator*, contains an account of an attempt made against the forces of Tharrawaddee by some partizans of a relation of the royal family, who has taken refuge in the mountains N. W. of Amerra-poor:

"The wondauk, or governor of Rangoon, is preparing all for war here, pulling down houses which might defend the shipping, &c., and threatening to kill and crucify English subjects, as soon as he hears of Col. Benson's leaving Ava. The Burmese are a fine, noble, amiable race of people, and very fond of the English; but their government is one of the most barbarous that ever existed. Dreadful cruelty has been practised here of late to frighten the people into submission. A short time ago, about seventy men came down from the hills, to a town near here, called Kyan-King, raised the standard of the *really* lawful king, and summoned the authorities in the name of the said Prince Fest-Kaymeng. The authorities apparently surrendered, and invited the party to a feast in honour of their prince, and thus, while off their guard, the whole seventy were arrested, then severely beaten, to make them disown their prince, which they refused to do; they were next sent here, and immediately on arriving, three of the principals were paraded through the town, bleeding from the infliction of stripes; these were then nailed hands and feet to a cross, and their mouths slit from ear to ear: they still continued to call out in favour of their prince, and to declare, that for his sake they cared not how they were put to death. Small billets of wood were then thrust down their throats; some hours afterwards, their bellies were slit open; at sun-set two of them remained alive, and one was alive at daylight next morning. Four others had their legs broken, were stowed into a boat and sent up to Ava, for the amusement of King Tharrawaddee. Five more of them were crucified and tortured by cimbowelment on the bank of the river, alongside of us, and there they were permitted to remain in a row, with their faces towards us, for five days. I believe the spot of execution was chosen for our benefit, and as an example to us. The rest of the seventy were disposed of by sending five to each town and village, to be executed in the same manner as the others. It is now said that this place is to be the seat of war, and that the king has ordered thirty thousand men to march for this place."

Extract of another letter, dated Dec. 10:—"Not until our military demonstrations are pushed to the point of attack

will Tharawaddie break down. Our Maulmain columns should take post at the northern extreme of our provinces—it is his weak point. The Shans are ripe for revolt. It is very remarkable that, just in proportion as our Government begin to exhibit a firmness of character, to sustain the influence due to the paramount power, in the same proportion the friends and dupes of Tharawaddie seem disposed to admit that our countrymen or our Government will not be insulted with impunity. Burmese military barracks are erected near the Pagoda, and the houses in front of Rangoon, west of the wharf, are removed."

A letter from Rangoon, of the 19th December, states that, by the last reports from Ava, the Resident had re-embarked in his boats; but that the dak boats of the above day brought news that, in consequence of the fair promises and assurances of the court, Col. Benson had been induced to re-land. A few days previous to the date of his letter, there had been a great demand for muskets for the capital. An extensive manufacture of gunpowder and bullets was carried on at Rangoon, Martaban, and Bileng, and 1,000 "invincibles" had arrived at the former place, as had also, happily for the British residents, H.M.S. *Favourite*.

The *Maulmain Chronicle* gives the following intelligence from Amerapooru, up to the 7th November:—Notwithstanding the remonstrances of Col. Benson against the delay he had experienced, in reference to an audience of the King, he had not, up to the date above-mentioned, succeeded in gaining admittance to the presence. To his remonstrances, the only reply he had received was a request that he would go to the Kyewoongyee's house, and a hint that he would unshoe. To this the Resident very properly objected, on the ground that he had not been publicly received at the palace. This was no doubt an attempt on the part of the King to get rid of an official visit and public recognition of the Resident—a thing which, from all accounts, he has been ever anxious to do. The King is represented to have been incensed at Col. Benson's refusal to comply with the above request, and peremptorily ordered his ministers to pay him no further attention, and to permit no officer to go near him.

China.

DISTURBANCE AT WHAMPOA.

The following particulars are given, in the *Canton Press*, of the disturbance at Whampoa, mentioned in p. 206:—

"Some mandarins, on information of opium being concealed at Whampoa, went there with a guard. They had taken

about twenty chests, when the alarm was given by the owners that they were attacked by robbers, when all the neighbourhood rose in arms upon the mandarins, rescued the greater part of the opium, severely wounded one mandarin in the head, another in the arm, and killed three soldiers and a mandarin's servant. The defeat was immediately communicated to the authorities at Canton, and on the following day about 900 soldiers appeared before Whampoa, but they did not enter the town, on the promise of the elders of the village to produce the ring-leaders. The military accordingly remained in boats, while most of the offenders escaped. Notwithstanding this, the municipality apprehended and delivered over to the Canton authorities about forty prisoners, who will probably be hardly dealt with, while they possibly are by no means the most guilty. The population of Whampoa is divided into families or tribes. Of these there are three, the *Sing-voe*, of about 300; the *Sing-leong*, of between 2 and 300; and the *Sing-fong*, of about 1,600 families. The two former tribes chiefly gain their livelihood as shopkeepers or mechanics; the latter are mostly employed in the shipping and smuggling of opium, and they alone have been implicated in this disturbance. The inhabitants of Whampoa have, on several occasions, opposed the government officers, and are reputed a disorderly, lawless set; and now, since the opium smuggling trade is carried on again at Whampoa, those employed in that illicit occupation are, of course, more than ever inclined to oppose the authorities. Since the disturbance took place, there has been no intercourse between the land and the shipping, and it is probable that this occurrence will, for a time, put an entire stop to the smuggling of opium there. It is impossible to say what motives the mandarins may have to act with such great severity against the opium, as to have stopped all deliveries almost—not in Whampoa only, but on the east coast, we hear, deliveries are with difficulty effected. Whether it be true, as suspected, that some of the principal government officers are speculators in the drug, and that by these means they attempt to depress prices, or that they honestly act upon orders from their government to suppress the trade, it is difficult to determine. These attempts, however, prove with what ease the government, when in earnest, can stop the smuggling, but we doubt very much their willingness to do so permanently; indeed, we have generally seen that after a temporary stoppage, like the present, mandarins having squeezed more favourable terms for themselves than before, the trade is resumed with increased briskness. That it was in contemplation to do something against the trade at Whampoa would

appear from the following placard, which was stuck on the back-door of one of the principal foreign hong's a day or two previous. We give a literal copy of this elegant production, which is a good illustration of the Chinese-English as spoken in Canton:—

“Sir Sum Man he name A-ming and A-fi call mandarin kich* your Penist Boats now i come tall ‡ all Gintle man not sot sent so much opin § come up sir you like sent up two vick after that mandrin go home no fear.”

Persia.

Accounts from Constantinople, of the 30th January. state that Mr. M'Neil had finally left Persia on the 3d of that month; having previously given orders to Col. Shee and the other British officers in the Persian army to proceed to Bagdad, there to await further orders. Mr. M'Neil, Sir Henry Bethune, and Major Farrant, proposed travelling to England by way of Georgia. It does not appear from these accounts that the prospect of a rupture with England has at all disconcerted the Persian court. The Shah regards us as too distant to give him any uneasiness, and, unless by favouring the claims of another prince to the musnud, our Government is not likely otherwise to trouble itself with his administration. This, however, would be a very easy matter, as Zillah Sultan and the three Persian princes who recently visited England are now at Bagdad, watching the first favourable moment to raise the standard of rebellion. Trade was very brisk, and the purchases of English goods by Persian merchants very extensive.

Mr. McNeil has arrived in England.

Cochin China.

It would appear that the kingdom of Cochin China exhibits despotism in its worst forms. The only rich man is the King; he has fine palaces, large treasures, excellent fortresses, and vessels far superior to the navy of the Celestial Empire. The officers share little in this splendour, but are the mere puppets of one man. The nation at large is in the most squalid condition, poor, wretched, and filthy in the extreme, and forced to give one-third of its labour, or an equivalent, to the King. Few have more than a bare subsistence, and even if superior industry would enable them to amass a little property, the mandarins would soon take possession of their trifling hoards. Yet this country professes to be under

the transforming influence of the Celestial Empire, and to be imbued with the true principles of civilization. Confucius is there as much coned as in the Celestial Empire, and, notwithstanding the many radical notions of the sage, many of the people labour under grinding tyranny. It is really extraordinary that a monarch who, by sending down his ships to the Straits, and even to Calcutta, and thereby giving a practical proof that he is fond of commercial intercourse, still proves hostile to ships which visit his ports. Though fear is at the bottom of all this, yet, if he would only take the trouble to survey the state of the world, for which he has the most ample means in his well-stored library, he would find little reason to fear an attack upon his paltry dominions. It is as if all the nations which use the Chinese character had combined to exclude all the remaining part of the world from friendly intercourse, and, whilst living like spiders, abhor the contaminating influence of foreigners. Though China still professes more enlarged views, especially when compared with Annam (Cochin China), Japan, and Corea, yet it shows its inconsistency, that, whilst admitting the merchant, it forbids all exchange of thought between the flowery native and the outside barbarian. The court of Hue, however, acts more considerably, and, whilst carefully keeping its subjects from all contact with the far-travelled adventurers, it has scrupulously collected all possible knowledge of the west in the records of the palace. Thus we may find the works of Buffon, with the latest treatises upon tactics, the best geographical works, with maps and charts, while a steam-boat anchors at the water part of the royal abode. Taoukwang might as well follow the example of his southern brother, and give, at the same time, his subjects the advantage of obtaining a more liberal idea of things in general.—*Canton Press, Oct. 6.*

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUPREME COURT, August 7.

Michael Leahy was indicted for the wilful murder of his assigned servant, James Ryan, near Midgee, in the Wellington district, on the 2d of May last. It appeared, that on that day the prisoner treated the deceased and other of his assigned servants with some wine, to welcome the birth of a son and heir. The deceased was employed as ploughman, and the bullocks having been lost on that day, he was necessarily disengaged. He and the prisoner sat down on some slabs together, and continued drinking until about

* kich—i. e. catch or take.

† Probably pinnacle.

‡ tall—i. e. tell. § opin—i. e. opium.

one o'clock in the day. They were conversing until the deceased, who was a violent-tempered man, began to get quarrelsome in his liquor, and the prisoner endeavoured to persuade him to go to his hut, with two others who were present. The deceased turned round upon him, and said "he was not the man he pretended to be," and refused to go. He then struck him with his fist in the throat and knocked him down. The prisoner got upon his legs and renewed his remonstrances to the deceased, saying "Why do you seek to hurt me? I don't want to injure you." Deceased then pulled off his shirt, and striking the gate-post, said "he would drive a hole in the prisoner, as he stuck his shirt through the hole in the gate-post, if he offered to come near him." Prisoner went in, and deceased followed him. A free man present went to remonstrate with him, and was struck by deceased. The prisoner then ran into the house, and returned with a gun in his hand. The other men went towards their hut, and the deceased ran to the pigsty in the yard, and seizing a five-foot slab, an inch in thickness, made for the prisoner, who told him to stand, and threatened if he advanced farther to shoot him. The deceased exclaimed, "You are not game; for if you miss fire, and I come near enough to you, I'll slaughter you." There was a space of but ten yards between them. Deceased attempted to advance, and the prisoner fired. The gun was loaded with shot and slugs, and the contents lodged in the right breast of the deceased, who dropped the slab, staggered, fell, and expired immediately. The conduct of the prisoner was quite collected and cool after the fatal act. He declared he did not repent having shot deceased, assigning as a reason, that the deceased would most assuredly have killed him had he not fired upon him.

The *Chief Justice* intimated to the jury, that the outrageously violent conduct of the deceased might have rendered it necessary for the prisoner, in his own defence, to fire upon him. It appeared in evidence that the prisoner was a kind and indulgent master to his servants, and it was by no means unusual to give liquor to farm servants on particular occasions—at sheep-shearing, harvest, and so on. The jury, without retiring from the court, acquitted the prisoner.

Mr. Catterall was tried, Aug. 13, and convicted, for endeavouring to provoke Capt. Adams, of the 28th regt., to fight a duel. The circumstances arose from Mr. Catterall imagining that Capt. A., when acting as aide-de-camp to Sir R. Bourke, had prevented him from having an interview with the governor, for fear he should complain of the conduct of one of Capt.

Adams' brother-officers. The defendant made a long speech in his own defence, in the course of which he was repeatedly called to order by Mr. Justice Burton, for introducing extraneous matter, and was subsequently fined £50 for asserting that the military, as a body, pay no respect to moral ties or moral duties.

IMMIGRATION.

We have received copies of an address to the Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to consider the question of immigration (signed by 122 persons, including some of the most respectable in the colony); and also a petition to the Governor, on this "all-important subject." The former conveys the sentiments of the subscribers regarding the proposed measure of raising in England money on loan, at a low rate of interest, in anticipation of future sales of colonial waste lands—such money to be applied in the introduction of the largest number of properly selected emigrants from the mother country that the amount will admit of. They state that they "conceive it to be the only practicable and effectual means whereby a supply of labouring population, at all commensurate with our urgent wants, can be obtained, without which the colony must inevitably retrograde, and one from which inestimable benefits would be derived both by this colony and the parent state."

The petition purports to be from members of Council, magistrates, and other free inhabitants of New South Wales; and while they acknowledge with gratitude "the valuable exertions of the several Immigration Committees of the Legislative Council, and the readiness evinced by the late Government to give effect to their suggestions," the petitioners implore his Exc.'s most earnest consideration of the imminent peril of the speedy exhaustion of the colonial funds for immigration, with but little real benefit to the colony. They express their painful regret "at the apparent want of a corresponding conviction, in the mother country, of the necessity of devoting these funds directly and economically to a supply of the present and most urgent wants of the colony:" and "that a large portion of the funds raised by the sale of waste lands has been already expended in the transmission of infants, incapable of being, for many years, available labourers in our colonial field; whilst it appears that a large portion of those children who quitted the British shore have died upon their passage hither." They say: "We have observed that a large portion of the immigrants lately landed have belonged to the class of persons denominated mechanics—who

are far less urgently required than farm labourers and shepherds, and of which class it is anticipated many would be induced, from the certainty of high wages, to immigrate without assistance from the public fund. We would respectfully suggest, that either the application of the fund be wholly confined to persons of the description of farm labourers and shepherds, or extended to such mechanics only (and their wives) as shall introduce young families without public charge. We have noticed also, with regret and disappointment, the expenditure of large sums of money in the transport hither of emigrants, who have resolutely held back from the public market of labour, in order to locate themselves together and pursue such objects of industry and limited interests as have no reference whatever to the satisfaction of our urgent wants. We are not unaware of the impolicy of laying any restraint upon the freedom of such persons to engage themselves, when landed, as they think fit; but we would venture to point out the peculiar unfitness of those whose educational habits induce them to stipulate at home for a settlement in large bodies, to supply in any degree the present wants of an essentially pastoral country. By such means as these, the accession of available and profitable labour to the colony will be insignificant indeed, when contrasted with our subsisting and distressing wants, amounting as they do (from the concurrent testimony of the most intelligent of our colonists) to from 7,000 to 10,000 men; while, in all probability, the immigration fund will be absorbed in the present year." Their fears, they say, have been excited by the report of discussions in the Commons House of Parliament on the expediency of discontinuing the supply of convict labour, the withdrawal of which, until a copious immigration shall have lessened a dependence on it, would reduce to little short of mere nominal value every description of property in New South Wales; they believe that, if means be not immediately taken for securing a more condensed power of available labour for their flocks and herds, the production of the staple commodity of this country will receive a most baneful check. "In conclusion," they say, "we feel compelled, by the united force of private interest and of public duty, to express our belief, that an adherence to the course hitherto adopted will entail the necessity for an extensive importation, at the cost of individuals, of adult and unmarried labourers from Great Britain and Ireland; whereby the evils arising from the inequality of sexes will be still more banefully experienced; or for the anti-national introduction of Indian labourers, strangers alike to our religious and our

moral habits, still further increasing the disproportion of sexes in the colony, and presenting no hopes of a desirable increase of our population; whilst the pursuit of a more effectual course, in the purchase of the largest possible portion of British labour with the produce of our sales of lands, will present to us the picture of a *magnificent wilderness peopling itself*, and rapidly starting into a rich and virtuous, a powerful and splendid nation, that shall occupy, ere long, the wool mart of the world; possessing the language, the religion and the laws, the customs and the wants of our father land; and becoming, at no distant period, the most useful appendage, if not the brightest ornament, of the British crown."

NEW ASSIGNMENT REGULATIONS.

The new code of assignment regulations, the object of which is not to do away with the existing code, but to modify and amend it where it has been found faulty, is as follows:

1. No preference is to be given, under the 13th article of the regulations of the 9th May 1835, to persons occupying land for the first time, on leasehold qualification, unless the land be under hoe or plough culture.

2. All applications under the same article are to be made to the police magistrate (or to the bench of magistrates) of the district in which the land is situated, and must each set forth that the applicant has attained twenty-one years, the circumstances under which the land has been acquired, and full information as to his condition in life. These applications are to be transmitted by the magistrates to the Colonial Secretary; and when approved by the Governor, are to be registered by the commissioner of assignment.

3. All other applications for assigned servants are to be made, as heretofore, to the magistrates in petty sessions, or magistrate acting singly, as the case may require.

4. No person who may have in his service two-thirds of the number of assigned servants which he may claim under the regulations of the 15th of December 1835, is to have any more men assigned to him, until all other persons are completed to the same proportionate extent. Provided, however, that this rule be not applied to any person who has less than ten servants actually in his employment.

5. No person is to be considered entitled to become an assignee of convicts, who has not been free for six years, unless such person shall have received a free pardon.

6. No person who shall have been

twice convicted of any capital or trans-portable offence, is to be eligible as an assignee in future.

7. The assignment of convict mechanics of any description whatever, in Sydney, is to be discontinued forthwith.

8. The assignment of male convicts in Sydney and the other towns of the colony is to be discontinued on the 1st of January 1839; and of male domestic servants throughout the colony on the 15th of August 1839.

9. All male convicts, mechanics, as well as labourers, are in future to be assigned by lot, separate lists being made of the persons entitled to receive mechanics of each trade.

10. All future assignments of male convicts are to be made for the period only for which the persons assigned may have to serve, in order by good conduct to be eligible for a ticket-of-leave. If at the end of that period they be not (in consequence of misbehaviour) deemed worthy of tickets-of-leave, they will be taken into the service of the Governor, or disposed of as the Government may direct; their places being supplied under the existing regulations in the same manner as if they had actually received their tickets.

[This principle will also be acted on, as far as possible, with respect to servants already in assignment.]

11. The principal object in the assignment regulations being the distribution of convict servants with fairness and impartiality, they will be altered and amended as often as they may be found insufficient for the purpose.

12. It is also to be distinctly understood, that there neither is, nor ever has been, any engagement on the part of the Government, to keep proprietors supplied with servants up to the full numbers authorized by the regulations of the 15th of December 1835, and that at the present moment it is quite impossible to do so.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Protectors of Aborigines.—From Lord Glenelg's despatch to Sir George Gipps, announcing the appointment of one principal and four assistant protectors of aborigines, we find that the protectors are expected to attach themselves to some tribe in the district, for which they have been appointed, to attend them in all their movements, until they can prevail upon them to assume more settled habits of life. They are to watch over the rights and interests of the blacks, to protect them from acts of cruelty, oppression, or injustice, and faithfully to represent their wants, wishes, or grievances to the government of the colony. When the blacks get settled, they

are to teach and encourage them to engage in the cultivation of their grounds, in building suitable habitations, &c.; to attend to the education and instruction of the children as early and as extensively as it may be practicable, and to promote, to the utmost extent of their abilities and opportunities, the moral and religious improvement of the aborigines, by instructing them in the elements of the Christian religion. Of the protectors, one only, Mr. Thomas, has arrived; we wish him joy of the prospect before him, for, if he follow his instructions to the letter, he will have a pleasant job of it, and earn his salary well, though it be a robbery to ask us to pay it.—*Gaz.*, Sept. 4.

PORT ESSINGTON.

Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, H. M. S. *Alligator*, has written to Admiral Sir F. Maitland, acquainting him that he was about to establish a new settlement at Port Essington (which is situated on the Cobourg peninsula, in North Australia, in about lat. 11° 10' S., and long. 132° 10' E.), on the northern coast of Australia, for the purpose of giving protection to British commerce, carried on through Torres Strait with China and India, and with the islands of the Indian Archipelago, and of affording an asylum for those who may be shipwrecked on the coast. He states, that the Bugis traders come to Port Essington in great numbers, for the purpose of taking and curing the *Trepang* or *Bêche de Mer*, which they carry to Macassar, and thence to the China market; and that there is no doubt that these people, their numbers being great, would take a large portion of British or Indian cloth, hardware, and other manufactured goods, from us, for which they now depend wholly on the Dutch, who charge them enormously; but he is of opinion that the great mart will eventually be the islands in the neighbourhood.

Sir Gordon requested the admiral to publish some notice of the undertaking, addressed to the public in India, as it might possibly induce some one to venture on sending a vessel down to the new settlement, with cottons, &c., and thus commence a communication. Accordingly, Sir Frederick transmitted a despatch on the subject to the Governor-general of India, and to the chief superintendent at Canton), who republished the same.

Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer arrived at Sydney in August, and on the 22d, an address was presented to him by a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Campbell, M. C., Jones, M. C., M'Leay, Macquoid, and Donaldson. Sir J. J. Gordon

received the deputation on the quarter-deck of H. M. S. *Alligator*, attended by the officers of the frigate, and Lieut. Stanley and the officers of H. M. S. *Britomart*, who accompany him on the expedition to Port Essington. The address congratulates Sir Gordon on his second visit to these shores, and offers good wishes for the success and prosperity of the new settlement at Port Essington, and expresses a conviction that it will "become a very important relation in the extension of commerce, and as an entrepôt for the products of trade with the islands of the Eastern Archipelago."

In his reply, Sir Gordon says: "Having long been of opinion that a British settlement on the north coast of this wonderful country had become an object of the utmost importance in every point of view, it was with peculiar gratification that I accepted the command of the little expedition her Majesty's Government has entrusted to me. There are many difficulties and privations inseparable from a position so peculiar as ours will be—yet I entertain a hope that we shall conquer them; and I feel a conviction, that if the settlement receives the fostering care of the parent Government for a few years only, the results will be beyond expectation beneficial. The field for the extension of British influence, the employment of capital and the exercise of industry, is indeed a rich and wide one—that it will be successfully trodden I venture to prognosticate."

The original settlement at Melville Island (since abandoned) was formed, in 1824, by Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, then commanding H. M. S. *Tamar*.

Mauritius.

Capt. Potter, of the Bark *Victoria*, has been tried before a Special Court of Vice-Admiralty. The crime of which Capt. Potter was accused, as expressed in the warrant upon which he was first arrested, was no less than that of the wilful murder of the native doctor, who was hired to attend upon the coolies he brought down with him from Calcutta. After his incarceration, it was found that this charge could not by possibility be maintained, and the accusation was therefore softened to that of *manslaughter*. The principal witness for the prosecution was a person, with whose name we shall not soil our pages, but who is of a sufficient noto-

riety in this town, and who came here in a menial capacity from Sydney, to which latter place we have been credibly informed he went from England, neither with his own will nor at his own expence. It unfortunately happened for Capt. Potter, that this individual, of whose character and condition he was perfectly ignorant, applied to him in Calcutta for a passage hither, which was granted. Only a very short period, however, after their departure, Capt. Potter had reason to see that he had admitted an improper person to his table, and found it necessary to check the forward and impudent bearing of the man. The degradation consequent upon this exertion of authority rankled in the fellow's heart, and the native doctor having died of lock-jaw, produced by his own unskilful amputation of a toe, which had been crushed by the fall of one of the ship's pump-handles, a story was trumped up that his death was occasioned by the severe treatment he had experienced at the hands of Capt. Potter, who was stated to have beaten him unmercifully. Three weeks elapsed after the *Victoria's* arrival here, before Capt. Potter was apprized of the accusation against him, and on the day prior to his intended return to Calcutta, he was arrested and imprisoned. After a confinement of fifteen days, he was brought to trial, and the grand jury having thrown out the bill for *manslaughter*, he was afterwards indicted by the crown for *assault and battery*—the accusation having at length dwindled to this paltry charge. Capt. Potter was even thereupon found by the petty jury "*not guilty*." It was proved that Capt. Potter had shewn more than ordinary attention to the health and comfort of his coolie passengers, and that he had, upon several occasions, had reason severely to reprimand the man hired as their medical attendant, and of whom he was accused of causing the death, for his neglect and inattention to the performance of his duties. The alleged victim was a coolie doctor; his skin was dark, and it was therefore, at least, politic, if not requisite, to display an unusual degree of sympathy for his fate.—*Mauricien*.

It appears that the general termination of slave apprenticeship in this colony will not so soon and so generally take place as in other British colonies. The despatch from the Secretary of State occupied the Council at Mauritius for several days, and the measure for general emancipation on the 1st of December was rejected by a majority of eight votes to seven.

PRESENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF :

Bengal—His Exc. Gen. Sir Henry Fane, G.C.B. (expected home),
Maj. Gen. the Hon. John Ramsay (acting).

Madras—His Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B.

Bombay—His. Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir John Keane, K.C.B., &c. (with Force in Sind),
Maj. Gen. Sir John Fitzgerald, K.C.B. (acting).

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Queen's Troops.

Regts.	Stations.
3d Lt. Drags.	Cawnpore.
16th do.	Field service, Indus.*
3d Foot	Field service, Indus.†
9th do.	Hazareebaugh.
13th do.	Field service, Indus.*
16th do.	Cawnpore.
26th do.	Fort William.
31st do.	Ghazcepoore.
44th do.	Kurnaul.
49th do.	Dinapore.

Company's Troops.

1st Lt. Cav.	Neemuch.
2d do.	Field service, Indus.*
3d do.	Field service, Indus.*
4th do.	Escort of Gov. General.
5th do.	Kurnaul.
6th do.	Ghazcepoore.‡
7th do.	Cawnpore.
8th do.	Sultanpoore, Benares.
9th do.	Nusseerabad.
10th do.	Muttra.
Europ. Regt.	Field service, Indus.*
1st Nat. Inf.	Saugor.
2d do.	Field service, Indus.†
3d do.	Barrackpoore.
4th do.	Goruckpoore.
5th do.	Field service, Indus.†
6th do.	Dinapore.
7th do.	Cawnpore.
8th do.	Bareilly.
9th do.	Chittagong.
10th do.	Lucknow.
11th do.	Saugor.
12th do.	Barrackpoore.
13th do.	Nusseerabad.
14th do.	Futtehgur.
15th do.	Barrackpoore.
16th do.	Field service, Indus.*
17th do.	Escort of Gov. General.
18th do.	Secrole, Benares.
19th do.	Dinapore.
20th do.	Field service, Indus.†
21st do.	Escort of Gov. General.
22d do.	Nusseerabad.
23d do.	Agra.
24th do.	Midnapore.
25th do.	Saugor.‡
26th do.	Meerut.

Regts.	Stations.
27th Nat. Inf.	Field service, Indus.†
28th do.	Panneepoot.
29th do.	Banda.
30th do.	Neemuch.
31st do.	Field service, Indus.*
32d do.	Dacca.
33d do.	Delhi.‡
34th do.	Agra.
35th do.	Field service, Indus.*
36th do.	Jumalpoore.
37th do.	Field service, Indus.*
38th do.	Delhi.
39th do.	Neemuch.
40th do.	Dinapore.
41st do.	Benares.
42d do.	Field service, Indus.*
43d do.	Field service, Indus.*
44th do.	Etawah and Bandah.
45th do.	Shahjehanpoore.
46th do.	Jubbulpore.
47th do.	Agra.
48th do.	Field service, Indus.*
49th do.	Neemuch.
50th do.	Mirzapore.
51st do.	Dinapore.
52d do.	Nusseerabad.
53d do.	Field service, Indus.†
54th do.	Loodianah.
55th do.	Lucknow.
56th do.	Dinapore.
57th do.	Barrackpoore.
58th do.	Barrackpoore.
59th do.	Moradabad.
60th do.	Benares.‡
61st do.	Almorah.
62d do.	Cawnpore.
63d do.	Lucknow.‡
64th do.	Allyghur.
65th do.	Coast of Arracan.
66th do.	Hussingabad.
67th do.	Benares.
68th do.	Allahabad.
69th do.	Berhampore.
70th do.	Sylhet.
71st do.	Neemuch.
72d do.	Allahabad.‡
73d do.	Sylhet.
74th do.	Nusseerabad.
Artillery	Dum Dum (hd. qu.)
Engineers.	Fort William (hd. qu.)

* Ordered forward.

† Awaiting further orders at Ferozepore.

‡ Called on duty to Jhansee.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Queen's Troops.

Regts.	Stations
13th Lt. Drags.	Bangalore.
4th Foot.....	Bangalore.
21st do.	Expected from N.S.Wales.
39th do.	Bellary.
41st do.	Belgaum.
54th do.	Fort St. George.
55th do.	Secunderabad.
57th do.	Cannanore.
62d do.	Moulmein.
63d do.	Moulmein.

Company's Troops.

1st Lt. Cav.	Kamptee.
2d do.	Jauluah.
3d do.	Sholapore.
4th do.	Arcot.
5th do.	Arcot.
6th do.	Secunderabad.
7th do.	Bellary.
8th do.	Arcot.
Europ. Regt.	Kamptee.
1st Nat. Inf.	Madras.
2d do.	French Rocks.
3d do.	Secunderabad.
4th do.	Cannanore.
5th do.	Palamcottah.
6th do.	Cuttack.
7th do.	Kulladghee.
8th do.	Singapore and Malacca.
9th do.	Quilon.
10th do.	Bellary.
11th do.	Kamptee.
12th do.	Penang.
13th do.	Moulmein.
14th do.	Cuttack.
15th do.	Trichinopoly.
16th do.	Cuddapah.

Regts. Stations.

17th Nat. Inf.	Russell Kondah.
18th do.	Belgaum.
19th do.	Madras.
20th do.	Malligaum.
21st do.	Ahmednuggur.
22d do.	Masulipatani.
23d do.	Mangalore.
24th do.	Palaverain.
25th do.	Kamptee.
26th do.	Belgaum.
27th do.	Salumcottah.
28th do.	Mercara, Coorg.
29th do.	Jaulnah.
30th do.	Trichinopoly.
31st do.	Ellore.
32d do.	Hurryhur.
33d do.	Vellore.
34th do.	Bangalore.
35th do.	Secunderabad.
36th do.	Cannanore.
37th do.	Palaverain.
38th do.	Bangalore.
39th do.	Bellary.
40th do.	Moulmein.
41st do.	Secunderabad.
42d do.	Kamptee.
43d do.	Berhampore.
44th do.	Vizagapatani.
45th do.	Trichinopoly.
46th do.	Mangalore.
47th do.	Dharwar.
48th do.	Vellore.
49th do.	Kamptee.
50th do.	Vizianagram.
51st do.	Secunderabad.
52d do.	Sholapore.
Artillery	St. Thos.'s Mount (h
Engineers ...	Fort St. George (hd. qu.).

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Queen's Troops.

4th Lt. Drags.	Kirkee, &c.*
2d Foot	Field service, Sinde.
6th do.	Bombay.
17th do.	Field service, Sinde.
40th do.	Reserve Force, Sinde.

Company's Troops.

1st Lt. Cav.	Field service, Sinde.
2d do.	Mhow.
3d do.	Deesa.
Europ. Regt.	On service to Aden.
1st Nat. Inf.	Field service, Sinde.
2d do.	Reserve Force, Sinde.
3d do.	Mhow.
4th do.	Asserghur.
5th do.	Field service, Sinde.
6th do.	Deesa.
7th do.	Mhow.

8th Nat. Inf.	Sattarah.
9th do.	Ahmedabad.
10th do.	Poonah.
11th do.	Bhooj.
12th do.	Rajcote.
13th do.	Deesa.
14th do.	Ahmedabad.
15th do.	Malligaum.
16th do.	Dapoolce.
17th do.	Mhow.
18th do.	Baroda.
19th do.	Field service, Sinde.
20th do.	Baroda.
21st do.	Poonah.
22d do.	Reserve Force, Sinde.
23d do.	Field service, Sinde.
24th do.	On service to Aden.
25th do.	Poonah.
26th do.	Reserve Force, Sinde.
Artillery	Poonah, Bombay, &c.
Engineers ...	Poonah (hd. qu.)

* Two squadrons (or one wing) with the force in Sinde.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

CHARGE OF CONVICTS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Sept. 18, 1838.

—Instances having from time to time occurred of native prisoners, under sentence of heavy punishments, effecting their escape from escorts employed to conduct them to their destination, His Exc. the Commander-in-chief deems it necessary to call the attention of general officers, and officers holding commands, to the subject; and to direct that in future handcuffs shall invariably be furnished to the commissioned or non-commissioned officer proceeding in command of a party having in its charge convicts under sentence of death, transportation, or other heavy punishment; to be used according to his discretion during the day, or on the march; but always to be placed on the prisoners at sunset.

Double sentries are likewise to be planted, and a light is to be kept burning throughout the night. The commissariat department is to be required to make arrangements for the supply of oil for a lamp, and the officer in charge of the department of public works to provide handcuffs, before a party entrusted with this duty quits cantonments.

STANDING ORDERS FOR THE CAVALRY.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Oct. 6, 1838.—His Exc. the Commander-in-chief having been pleased to frame a set of standing orders for the Bengal Light Cavalry, has caused them to be printed, and to be sent to each regiment.

His Exc. directs that no standing orders be issued in any regiment, and no usages sanctioned, which are contrary to the spirit of any part of these regulations.

Any such orders as aforesaid, which may now be in force, are to be cancelled.

Every officer in the cavalry will be expected to provide himself with a copy of these standing orders.

INCREASE OF THE CAMEL BATTERY.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Oct. 13, 1838.

—In continuation of G. O. of the 8th ult. and 1st inst., His Exc. the Commander-in-chief is pleased to sanction an increase to the permanent establishment of No. 6 Light Field Battery, of two hand bheesties, and a temporary addition of 9 sowars, whilst the battery is employed on the present service.

RETURNS AND REPORTS FROM THE ARMY OF THE INDUS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Oct. 30, 1838.

—His Exc. the Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct the following returns and reports to be made periodically, for his information, by the under-mentioned officers serving with the army of the Indus:—

By Generals of Division, and Brigadiers commanding the Artillery and Cavalry.—

1. On the 15th of every month, a return of their respective commands, prepared according to a form which will be supplied to them from the adjutant-general's office.

2. A weekly report of the state of the bazars of the different corps under their orders, showing the number of days' supply each regiment has in store, and the means it possesses of bringing it forward.

From Officers commanding troops and companies of Artillery regiments, of Cavalry and Infantry, and detachments of Sappers and Miners.—1. On the 1st of each month, a monthly return of the corps or detachment.

From the Deputy Commissary-general.—1. A weekly return of cattle with the army, and the number of days' supply for the troops and followers in the possession of the commissariat department.

From the Superintending Surgeon.—1. On the 1st of each month, a nominal roll of medical officers and subordinate medical staff. 2. A weekly return of the sick.

From the Commissary of Ordnance.—

1. On the 1st of each month, a balance return of stores, to be countersigned by the brigadier commanding the artillery.

2. A return of magazine establishments, showing casualties amongst the artificers.

From the Commanding Engineer.—

1. On the 1st of Dec. next, a return of engineer stores; and on the 1st of each month, a return of establishments, showing casualties amongst the artificers.

From the Field Pay-Master.—1. On the 1st of each month, a statement of the amount of treasure remaining in the military chest.

From the Deputy Judge Advocate General.—1. On the 1st of each month, a register of inferior courts-martial held in the force during the month preceding.

In addition to the foregoing documents, which, after the 1st of Dec. next, are to be addressed to the deputy adjutant-general, the monthly returns of corps, as prescribed by the regulations of the service, are to be forwarded regularly to the adjutant-general of the army.

ABSORPTION OF RECRUITS.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Bootgurrh, Nov. 12, 1838.—Officers commanding regiments serving with the army of the Indus will communicate to the officer commanding the dépôt to which their recruits are attached, from time to time, the number wanting to complete their corps to the establishment fixed in G. O. by the Right Hon. the Governor-general, dated the 16th Aug. last, and the officers commanding the dépôts are required to entertain suitable recruits to fill the vacancies.

Rolls of recruits entertained are to be forwarded monthly to the regiments for which they have been enlisted, and duplicates of the same transmitted to the adjutant-general of the army, to each of which rolls the certificate of a medical officer of the fitness of the men for military duty is to be duly appended.

The officers commanding the dépôts are required to supply such recruits as have not been already furnished from their own regiments, with the prescribed articles of half mounting, to be paid for by the men, according to the rule laid down in Government General Orders, No. 98, of the 23d March 1825.

SELECTION OF OFFICERS' CHARGERS.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Esroo, Nov. 14, 1838.—Some misapprehension appearing to exist as to the circumstances under which officers of horse artillery and cavalry are permitted to select chargers from the remounts furnished from time to time to their corps, as well as to the period when such remounts cease to be available for selection, His Exc. the Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct that the 2d and 6th paragraphs of Gov. G. Os. No. 124, of the 26th June 1837, indicating the parties allowed a choice, be literally construed; and that no officer be permitted to select a charger except "on first joining a corps," or "on rejoining from furlough, or from staff employ," and that no officer be allowed to replace his selected charger from the remounts, unless such charger "shall have died, been killed in action, captured, stolen, shot at the recommendation of a station or detachment committee, or reported by such committee unfit for further service."

His Exc. is likewise pleased to determine, that the horses sent as remounts from the several studs shall continue to be considered as such until allotted to troops, and appropriated; but which appropriation must not be unnecessarily delayed.

Quarterly rolls of horses selected by officers, prepared according to the form laid down in Gov. G. O. of the 3d Feb. 1821, are to be forwarded from corps to the adjutant-general of the army, on the

1st of Jan., 1st of April, 1st of July, and 1st of Oct. of each year, in which all horses selected during the quarter are to be duly returned, with the date of their joining entered in the column left for remarks.

These rolls to be furnished, commencing with the 1st of Oct. 1837, and continued regularly to the present time.

PRACTICE OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Moodkee, Nov. 22, 1838.—His Exc. the Commander-in-chief in India has been pleased to direct the publication of the following extract of a circular letter from the Adjutant-General, Horse Guards, dated 25th June 1838, for the information and guidance of H. M. regiments serving in India:—

"Courts-martial having, in frequent instances, sentenced prisoners to solitary confinement by the calendar month, I have it in command to apprise you that such sentences are illegal, and therefore to desire that, in all cases in which solitary imprisonment is awarded, it may be awarded by the *lunar* month, of twenty-eight days, the utmost period to which this imprisonment can legally be extended, without interval."

BAZAR ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE HURRIANAH LIGHT INFANTRY BATTALION.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Ferozepore, Nov. 28, 1838.—His Exc. the Commander-in-chief, with the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor-general, is pleased to authorize the entertainment of a bazar establishment, of the extent prescribed for a corps of the line, and one bluestie per company, for the Hurrianah Light Infantry Battalion, from the date of publication of this order at Hansi.

MARCH OF THE 1st DIVISION OF THE ARMY OF THE INDUS.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Ferozepore, Dec. 4, 1838.—In furtherance of the foregoing army general orders,* Maj. Gen. W. Nott, of the 2d brigade, is appointed temporarily to the command of the 1st division of the army of the Indus; and Lieut. Col. Dennie, C. B., of H. M. 13th Light Infantry, the senior officer with the force not holding a line command, is nominated to the command of the 2d brigade, during the period. Maj. Gen. Nott may remain in charge of the 1st division.

Maj. Gen. Sir W. Cotton's column will commence its march on the 10th instant and it will proceed in the following order: viz. Brigadier Arnold's brigade, with the 2d troop 2d brigade of horse artillery attached to it.

The brigades of infantry, by brigades,

* See our last No., Register, pp. 215, 216.

on three successive days. The camel brigade of 9-prs. to march with the 2d brigade; and it is to be considered as attached to the division of infantry in future movements. One resallah of local horse is to march with each brigade of infantry; and the brigadiers will take especial care of them, and see that they are not unnecessarily harrassed. Brigadier Skinner will make this disposition.

The artillery and engineer train will march the next in succession; and they also will be accompanied by a resallah of horse.

The remainder of the local horse will close the rear of the column on the 6th day, and Brigadier Skinner will have an eye to stragglers and all irregularities.

Major Pew, of the artillery, will consider the battery of the division and the train under his especial supervision; and when the whole body of artillery chance to be together, he will exercise the ordinary control over the whole, as senior officer. The commissary of ordnance will of course be in charge of the park and the stores.

Maj. Gen. Sir W. Cotton will be so good as to see that every brigade is fully equipped, in accordance with regulation, before it departs, and has its due supplies and commissariat means.

His Excellency takes this opportunity of reminding commissariat officers, that after their departure from hence, the army will depend for its resources on them alone; and that failure on the part of any civil officers will not be considered by him as a justification for any wants whatever.

He desires them to reflect on the highly important consequences to the army and the Government of failure in their department. The commissariat officer of each division or brigade will be considered by the Commander-in-chief as strictly responsible on these subjects.

The bridge of boats over the Sutlej will probably be removed on Thursday evening or Friday morning. The officer left in charge of the sappers will take care that the supplies for the men, who go down with the bridge, are prepared for embarkation in time, so that not an hour may be lost in his going forward. The commissary in charge of provisions will attend to this point.

The officer in charge of the bridge (Lieut. Sturt) will report what accommodation in tonnage the boats of the bridge can afford, plus its own equipments and the engineer stores.

This officer, on his passage down, will take care to open communication with the chief engineer, on his march, as soon as practicable.

REMOUNTS FROM THE HAUPPER STUD.

Head Quarters, Camp, Ferozepore, Dec. 9, 1838.—The remounts from the Haupper stud, allotted to corps proceeding on service with the army of the Indus, are to be sent to Ferozepore, and made over to the officer commanding the horse artillery at that station, under whose charge they are to remain until further orders.

ACTING COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Camp, Umritsir, Dec. 12, 1838—His Exc. the Commander-in-chief having signified his intention of leaving Ferozepore, *en-route* to Bombay, on the 15th inst., and Maj. Gen. the Hon. John Ramsay being the senior general officer upon the staff of this presidency, the Right Hon. the Governor general directs, that all reports and returns of the troops under the presidency of Fort William, be transmitted, from and after the 15th of the present month, to Maj. Gen. Ramsay, at Meerut, until further orders.

ESCORT DUTY.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Ferozepore, Dec. 13, 1838.—The 27th reg. of N. I. at present forming the escort of His Exc. the Commander-in-chief, will be relieved on the morning of the 15th inst. by the detachments now on duty at Ferozepore, belonging to the corps specified in the margin,* and they will afford protection to the head-quarter camp, until further orders, under the command of the senior officer Capt. K. F. McKenzie, of the 64th reg. of N.I.

The 27th reg. N.I., on being relieved, will rejoin the brigade of the army of the Indus, to which it belongs.

EXTRA ALLOWANCE TO THE TROOPS ON CROSSING THE INDUS.

Camp, Pool, Dec. 18, 1838.—The Right Hon. the Governor general extends to the force proceeding under the command of Maj. Gen. Sir W. Cotton, K. C. B. and K. C. II., from the date of crossing the Indus, all the advantages granted to the native troops and public establishments, who served beyond the Burrampooter during the war with Ava, by G.O's., No. 358, of 25th Nov. 1824.

2. The rules laid down in the orders above specified, in regard to the manner of drawing the extra allowances therein sanctioned, are to be strictly adhered to, and the indulgence will continue to the troops, &c. so long as they shall be employed to the westward of the River Indus.

* 5th L.C., 33th, 52d, 62d, 64th regts. N. I.

ENTALLY CONSERVANCY COMMITTEE.

Judicial and Revenue Department, Dec. 18, 1838.—The "Entally Honorary Committee of Conservancy," instituted for one year (1838), by the orders of Government of the 21st Nov. 1837, will continue for a further term of one year (1839). The following gentlemen compose the Committee, viz:—

Messrs. S. Smith, (Chairman), J. Rowe, W. Davis, W. Smith, T. Wilson, and M. Crowe (in succession to Mr. J. Muller, who has changed his residence).

BRIGADE OF IRREGULAR CAVALRY.

Camp, Hurryaya, Dec. 22, 1838.—Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Governor-general, the brigade of Irregular Cavalry of the army of the Indus is dissolved, and the appointments of the brigadier and brigade-major are accordingly to cease, from the date of promulgation of this order at Ferozepore.

The 1st Local Horse will remain at Ferozepore, attached to the force at the head-quarters of the Sirhind division, till further orders.

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. JAMES OATLEY.

Camp, Kurnaul, Jan. 3, 1839.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Nee-much, on the 17th Dec. 1838, Lieut. James Oatley, of the 39th regiment N. I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For having absented himself from his regiment, without leave, from the 16th of Sept. 1837, to the 30th July 1838.

Finding.—The court is of opinion, from the evidence before it, that the prisoner, Lieut. James Oatley, of the 39th regiment, N. I., is guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—The court sentences the prisoner, Lieut. James Oatley, of the 39th regiment, N. I., to be suspended from rank, and pay, and allowances, for the period of six calendar months.

Confirmed,

(Signed) JOHN RAMSEY,
Major-general.

The sentence to take effect from the date of its publication at Nee-much.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Nov. 25. Mr. J. Muir, special deputy collector in Saharunpore, allowed to return to his station, and to resume duties of his appointment. His leave of absence cancelled.

27. Mr. C. H. Lushington to take charge of office of special deputy collector of Patna, during absence of Mr. R. N. Farquharson.

Dec. 1. Mr. F. B. Gubbins, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Hissar, to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Paneeput, during absence, on leave, of Mr. H. S. Ravenshaw.

Mr. W. H. Macnaghten, secretary to Government of India, in charge of the several civil de-

partments with Governor-general, this day made over charge of his office to Mr. H. Torrens, the deputy secretary in those departments, who will remain in charge until further orders.

Mr. Macnaghten to accompany Right Hon. the Governor-general to Lahore, and thence proceed, with all practicable expedition, to assume his functions of envoy and minister at court of H.M. Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk.

3. Lieut. R. S. Dobbs, superintendent of Nug-gur, to be superintendent of Chittledroog division of Mysore territories.

Capt. R. Budd, superintendent of Chittledroog, to be superintendent of Bangalore division.

Lieut. W. A. Halstead, 2d-assist. to commissioner for government of territories of H.H. the Rajah of Mysore, to be superintendent of a division, in suc. to Capt. McArthur resigned, and to be posted to Nuggur division, v. Lieut. Dobbs.

Capt. J. Briggs, 3d assistant to ditto, to be 2d assistant, in suc. to Lieut. Halstead.

The Hon. H. B. Devereux, 4th assistant to ditto, to be 3d assistant, in suc. to Capt. Briggs.

Lieut. H. Montgomery, 1st officiating assistant to ditto, to be 4th assistant, in suc. to the Hon. Mr. Devereux.

Capt. A. Macleod, 5th Madras L.C., and officiating assistant to ditto, to be military assistant, in suc. to Major Hunter resigned.

Lieut. Col. J. Sutherland to officiate, until further orders, as agent to Governor-general for states of Rajpootana.

Lieut. Col. A. Speirs to officiate, until further orders, as resident at Gwalior.

Major T. Robinson to officiate, until further orders, as political agent at Meywar.

Mr. M. P. Edgeworth to assume, temporarily, charge of civil duties at Ferozepore, under orders of political agent at Umballa.

4. Ens. J. D. Fergusson, 36th N.I., to be an assistant revenue surveyor in Cawnpore district.

Mr. J. W. Macleod, second commissioner of Court of Requests, has reported having resumed charge of his office.

5. Mr. R. T. Taylor to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Mirzapoor, till further orders.

Mr. W. S. Donnithorne to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Mouzaffurnuggur. His app. to Allypore cancelled.

Mr. G. Edmonstone, jun., to be an assistant under commissioner of Meerut division.

6. Lieut. Col. J. Caulfield, c.m., to officiate as resident at Lucknow, during absence of Lieut. Col. J. Low, c.m., or until further orders. Lieut. Col. Caulfield to retain charge of his app. at Moorshedabad until relieved.

Lieut. R. R. W. Ellis, acting interp. and qu. mast. 26th N.I., to act as officiating assistant to resident at Gwalior.

Lieut. D. Wilkie, acting interp. and qu. mast. 58th N.I., to act as assistant to resident at Lucknow, during absence of Lieut. J. D. Shakespear.

7. Mr. H. H. Thomas to officiate as agent to Governor-general at Benares during period of Mr. Mainwaring's absence; also to officiate as civil and session judge, till further orders.

11. Moolvie Looft Hussien to officiate, until further orders, as sudder ameen at Dacca, in room of Moolvie Muncerooden Mahomed, ordered to officiate as principal sudder ameen at Mymensing.

Mr. J. Brown to be deputy collector under Reg. IX. of 1833 in zillah Sarni.

Mr. A. C. Perroux to be ditto under ditto of ditto in Rajshahye, in suc. to Baboo Roopchund Bose dec.

Mr. W. J. G. Ricketts to be ditto ditto under ditto of ditto in zillah Mymensing.

Baboo Obeychurn Mullick, late a deputy collector under Reg. IX. of 1833 in Chittagong, transf. to zillahs Nuddea and Moorshedabad, for six weeks, in extension.

Mr. H. C. Metcalfe to officiate, until further orders, as magistrate and collector of Backergunge.

Lieut. J. S. Banks, 33d N.I., to be an assistant to agent to Governor-general in Saugor and Nerbudda territories; also assistant under commissioner of Saugor division.

Casee Zemoollah, moonsiff of Jounpore, to officiate as sudder ameen of that district, under Reg. V. of 1831, during absence of Mohummud Yousuff, or until further orders.

Mr. R. P. Harrison to conduct current duties of civil and session judge's office at Midnapore, during absence of Mr. Dick.

Mr. Edwards to conduct current duties of civil and session judge's office at Cuttack, during absence of Mr. Hathorn.

13. Lieut. Col. J. Low, c.n., reported his having delivered over charge of Lucknow residency to Capt. J. Paton, on the 1st Dec.

14. Mr. C. Mackay, sudder ameen, to conduct current duties of officiating judge's office at Dinagpoor, until further orders.

Mr. R. B. Thornhill (app. on 12th Nov. to be an assistant under commissioner of Agra division) to be attached as an assistant to magistrate and collector of Agra.

15. Mr. A. Spiers to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Azimgurh, until further orders.

Mr. E. Wilnot to officiate as magistrate of Mirzapore, until further orders.

Mr. W. Wynyard to be an assistant under commissioner of Dehlee division.

Mr. C. Raikes to be an assistant to commissioner of Agra division.

18. Mr. C. Cardew to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Tipperah, in room of Mr. J. Shaw on leave of absence.

Mr. J. M. Hay to officiate, until further orders, as collector of Mymensing.

Moulvie Mahomed Farook to be sudder ameen in central division of Cuttack, v. Moulvie Mahomed Sajid dec.

Baboo Uddit Persaud Ghose to be sudder ameen in southern division of Cuttack (Pooree).

Sheikh Abdool Hameed Khan Behadoor and Baboo Ramjeebun Dutt to be deputy collectors under Reg. IX. of 1833, in Chittagong, in suc. to Baboos Obhoychurn Mullick and Nityanund Chatterjee transf. to Nuddes.

Baboo Noboo Chunder Chatterjee to be deputy collector under Reg. IX. of 1833, in zillah Chittagong.

Lieut. T. A. Kirby, 54th N.I., to officiate, as a temp. arrangement, as an assistant to agent to Governor-general at Delhi, during absence of Cornet Robinson.

19. Mr. John Curnin to officiate as assay master and secretary to Mint Committee of Calcutta, until further orders.

Mr. J. N. Rind (having reported his return to presidency) restored to his former office of superintendent of Government lithographic press, and has accordingly resumed charge from Capt. Fitzgeard.

21. The services of Mr. R. Houstoun placed at disposal of Governor-general for N.W. provinces.

Mr. W. Travers to be deputy collector of Cuttack, v. Mr. F. J. Morris.

Mr. G. A. C. Plowden to be special deputy collector of Bhaugulpore and Monghyr. Mr. Plowden to continue to act as magistrate and collector of Sylhet until further orders.

Mr. J. S. Torrens to be special deputy collector in 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddes, and Moorsheadabad, v. Mr. G. A. Plowden.

Mr. H. Atherton to be joint magistrate and deputy collector in East Burdwan, v. Mr. J. S. Torrens. Mr. Atherton to continue to officiate as magistrate and collector of Beerbhoom, until further orders.

Moulvie Ali Ahmed Bahadoor, and Baboo Sumboo Chunder Roy, to be deputy collectors under Reg. IX. of 1833, in zillah Mymensing.

22. Mr. J. Ward to officiate as magistrate of Hooghly, during absence of Mr. Samuells.

26. Capt. R. B. Pemberton, 44th N.I., to officiate as agent to Governor-general at Moorsheadabad.

27. Mr. F. Skipwith to officiate as collector of Mymensing.

Mr. W. Onslow to officiate as magistrate of Patna.

Mr. J. Reid to officiate as magistrate of Behar, until further orders.

Mr. J. B. Ogilvy to be magistrate and collector of Jessore.

Mr. R. Cunliffe to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Pubna. Mr. Cunliffe to continue, until further orders, to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Patna.

Mr. C. G. Udny, on being relieved by Mr. H. Nisbet, to proceed to Shahabad, and officiate as civil and sessions judge of that district, during absence of Mr. Dent, or until further orders.

Mr. W. N. Garrett to be additional judge of Chittagong.

Mr. R. Torrens to be additional judge of Shahabad. Mr. Torrens to continue to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Mymensing, until further orders.

Mr. M. Gilmore to officiate as magistrate and collector of Shahabad.

Mr. R. P. Harrison to officiate as magistrate of Midnapore, in addition to his other duties, until further orders.

Mr. W. Bell to officiate as magistrate and collector of Tipperah, until further orders.

Mr. J. K. Ewart to be magistrate and collector of southern div. of Cuttack (Pooree), v. Mr. B. J. Colvin.

Mr. H. C. Metcalfe to officiate as magistrate of Behar.

Mr. F. Stainforth to officiate, until further orders, as magistrate and collector of Backergunge.

Jan. 2. Mr. J. K. Ewart to be salt agent in southern div. of zillah Cuttack, v. Mr. B. J. Colvin proceeded to England.

Capt. E. S. Ellis, marine paymaster and naval storekeeper, resumed charge of his duties on 24th Dec.

Mr. E. M. Wyllie is reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages. The order published on the 31st Oct. last, declaring Mr. Wyllie to have exceeded the prescribed time allowed for study, is cancelled, having been founded on an erroneous computation of time, in which allowance was not made for the periods covered by medical certificates.

Mr. A. H. Cocks, writer, is reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages.

Messrs. E. M. Wyllie and A. H. Cocks, writers, have been attached to the north-western provinces.

Mr. William Strachy, appointed by the Hon. Court of Directors a writer on the Bengal establishment, reported his arrival at Baltool on the 5th Dec.

Messrs. Walter Ewer, and A. J. Colvin have been permitted to resign the East-India Company's civil service.

Mr. J. G. B. Lawrell, of the civil service, has reported his return to this presidency from England, on board the ship *Robert Small*.

Mr. W. P. Goad, of the civil service, has reported his return to this presidency from the Cape of Good Hope, on board the ship *Sophia*.

Mr. A. Spiers, of the civil service, reported his return from furlough to the Bengal presidency on the 8th Nov. last.

Messrs. F. Cardew, P. C. Trench, and E. Thomas, of the civil service, embarked on board the ship *Colombo*, which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 20th Dec.

Furloughs, Obtained leave of Absence, &c.—Nov. 27. Mr. R. N. Farquharson, absence for one month, on private affairs.—Mr. E. W. Pitt, absence for six weeks, on med. cert.—Dec. 4. Mr. H. C. Metcalfe, absence for one month, in extension, on med. cert.—11. Mr. A. Dick and Mr. H. V. Hathorn, absence for one month each, on private affairs.—14. The Hon. R. Forbes, leave for one month, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.—15. Mr. C. Chester, leave for two months, on private affairs.—18. Mr. H. Nisbet, to remain at presidency, until close of Dec. 1838.—Mr. J. Knott, for one month, in extension of former leave of absence.—Mr. D. J. Money, for six months, on med. cert., in extension of former leave of absence.—19. Mr. W. Bracken, absence

for one month, in extension to former leave.—20. Mr. W. Blunt, an extension of leave to 26th Jan., or until sailing of ship *Earl of Hardwicke*.—Mr. John Thornton, to England, for health.—Mr. W. Money, leave for one month, from 1st Jan.—21. Mr. E. Rentall, leave to 26th Jan., in extension, until sailing of ship *Scotia*.—29. Mr. A. Ross, leave for one month, on private affairs.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Dec. 8. The Rev. A. Hammond, military chaplain (his services having been placed at disposal of Com-in-chief), nominated to force proceeding on service, which he will join forthwith, and report himself to Maj. Gen. Sir W. Cotton, K.C.B., &c.

The Rev. R. Eteson, military chaplain (his services having been placed ditto), appointed to troops ordered to remain at Ferozepore under command of Maj. Gen. A. Duncan, from whom he will receive his instructions.

Dec. 10. The order of 9th Nov., appointing the Rev. R. Ewing to officiate as district chaplain at Agra, cancelled.

26. The Rev. Henry Fisher to officiate as chaplain at Barrackpore from 1st Dec.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Dec. 10. The Rev. R. Ewing, till 1st Nov. 1839, on med. cert.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

(By the Governor-General).

Camp, Dec. 4, 1838.—Col. James Kennedy, C.B., 5th L.C., to be a brigadier on estab., and to command Rajpootanah field force.

Dec. 7.—Lieut. J. G. W. Curtis, interp. and qu. mast. 37th N.I., placed at disposal of Major Parsons, deputy com. gen., for commissariat duties.

Dec. 8.—Assist. Surg. J. V. Leese app. to medical charge of 1st regt. of Cavalry On the Auxiliary Force, v. Dr. McCosh permitted to proceed to Europe, for health.

Dec. 11.—Lieut. D. T. Pollock, interp. and qu. mast. 74th N.I., to be a sub-assist. com. general, v. Capt. Johnson in charge of pay and commissariat departments of force attached to Shah Shooja.

Dec. 15.—Lieut. G. M. Hill, interp. and qu. mast. 17th N.I., to act as an aide-de-camp on personal staff of Gov.-general, until further orders.

(By the President in Council.)

Fort William, Dec. 24, 1838.—31st N.I. Maj. John Thomson to be lieut. col., Capt. and Brev. Maj. J. S. H. Weston to be major, Lieut. Patrick Melk to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. S. Dodgson to be lieut., from 20th Dec. 1838, in suc. to Lieut. Col. J. Trelawny retired from service.

17th N.I. Ens. T. G. St. George to be lieut., from 1st Nov. 1838, v. Lieut. C. Black dec.

52d N.I. Ens. Edw. Hall to be lieut., from 20th Nov. 1838, v. Lieut. Chas. Darby discharged by sentence of a court-martial.

The undermentioned officers to have rank of captain by brevet, from dates expressed:—*Engineers*, 1st-Lieuts. G. T. Greene and H. Godwin, from 18th Dec. 1838.—*Artillery*, 1st-Lieuts. Fred. Gaiskell, J. D. Shakespear, G. T. Graham, F. K. Duncan, E. D'Arcy Todd, J. H. Daniell, and A. F. Beggie, from 18th Dec. 1838.

Assist. Surg. John Edge app. to medical duties of civil station of Rungpore, v. Wood removed to Jorehaut.

Capt. John Thomson, corps of engineers, to be executive engineer of 5th or Benares division of public works, v. Willis proceeded to Europe.

Lieut. A. H. E. Bolleau, of engineers, to be agent for suspension bridges, and superintendent of circular and Eastern canals, v. Thomson.

Capt. T. S. Burt, corps of engineers, to officiate as executive engineer of 11th or Meerut division of public works, v. Capt. Swetenham. Capt. Burt to proceed to Meerut on being relieved.

Lieut. Bolleau directed to relieve Capt. Thomson as soon as he can quit his present duties, without inconvenience to the public service.

Dec. 31.—*Regt. of Artillery*, 1st-Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. H. Dyke to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. W.

Paley to be 1st-lieut., from 31st Dec. 1838, in suc. to Capt. Giles Emly retired.

19th N.I. Lieut. W. Smith to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Francis Tombs to be lieut., from 8th Aug. 1838, in suc. to Capt. James George dec.

22d N.I. Ens. G. S. Mackenzie to be lieut., from 9th Dec. 1838, v. Lieut. W. A. Butler dec.

Mr. J. A. Guise admitted as an assistant surgeon.

The services of Assist. Surg. James Macanish placed at disposal of Government of Bengal, for purpose of being app. to medical duties of civil station of Bancorah, v. Davies.

(By the Commander-in-chief).

Head-Quarters, Dec. 1, 1838.—Capt. D. Thompson, assist. adj. gen., to make over charge of division and staff office at Dinapore, and office of deputy judge adv. gen., to Capt. G. S. Blundell, of 51st N.I.; date 13th Nov. 1838.

Assst. Surg. R. C. Guise, 73d, to receive medical charge of 70th N.I. from Surg. Atkinson, who has been ordered to head-quarters of Meerut division; date 31st Oct. last.

Dec. 5.—Maj. Gen. A. Duncan to resume command of Sirhind division, the head-quarters of which are to be established at Ferozepore, until further orders.

Maj. G. Brooke to remain at Ferozepore, and assume command of artillery at present attached to 2d division of army of the Indus.

Assist. Surg. J. S. Logan, M.D., removed from 3d to 2d tr. 2d brigade horse artillery.

Surg. J. McGavson, left wing 2d bat. of artillery, to proceed in medical charge of park attached to portion of army of the Indus ordered on service.

Vet. Surg. W. P. Barrett removed from 1st brigade, and posted to 3d tr. 2d brigade horse artillery.

Dec. 6.—Maj. Gen. H. Oglander, H.M. service, appointed to command of Cawnpore division.

Maj. Gen. W. Burgh appointed to command of Presidency division.

Lieut. Col. J. Anderson, on furl., removed from 39th to 34th N.I. at Agra.

Lieut. Col. J. Stuart (deputy sec. to Government in mil. dep.) removed from 34th to 39th N.I.

Assist. Surg. J. Magrath, 37th N.I., to afford medical aid to 3d comp. of sappers and miners, during period it may be attached to 4th brigade; or until further orders; date 12th Nov.

Capt. J. Finnis, 51st N.I., app. to charge of 3d division of public works, in room of Capt. Sage, proceeding with his regiment on service.

Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. J. A. Kirby, 54th N.I., placed at disposal of agent to Governor-general at Delhi, as a temp. arrangement.

Ens. W. H. Jeremie, 38th, to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 54th N.I., during absence, on duty, of Lieut. Kirby.

Dec. 7.—Surg. G. Turnbull, 28th, to afford medical aid to 26th N.I. recruit depot, and sick of native corps proceeding on service; date Meerut 22d Nov.

Assist. Surg. W. Brydon, 4th L.C., to afford medical aid to 21st N.I.; date 29th Nov.

Capt. E. Wintle, 71st N.I., to officiate as major of brigade at Mhow, and to receive charge of military chest from Capt. Chesape; date 17th Nov.

Lieut. W. T. Pocklington, 38th, to act as adj. to a treasure escort under command of Capt. K. F. McKenzie, 64th N.I.; date 17th Nov.

Surg. W. S. Charters, M.D., 1st brigade horse artillery, to afford medical aid to station staff at Kur-naul, and families of officers and men of horse and foot artillery proceeding on service; date 18th Nov. Superintending Surg. G. Playfair re-posted to Meerut circle.

Surg. J. Atkinson, 70th N.I., to be superintending surgeon of force proceeding on service, the head-quarters of which he will join with all practicable despatch; and Surg. J. Thomson, 2d L.C., to officiate until Mr. Atkinson's arrival.

Maj. R. Delamain, 66th N.I., to command Ramghur L. Inf. Bat., during absence, on leave, of Maj. Lawrence, or until further orders.

Lieut. A. H. Duncan, 43d N.I., aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. A. Duncan, permitted to join his corps proceeding on field service.

Capt. R. Wyllie, officiating assist. adj. gen. of army, directed to relieve Major P. Craige from duties of post-office at head-quarters.

Dec. 8.—Brev. Capt. J. B. Backhouse, of artillery, who was nominated a major of brigade in G.O. of 13th Sept., directed to proceed in that capacity, with artillery and park under orders for service.

Capt. J. Jarvis, 5th N.I., to officiate as deputy assist. adj. gen. of Sirhind division, until arrival of officer permanently app. to that situation.

Capt. H. Hay, 2d L.C., to act as deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. to cavalry with army of the Indus.

Lieut. J. G. W. Curtis, 37th N.I., app. to commissariat department, till further orders, and to report himself to Deputy Com. Gen. Maj. Parsons, from whom he will receive his instructions.

Dec. 9.—Capt. T. J. Nuthall, deputy assist. com. gen., who was attached to staff of army of the Indus, in G.O. of 13th Sept. last, to remain at army head-quarters, and continue to conduct commissariat duties there.

Dec. 10.—Surg. J. Creig, 39th N.I., to receive medical charge of left wing 3d local horse.

Lieut. C. Wyndham, 35th, to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 37th N.I., v. Lieut. J. G. W. Curtis placed at disposal of Deputy Com. Gen.

Ens. T. F. Wilson posted to 13th N.I. at Nusseerabad, to fill a vacancy, and directed to join.

Dec. 11.—Lieut. and Acting Adj. T. Riddell, 60th N.I., to act as detachment staff to 60th N.I., and head-quarters and 1st comp. 3d bat. artillery; date 17th Nov.

Surg. B. Bell, 60th N.I., to afford medical aid to head-quarters and 1st comp. 3d bat. of artillery; date 17th Nov.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. D. Banfield, officiating interp. and qu. mast., to 19th N.I., to act as detachment staff to 6th and 19th regts. N.I. and details of artillery, during period those troops continue together; date 26th Oct.

Lieut. J. W. Bennett, doing duty with Sybhet L. Inf., to act as adj. to bat., v. Lieut. Carr app. an acting aide-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor-general; date 7th Nov.

Lieut. Col. R. E. Chambers removed from 9th to 5th L.C.

Lieut. Col. E. J. Honeywood (on furlough) removed from 5th to 9th L.C.

Capt. P. C. Anderson, 64th N.I., to officiate as major of brigade at Delhi, during absence of Brev. Maj. Ramsay, or until further orders.

Dec. 12.—Brev. Maj. W. E. B. Leadbeather, 53d N.I., to act as major of brigade to 5th brigade of infantry of 2d div. of army of the Indus, in room of Capt. Jarvis, 5th N.I., app. to officiate as deputy assist. adj. gen. to Sirhind division.

Capt. C. W. Haig, 5th N.I., to be aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. A. Duncan, commanding 2d division of army of the Indus; date 9th Dec.

Lieut. R. N. MacLean to act as adj. to 2d N.I., v. Lieut. Kay nominated to officiate as an assistant in department of the Adj. Gen. of army, and to accompany the Deputy Adj. Gen. on service.

Capt. F. C. Anderson, 64th N.I., to officiate as major of brigade at Delhi, on departure of Brev. Maj. W. Ramsay, on leave of absence.

1st-Lieut. J. L. C. Richardson, 2d comp. 5th bat., and 2d-Lieut. J. Abercrombie, 3d tr. 3d brigade of horse artillery, to join and do duty with 1st comp. 3d bat. of artillery, proceeding on field service; date 29th Nov.

46th N.I. Ens. S. Pond to be adj. v. Burt prom. Dec. 14.—Lieut. and Adj. D. Downes, 30th, to act as detachment staff to 30th and 71st regts. N.I., proceeding to Mhow; date Neemuch 24th Oct.

Lieut. J. T. Danniell, 47th N.I., to act as interp. to detachment of European Invalids, &c. proceeding under command of Capt. Meredith to presidency by water; date 4th Nov.

Dec. 15.—Ens. T. C. A. D'Oyley, recently admitted into service, to do duty with 55th N.I. at Barrackpore; date 22d Nov.

Lieut. H. T. Combe to act as interp. and qu. mast. to European regt., v. Gerrard app. aide-de-camp to Brigadier A. Roberts, commanding 4th brigade of army of the Indus; date 5th Dec.

Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. G. Hunter, c.s. (on furl.), removed from 47th to 46th N.I.

Lieut. Col. C. R. Skardon (on leave) removed from 49th to 47th N.I. at Agra.

Ens. J. C. Fitzmaurice removed from 2d to 17th N.I., at his own request, to fill a vacancy.

Ens. G. M. Brodie removed from 67th to 52d N.I., at his own request, to fill ditto.

Assist. Surg. T. B. Hart (on furl.) removed from 47th to 12th N.I.

Assist. Surg. J. Esdaile, M.D., removed from 46th to 47th N.I. at Agra.

62d N.I. Ens. F. F. C. Hayes to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Grant app. to Survey department.

Surg. D. Murray, H.M. 13th L. Inf., to afford medical aid to general staff of army and establishments, and to several detachments of cavalry and infantry, under command of Capt. K. F. McKenzie, 64th N.I., escorting camp towards Meerut, also to sick of H.M. 16th Lancers and 13th Foot proceeding to Kurnaul.

Assist. Surg. Menzies, H.M. 16th Foot, app. to medical charge of convalescent depot at Landour, during absence of Assist. Surg. Robertson.

Capt. C. H. Cobbe, 60th N.I., to officiate as deputy judge adv. gen. of Saugor division, during absence of Capt. Weston, on service with his regt., or until further orders.

Lieut. J. Bunce, 48th, to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 31st N.I., v. Lieut. Hammerley.

Brigadier C. Graham, c.s., to remain for present at Ferozepore, as commandant of artillery attached to army of the Indus. (The G.O. of 5th Dec. directing Maj. C. Brook to assume command of portion attached to 2d division, cancelled.)

Lieut. Col. L. R. Stacy removed from 5th to 43d N.I., and Lieut. Col. G. W. A. Lloyd (on special duty) from latter to former corps.

(By the Maj. Gen. Commanding the Forces).

Camp, Dec. 18.—Lieut. E. Buckle, com. of ordnance, proceeding with train for field service to Jhansie, to make over charge of magazine to Conductor W. Gibson, as a temp. arrangement; date Saugor 24th Nov.

Dec. 19.—Ens. F. F. C. Hayes to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 62d N.I., v. Grant app. to survey department; date 29th Nov.

2d-Lieut. H. A. Carleton removed from 8th comp. 7th bat. to 8th comp. 9th bat. artillery.

Dec. 20.—1st-Lieut. A. M. Seppings to act as adj. and qu. mast. to detachment of artillery drafts proceeding to Upper Provinces, under com. of Capt. P. A. Torckler; date 20th Oct.

1st-Lieut. T. H. Nissemore, 3d tr., to act as adj. to 1st brigade horse artillery, as a temp. arrangement; date 23d Nov.

Surg. T. F. Dempster, 4th bat. artillery, to remain at Agra until further orders.

Dec. 21.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Dyson, 21st N.I., to take charge of recruits of that regt. now at Kurnaul, during absence of head-qu. of corps.

Lieut. H. A. Morrieson, 63d N.I., to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 6th L.C., v. Lieut. W. J. E. Boys permitted to resign the app.

Lieut. C. C. J. Scott, 32d N.I., to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 39th regt., during absence, on duty, of Ens. F. E. Voyle.

Dec. 22.—Lieut. T. F. Tait to proceed and join 3d regt. of local horse, to which he has been app. 2d in command.

Ens. H. P. Budd to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 17th N.I., during absence, on duty, of Lieut. Hill; date 15th Dec.

Permitted to Retire from the Service.—Dec. 24. Lieut. Col. Jonathan Trelawny, 7th N.I., from 20th Dec. 1836, on pension of his rank.—Capt. Giles Emilly, regt. of artillery, from 31st Dec. 1836, on pension of his rank.

Examinations.—The undermentioned officers having been declared, by district committees, to be competent to perform the duties of interpreter, are exempted from further examination in the native languages, except that in the College of Fort William, which they will be expected to undergo whenever they may visit the presidency:—2d-Lieut. C. Hogge, 1st brigade horse artillery; Lieut. E. Wiggins, 52d N.I.; Lieut. C. M. Bristow, 71st do.

The following officers having been declared, by the examiners of the College of Fort William, to be fully qualified for the duties of interpreter, are exempted from further examination in the native languages:—Lieut. J. Lang, 36th N.I.; Lieut. H. Hinchman, 57th do.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Dec. 24. Lieut. Col. T. Oliver, 13th N.I.; Maj. Wm. Ewart, 54th N.I.; Capt. James Croudie, 11th N.I.; 1st-Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. S. Pillans, regt. of artillery; Lieut. S. Smith, 9th L.C.; Lieut. the Hon. H. V. Powlie, 18th N.I.; Surg. J. N. Reid, inv. estab.; Assist. Surg. S. M. Griffith, Assist. Surg. Alex. Chambers.—31. Brev. Maj. W. F. Steer, 32d N.I.; Lieut. J. W. C. Chalmers, 43d N.I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Dec. 24. Maj. Robert Fernie, 27th N.I., for health; Ens. W. H. L. Bird, 12th N.I., for health; Surg. B. Burt, for health.—31. Assist. Surg. John McCosh, for health.

To visit Presidency.—Dec. 6. Maj. J. Bourdieu, 43d N.I., from 1st Dec. to 1st June 1839, on med. cert., preparatory to applying for leave to sea.—Capt. A. McKean, 42d N.I., from 3d Dec. to 3d June 1839, on med. cert., preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.—7. Lieut. S. R. Wallace, 39th N.I., in extension, to 6th March 1839, on med. cert., preparatory to applying for furlough.—11. Surg. W. Jackson, 8th L.C., from 5th Dec. to 5th April 1839, on med. cert.—18. Assist. Surg. James Anderson, civil station of Beersboom, for one month, on private affairs.—20. Capt. J. Kuyvet, 68th N.I., on med. cert., from 26th Nov. to 31st Jan. 1839, preparatory to applying for furlough.

To visit Bombay.—Dec. 6. Lieut. Col. N. Alves, agent to Gov. General for States of Rajpootana, to visit Bombay, preparatory to proceeding to C.G. Hope, or one of the Australian colonies.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Dec. 24. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. D. Shakespear, regt. of artillery, and extra assist. to Resident at Lucknow, for two years, for health.—31. Maj. C. R. W. Lane, 2d N.I., for two years, for health; Maj. Henry Lawrence, 67th N.I., for two years, ditto; Capt. C. T. Thomas, 15th N.I., and 2d-assist. H. C. stud. for two years, ditto; Surg. Wm. Jackson, for two years, ditto.—Lieut. (now Capt.) Wm. Smith, 19th N.I., for one year, in extension, from 3d Feb. 1839, for health.

To visit Serohes.—Dec. 1. Capt. T. E. Sampson, 22d N.I., from 16th Dec. to 15th Feb. 1839, on med. cert., preparatory to applying for furlough, via Bombay.

To remain at Simla.—Dec. 18. Lieut. E. A. Munro, 18th N.I., from 7th Nov. to 7th Nov. 1839, in extension, for health.—20. Lieut. J. C. Anderson, 62d N.I., from 17th Feb. to 6th Nov. 1839, in extension, for health.

To visit Hills north of Deyrah.—Dec. 8. Ens. J. Chambers, 21st N.I., in extension, to 6th Nov. 1839, for health.—31. Capt. H. R. Osborn, 54th N.I., and assist. com. gen., for six months, for health.

To Mussorie.—Dec. 8. Lieut. H. A. Shuckburgh, from 5th Nov. to 1st Oct. 1839, in extension, for health.—20. Lieut. R. J. Hawthorne, 7th L.C., from 15th Dec. to 15th Dec. 1839, for health.

To remain at Beauver.—Dec. 19. Lieut. W. A. Butler, 22d N.I., from 30th Nov. to 1st Feb. 1839, preparatory to applying for leave to sea.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Dec. 6.—16th L. Drags. Lieut. C. J. Foster, from 3d F., to be lieut., v. O'Grady who exchanges, 1st Dec. 1838 (until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known).

3d Foot. Lieut. W. S. O'Grady, from 16th L. Drags., to be lieut., v. Foster who exchanges, 1st Dec. 1838 (until ditto ditto).

Lieut. Wood, 13th L. Inf., to be aide-de-camp to Brigadier Sale, c.b., from 1st Nov. 1838.

Cornet Roche, 3d L. Drags., to be aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Thackwell, from 1st Nov. 1838.

Dec. 8.—Col. J. McCaskill, r.e., 9th F., to have rank of maj. gen. by brevet, in East Indies only, from 28th June 1838.

Dec. 9.—Assist. Surg. Robertson to assume medical charge of 13th L. Inf., during absence of Surg. Murray on sick leave.

Dec. 10.—9th Foot. Ens. J. S. Cumming to be lieut. without purch., v. French dec, 21st Nov. 1838 (until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known).

62d Foot. Lieut. T. D. Price to be capt. without purch., v. Ellis dec, 10th Oct. 1838; Ens. Wm. McNair to be lieut. without purch., v. Price prom., 10th Oct. 1838 (his prom. v. Corfield not taken place); Ens. G. Sims to be adj., with rank of lieut., v. Corfield prom., 11th Oct. 1838 (until ditto ditto).

Dec. 13.—Lieut. Handfield, 3d F., to be aide-de-camp to Brigadier Dennis, from 1st Nov.

Ens. J. A. Duncan, 31st F., to be aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Duncan.

Capt. Marshall, 31st F., to act as paymaster of that corps, during absence of Paym. Matthews, until duty of Judge Advocate, on which he is at present employed, shall be concluded.

Lieut. Wm. Munro to act as adj. to 39th F., from 1st Nov., during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Nixon on leave to Neigherries, for health.

Capt. Christie, 3d F., to take charge of a party of sick men of 16th Lancers and 13th L. Inf., proceeding from Ferozepore to Kurnaul.

FURLONGHS.

To England.—Dec. 6. Lieut. H. T. Gahan, 57th F., for health.—Capt. Christie, 3d F. (with leave to presidency for three months).—Lieut. Sawyer, 3d F., ditto ditto.—Lieut. H. Edwards, 55th F., on private affairs.

To Presidency.—Dec. 6. Lieut. Taylor, 49th F. (removed to 60th), preparatory to his embarkation for Europe.—Lieut. Col. E. Morris, 49th F., from 15th Nov. to 15th Jan. 1839, for health (also to Sand Heads if necessary).—13. Capt. J. C. Rouse, 3d F., from 15th Dec. to 14th June 1839, on private affairs.—Lieut. H. D. Lucy, 3d F., ditto ditto.

To Kurnaul and Landour.—Dec. 9. Surg. Murray, 13th L. Inf., from 8th Dec. to 7th June 1839, for health.

To Bombay.—Dec. 13. Lieut. S. L. Horton, 54th F., from 1st Nov. to 1st Feb. 1839.—Ens. E. Honeynwood, 55th F., from 15th Nov. to 14th Feb. 1839, to proceed to join 3d F.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

* Dec. 22. Java, from Kyook Phyon.—23. China, from London, Cape, and Madras: *Balguerie*, from Bordeaux and Cape; *Richard Bell*, from Newcastle; *Cardowan*, from Bordeaux.—24. *Resolution*, from Mauritius and Penang; *Janet*, from Mauritius.—25. *Anna Eugenia*, from Pedier Coast and Ganjam.—26. *Covagee Family*, from China and Singapore.—28. *Margaret*, from Rangoon; *Water Witch*, from China and Singapore.—29. *Sophia*, from London and Cape; *Will Watch*, from Penang; *Ann*, from China and Singapore; *Algerine*, from Singapore; *Sutpe*, from Mouline and Amherst; *John Heplurine*, from Mouline and Rangoon; *Frederick Warren*, from Boston, U.S.; *Neustrie*, from Havre and Mauritius; *Tartar*, from Java and Singapore.—30. *Victoria*, from Bristol; *John Knox*, from Liverpool; *Lord Auckland*, from Mauritius; *Isabella Robertson*, from China; *Fatima*, from Liverpool; *Kemouth*, from London.—31. *Ganges*, from Bordeaux; *Antelope*, from Penang.—JAN. 1. *Apollon*, from Mauritius; *Cecelia*, from Rangoon.—*Windsor*, from Madras.

Departures from Calcutta.

Dec. 27. *Cabrass*, for Muscat; *Valparaiso*, for Madras and United States.—JAN. 1. *Drummore*, and *Frances Ann*, both for Liverpool; *Eleanor Russell*, for Mauritius.—3. *Louisa Munro*, for Liverpool; *Jessy*, for Penang.—4. *Abassy*, for Muscat; *Victoria*, for Bombay.—5. *Fattie Rohman*, for Muscat; *John*, for London; *Isabella*, for Hull; *Bengal Packet*.

Sailed from Saugor.

Dec. 23. *Seringapatam*, for Cape and London; *Belhaven*, for Singapore and China; *Hashmang*, for Mocha and Judda; *Asia*, for London.—24. *Brighton*, for Boston; *Pondicherry*, for Bordeaux.—25. *Eudora*, for Hobart Town.—27. *Allu-*

Iselle, for Bombay.—29. *Esperance*, for London; *Forth*, for Mauritius; H.C.S. *Amherst*, for Arracan (with detachment of 65th N.I.)—31. *Patriot King*, for Liverpool; *Petite Suzanne*, for Havre; *James Ewing*, for Greenock; *Role*, for Batavia; *Harmony*, for Cape; *True Briton*, for Madras and London; *Catherine*, for Cape.—JAN. 1. *John Bagshaw*, for Moulinein; *Dusivier*, for Bourbon; *Sylph*, for Bombay; *Mary Kimball*, for Boston; *Sophia*, for Judda; *Cecilia*, for Bourbon; *Venctaredy*, to sea; *Diane*, for Bourbon.

Departure from Diamond Harbour.

JAN. 5. *Adelaide*, for London.

Freights to London and Liverpool (Jan. 7, 1830).—Sugar, £5 per ton of 20 cwt.; Saltpetre, £4 15s.; Rice, £5 5s.; Oil Seeds, £6; Measurement Goods, £4 to £4 5s. per ton of 80 cubic feet; Indigo, £5 10s.; Silk Piece Goods, £6; Raw Silk, £6 per ton of 10 cwt.

Passengers.

Per *Eudora*, for Hobart Town: Capt. Bell, H. M. 16th regt., and four children; Messrs. Lekeet, Hoffman, and Dennis.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 30. At Benares, the lady of Dr. Butler, 63d regt. N.I., of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Vincent, of a son.
Dec. 5. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Davis, a daughter.
6. At Allahabad, the lady of George W. Stokes, Esq., 60th M.N.I., of a daughter.
7. Mrs. Joseph Martin, of a daughter.
12. At Calcutta, Mrs. F. Rebeiro, of a son.
14. At Calcutta, the lady of N. Hudson, Esq., of a daughter.
15. At Lucknow, the lady of William Dyer, Esq., surgeon, 55th N.I., of a daughter.
16. At Calcutta, Mrs. George Hill, of a son.
— At Sylhet, the lady of W. C. Erskine, Esq., adj. 73d N.I., of a daughter.
17. At Allahabad, the lady of J. T. Rivaz, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
— At Benares, the lady of George Lindsay, Esq., civil service, of a son.
20. At Calcutta, Mrs. James Holst, of a son.
21. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Pereira, of a son.
— Mrs. S. J. Ballin, of a daughter.
— At Howul Bagh, the lady of Andrew Walker, Esq., assist. surg., Kennaon bat., of a daughter.
22. At Sylhet, the lady of Brigadier J. H. Littler, of a daughter.
23. At Benares, the lady of Lieut. Wm. Hore, 18th N.I., officiating interp. and qu. mast., 8th L.C., of a daughter.
— Mrs. P. S. D'Rosario, of a daughter.
24. At Calcutta, the lady of Major Gen. Mosson Boyd, of a son.
— At Calcutta, the lady of W. S. Smith, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Serampore, the wife of Mr. J. L. Lavallette, of a son.
25. At Calcutta, the lady of Claude Queiros, Esq., of a son.
— At Calcutta, the lady of Ernest Amman, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the lady of John Pittar, jun., Esq., of a daughter.
26. Mrs. D. W. Madge, of a daughter.
27. Mrs. J. A. Popham, of a daughter.
28. Mrs. Henry Ford, of a daughter.
— At Barrackpore, the lady of Finlay Malcolm, Esq., assist. surgeon, of a son.
29. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John Hughes, veterinary surgeon, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the lady of P. P. Carter, Esq., of Bhogpore, of a daughter.
30. At Entally, Mrs. W. Ridsdale, of Bishop's College, of a daughter.
31. At Calcutta, Mrs. D. Wilson, of a son.
Jan. 1. At Calcutta, the lady of R. J. Lattey, Esq., of a son.
2. Mrs. M. Wittenbaker, of a son.
3. Mrs. F. H. Mathews, of a son.
4. At Calcutta, the lady of R. S. Hornfray, Esq., of a daughter.
5. At Calcutta, Mrs. E. Goodall, jun., a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 10. At Muttra, Mr. George F. Stowell to Miss Phebe Egan Peake.
20. At Calcutta, F. M. L'Herondell, Esq., S.O.A., to Cecelia Harriett, eldest daughter of the late C.S. Johnson, Esq., indigo planter, of Jessore.
22. At Calcutta, Thomas Tweedie, Esq., indigo planter, of Hazrepore, Jessore, to Lydia, youngest daughter of Mr. William Wallis, Calcutta.
— Mr. J. W. Rollo to Miss I. Baillie.
26. Mr. A. Aldwell to Miss S. Skinner.
28. Mr. F. Botelho, to Miss C. Broeager.
Jan. 1. At Calcutta, Alexander Ross, Esq., jun., C.S., to Isabella, daughter of Justin McCarty, Esq., of Carrignavar, County of Cork.
3. Mr. Fred. Madge to Miss M. Robinson.

DEATHS.

Nov. 9. At Mussoorie, Mrs. Mary Smith, aged 30.
15. At Berhampore, Mr. J. Lobby, aged 65.
17. At Calcutta, Mr. John Peters, aged 30.
22. At Dehra, in the Dhoon, from an ulceration in the liver, J. W. Knight, Esq., officiating civil surgeon to the station of Saharunpore.
— At Chandernagore, His Excellency Mons. Felix Niel, under commissary of Marine, and acting governor of the French settlements in Bengal.
25. At Calcutta, Mrs. T. Williams, aged 35.
27. At Dum Dum, Mrs. A. Badly, aged 26.
29. At Calcutta, Mrs. S. Gomes, aged 45.
30. At Cawnpore, Adam Maxwell, Esq.
Dec. 9. At Banda, John Henry Moscrop, Esq.
— At Baur, Lieut. Wm. D. Butler, 22d N.I.
— Mr. T. F. Browne, late second officer of the *Seringapatam*. He committed suicide while in a state of inebriation.
15. At Cawnpore, Elizabeth, wife of Major S. Moody, commanding 7th N.I., aged 37.
21. At Calcutta, Angelica, widow of the late Mr. Joseph Empson, confectioner, aged 40.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Maria D'Souza, aged 105.
22. At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Roberts, aged 49.
23. At Calcutta, Anthony Rowland, Esq., 73.
25. Mr. John Wilson, of the ship *Strabane*, 22.
27. At Calcutta, John Boyd, Esq., son of Major General Mossom Boyd, aged 19.
— At Calcutta, Mary, wife of Mr. Joseph Richardson, branch pilot, aged 34.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Hall, aged 50.
28. At Calcutta, Mr. C. J. Urage, assistant, Board of Trade, aged 40.
30. At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Ellis, aged 22.
Jan. 3. At Calcutta, Mr. Jas. Morgan, aged 39.
4. Drowned, off the fort, at Calcutta, Mr. John Harris, midshipman of the ship *St. George*, aged 18. He was precipitated overboard, whilst in the act of stepping from a dingley to the accommodation-ladder of his ship.
Lately. Their heir and only son of the Raja of Ulwar, an infant of a few months' old.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Sept. 8, 1838.—1. Adverting to the G. O. G. of the 7th inst., directing an increase of ten men per company to the infantry of the line, the Commander-in-chief requests that commanding officers will use their best exertions to complete their respective regiments to that extent as early as practicable.

2. Officers commanding regiments are authorized to detach small recruiting parties into such districts where they may consider eligible men for the ranks are most likely to be obtained, reporting the strength of the party detached to the adjutant-general of the army.

3. Men of 5 feet 4 inches are permitted

to be enlisted, provided they are of active make, athletic, and not under 16 years of age. Commanding officers will be held personally responsible for receiving men of this height who are not of this description.

4. Commanding officers are authorized to draw the usual allowance as sanctioned in the Code of Pay Regulations, para. 3, page 364, under the head "native recruits," adjusting the same agreeably to the rules laid down in the following paragraph.

5. The officer, or non-commissioned officer, commanding the party is to be furnished with written instructions wherein the injunctions laid down in the G. O. C. C. of the 15th Jan. 1829, defining the description of men to be enlisted as recruits to be clearly explained, also those prescribed by G. O. G. 11th May 1832, and para. 2, page 364, of the Code of Pay Regulations, and likewise the permission granted in the preceding paragraph to enlist men of 5 feet 4 inches under the conditions specified.

6. Recruits are not to be detained with the party, but are to be sent monthly, or oftener, to regimental head-quarters, and on their arrival commanding officers are directed to assemble a committee for their examination, to be composed of themselves as presidents, with such other officers as they may select, and the officer in medical charge of the regiment.

7. Recruits rejected by the committee are to be *immediately* discharged without reference to head-quarters, and without donation, on a certificate of the following form. (Here follows form.)

8. The Regimental Committee is to be guided in its proceedings by G. O. C. C. of the 15th Jan. 1829, with the exception of passing men of 5 feet 4 inches of the description specified in para. 3.

9. Officers commanding regiments will transmit to the adjutant-general's office a monthly report, which is to be made known to the officer or non-commissioned proceeding in command.

10. All reports and communications to the adjutant-general's office on this subject are to have the words "Recruiting Service" written in the upper right hand corner of the envelope.

THE NIZAM'S ARMY.

General Orders by the Officiating Resident on the part of the Nizam's Government.

Camp, Bolaram, Sept. 21. 1838.—On quitting Bolaram, Col. Fraser has much pleasure in expressing his entire approval of the state of discipline in which he has found the Hyderabad division of the Nizam's army, which is stationed here.

The field movements on Tuesday mor-

ning last were executed with a correctness and precision that would have done credit to any troops, and the combined manœuvres of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, on that occasion, exhibited a union and mutual co-operation, which gave promise of the most perfect efficiency, whenever these several arms of the force may be called upon for active and united service.

Col. Fraser's examination, on Wednesday and Thursday morning, of the general dépôt, the places of arms of the infantry and cavalry lines; of the hospital, medical stores, and school of medical instruction, was equally satisfactory, and he begs to convey his thanks, in particular, to Capt. Onslow, commandant of artillery, and to Mr. Staff Surg. Young, for the high order and excellent arrangement of their several departments.

The medical school established by Mr. Surg. Young, and in which he is ably assisted by Mr. Surg. Key, is an admirable institution, and conducted as it is at present, cannot fail of tending to the most useful and beneficial results.

Col. Fraser leaves Bolaram under a gratifying impression of the ability, temper, and judgment, with which Major Tomkyns exercises his command over the important division committed to his trust, of the zeal and activity with which he is assisted by the officers of the division staff, and the friendly and cordial state of feeling which pervades the several branches composing this force, and by which all parties, officers and men, European and native, appear to be equally animated.

ISSUE OF ARRACK TO SOLDIERS.

Fort St. George, Oct. 30. 1838.—With reference to the regulations below quoted,* the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to establish the following additional rules respecting the issue of arrack to European soldiers of her Majesty's and the Hon. Company's services under this presidency.

1. It shall in future be optional with the men to draw or to decline their ration arrack, when on the march, or in the field, whether they may have previously given in their names or not, their stoppages being regulated accordingly.

2. The practice of issuing arrack gratuitously to European non-commissioned rank and file, and recruits, as a part of their rations, on their first arrival in India, shall be discontinued.

3. Such men as wish to draw the established ration of arrack, paying for the same, from the date of arrival, will be at liberty to do so.

* G. O. G. No. 243 of 1836, para. 2; G. O. G. No. 95 of 1838, head "Wet Batta," para. 4; G. O. G. No. 243 of 1836, para. 1.

FREE PASSAGES FROM PORT TO PORT.

Fort St. George, Nov. 6, 1838.—The Right. Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the provisions of Para. 8, G. O. G. 14th Aug. 1829, applicable only to commissioned officers and the higher grades of warrant officers, viz. commissaries, deputy commissaries, assistant and deputy assistant commissaries, and head overseers.

2. All other warrant officers, as well as all non-commissioned officers attached to the ordnance, medical and commissariat departments, when proceeding on duty from port to port in India, shall be entitled to a passage, at the public expense, for their families, when permitted to accompany them.

3. The permission which will give a claim to a free passage for families, is in all cases to be restricted to *permanent* removals.

MARKS OF DISTINCTION TO BE WORN BY GOOD CONDUCT MEN.

Adj. General's Office, Fort St. George, Nov. 15, 1838.—With reference to G. O. G. 2d May 1837, and G. O. C. C. 2d Oct. 1838, the Commander-in-chief directs it to be notified, that the marks of distinction to be worn by good conduct men of the different classes are to be chevrons reversed, or with the point upwards, worn upon the right arm, one inch above the cuff—the chevrons to be made of single bars of plain regimental lace, upon a ground of facings, and a quarter of an inch apart.

TROOPS MARCHING IN WET WEATHER.

Fort St. George, Nov. 27, 1838.—1. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that when European troops are marching in wet weather, or when they are encamped on damp or marshy ground, straw, in moderate quantities, shall be provided by the commissariat department, on a requisition from the officer commanding, for the floors of the tents for their use.

2. If there is no commissariat officer or servant present, the straw will be procured by the officer commanding, and charged for on a contingent bill.

REGIMENTAL SURGEONS.

Fort St. George, Nov. 27, 1838.—Under instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the provisions of the G. O. G. of the 3d of Oct. 1837, No. 190, applicable to regimental surgeons of H. M. service.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA, ORDER OF MERIT, PAY, &c.

Fort St. George, Dec. 4, 1838.—1. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council

is pleased, in continuation to G. Os., dated 2d and 16th May 1837, Nos. 85 and 96, to establish the following subsidiary rules respecting the Order of British India, the Order of Merit, and the new scale of pay and pensions.

2. Native officers, invested with the Order of British India, are, in addition thereto, eligible to all the advantages attached to the Order of Merit.

3. The allowance attached to the Order of Merit does not increase on promotion.

4. Individuals of all arms and ranks who, in consequence of having been enlisted before the 1st May 1837, receive higher rates of pay than those of the same ranks entertained posterior to that date, will, on obtaining the Order of Merit, draw additional pay, agreeably to those higher rates.

5. The additional pay attached to different classes of the Order of Merit is to be calculated at the rate of pay (including garrison half-batta, where such is drawn), of which the individual, of whatever rank, who becomes entitled thereto, is in receipt; for instance, a private of infantry, enlisted subsequent to the 30th April 1837, will, on admission to the 3d class of the Order of Merit, receive an additional allowance of Rs. 2. 5. 4; into the second class, Rs. 4. 10. 8; and into the first class, Rs. 7, exclusive of good conduct pay, or other special allowance, which is altogether extra.

6. The tables promulgated in G. O. No. 107 of 1837, are not applicable to Native Veteran Battalions, neither can privates of those corps claim additional pay for length of service, nor carry along with them their good conduct pay.

7. Puckallies, bluestics, store, tent, and regimental lascars, and public followers generally, are not entitled to additional pay for length of service.

8. The additional pay of Rs. 2 per mensem is continued to colour and troop havildars.

9. Service under eighteen years of age is not allowed in reckoning the period of service for pension, or for additional pay.

FORFEITURE OF GOOD CONDUCT PAY.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Dec. 20, 1838.—In reference to G. O. 25th Aug. 1837, the Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct, that in all cases in which forfeiture of good conduct pay has been awarded by sentence of a court-martial, a statement shewing the character borne by the prisoner previous to the trial, his length of service, and extracts from the permanent or company defaulters book, should his name have been therein entered, should accompany the proceedings of the court-martial to army head-quarters.

RESIGNATION OF SIR P. MAITLAND.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Dec. 21, 1838.—It affords Sir Peregrine Maitland much gratification, in resigning his command, to record the high opinion he entertains of the Madras army, and his approbation of the general conduct of all ranks in the service, European and native; and it is a source of sincere satisfaction to the Lieut.-General to know that in his successor, Lieut.-General Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B., an officer so well known to the Indian army, the native troops especially will find a chief by whom they may feel assured their merits will be duly appreciated, and their interests thoroughly understood.

Sir Peregrine Maitland requests the general and field officers, and general staff, will accept his cordial acknowledgments for the able and zealous support they have at all times afforded him, and he desires to offer to the army his sincerest wishes for its continued prosperity and honour.

SIR JASPER NICOLLS' ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Dec. 22, 1838.—On assuming the command, which was announced in the general order by Government of yesterday, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls assures the army of Fort St. George, that he highly appreciates the distinction and honour thus conferred on him.

The series of difficulties nobly overcome, and of victories gallantly achieved, by it, during the past century, proclaim the high qualities of the Madras army, and must ever distinguish it in the pages of Indian history.

To uphold its honour, and ensure its efficiency, will be the Lieut.-General's duty; it will also be his pride; and he confidently relies on the zealous co-operation of all ranks in the attainment of these most important objects.

The greatest security on these essential points is afforded by the flattering encomiums conferred upon the army by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Peregrine Maitland, from whose able and zealous exertions in the command, his successor confidently anticipates great and permanent advantages, both to the service and to himself.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

At the recommendation of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, the following changes in the stations of corps and movements are ordered; dated 24th and 31st Dec. 1838, and 4th January 1839.

7th L. C. from Jaulnah to Bellary, instead of Mhow.

30th N. I., from Jaulnah to Bellary, instead of Masulipatam.

15th N.I., from Vellore to Trichinopoly.

33d do., from Pallamcottah to Vellore, instead of Palaveram.

COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT. T. A. HERIOT.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Dec. 21, 1838.—At a general court-martial, held at Fort St. George, on the 6th Nov. 1838, Lieut. T. A. Heriot, of H. M. 55th regt. of Foot, placed in arrest by order of the Commander-in-chief, on the complaint of Major Thomas Wright, of H. M. 39th regt. of Foot, lately commanding a detachment of Her Majesty's troops on board the ship *Plantagenet*, was arraigned upon the following charges:—

First Charge.—For having, at Madras, on the 28th Sept. 1838, sent the Hon. Mr. Talbot with a message to the said Major Wright, to demand satisfaction in a duel from him, for his conduct when interfering, as commanding officer of the troops on board the ship *Plantagenet*, to suppress a quarrel likely to arise from language made use of by the said Lieut. Heriot, to Assist. Surg. T. T. Smith, of the Hon. Company's service, in wantonly insulting him, by saying to him, at the cuddy table after dinner, "your language is the language of Billingsgate," or words to that effect; notwithstanding he, the said Lieut. Heriot, subsequently admitted his error, by apologizing for the same to the said Assist. Surg. Smith.

Second Charge.—For conduct becoming the character of an officer and gentleman, in having, in a letter dated Poonamallee, 22nd Oct. 1838, in reply to a communication made to him, Lieut. Heriot, from the Deputy Adj.-General of her Majesty's forces, requiring an explanation of his conduct, as detailed in the first charge, asserted that the said Major Wright had shaken his clenched fist at him on that occasion—he, the said Lieut. Heriot, never having, either directly or indirectly, on board the ship *Plantagenet*, brought the same to Major Wright's notice; and well knowing and believing, at the time he made the aforesaid statement, that it was false and unfounded.

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—On the first charge—that the prisoner Lieut. T. A. Heriot, H. M. 55th regt. of Foot, is guilty.

On the second charge—that the prisoner is guilty of having, in a letter dated Poonamallee, 22nd Oct., 1838, in reply to a communication made to him, Lieut. Heriot, from the Deputy Adjutant-General of H. M. forces, requiring an explanation of his conduct, as detailed in the

first charge, asserted that the said Major Wright had shaken his clenched fist at him on that occasion; he, the said Lieut. Heriot, never having, either directly or indirectly, on board the ship *Plantagenet*, brought the same to Major Wright's notice; but the Court acquit him of the remainder of the charge.

Sentence.—The Court, having found the prisoner guilty as above stated, doth sentence him, the said Lieut. T. A. Heriot, of H. M. 55th regt. of Foot, to lose six steps in his regiment, by being placed immediately below the six lieutenants who at present stand next to him, and having his commission in H. M. 55th regt. of Foot, dated one day after the date of the regimental commission of Lieut. H. Bayly, of the same regiment; and further, that he be severely reprimanded in such a manner as his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct. Confirmed.

(Signed) P. MAITLAND, Lieut.-Gen.

Remarks by the Court.—"With reference to the finding on the second charge, the Court think it necessary to observe, that the assertion of the prisoner, in his letter to the Deputy Adjutant-General of Her Majesty's forces, was fully disproved, and that it was made by him on very questionable grounds."

"The Court are unwilling to animadvert on the evidence of Capt. Wood and Ens. Hoseason, as its nature, on perusal of the minutes, will be sufficiently apparent."

Lieut. Heriot is hereby severely reprimanded in general orders, in accordance with the sentence of the court.

(Signed) P. MAITLAND.

The prisoner is to be released from arrest and to return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Dec. 28. D. Mayne, Esq., to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Bellary.

C. R. Cotton, Esq., to be second member of Board of Revenue.

A. Maclean, Esq., to be temporary member of Board of Revenue, but to continue to act as third member during absence of Mr. Walter Elliot, or until further orders.

A. Freese, Esq., to be collector and magistrate of Chingleput.

E. B. Glass, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Chicacole.

E. Newberry, Esq., to be assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Guntoor.

E. Story, Esq., to be register of zillah court of Chicacole.

G. A. Harris, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Malabar, during absence of Mr. White on sick cert., or until further orders.

Jan. 1, 1839.—G. J. Waters, Esq., to act as civil auditor and superintendent of stamps.

M. Lewin, Esq., to be principal collector and magistrate of Bellary, but to continue to act as 2d judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Centre Division.

J. C. Morris, Esq., to be civil auditor and superintendent of stamps, from date of Mr. John Orr's quitting limits of this presidency, but to continue

to act as temporary member of Board of Revenue until further orders.

H. M. Blair, Esq., to be principal collector and magistrate of Canara.

A. P. Onslow, Esq., to be collector and magistrate of Trichinopoly.

A. L. Cherry, Esq., to be superintendent and treasurer of Government Bank, and sub-treasurer, from date of Mr. John Orr's quitting limits of this presidency.

Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart., to act as principal collector and magistrate of Bellary.

P. B. Smollett, Esq., to be secretary to Board of Revenue.

R. D. Parker, Esq., to be sub-secretary to Board of Revenue.

A. S. Mathison, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Nellore.

S. D. Birch, Esq., to be cashier of Government Bank and assistant to sub-treasurer, from date of Mr. John Orr's quitting limits of this presidency.

F. Copleston, Esq., to be head assistant to collector and magistrate of Guntoor.

W. Knox, Esq., to be head assistant to collector and magistrate of Cuddapah.

4. W. E. Underwood, Esq., to act as principal collector and magistrate of Malabar, during absence of Mr. Clemenston on sick cert., or until further orders.

W. H. Bayley, Esq., to be deputy secretary to Government in departments under the chief secretary's immediate charge.

T. L. Strange, Esq., assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Malabar, delivered over charge of the Auxiliary Court at Tellicherry, to H. D. Cook, Esq., on the 18th Dec.

R. Grant, Esq., judge and criminal judge of Nellore, took charge of the zillah court at that station, from the register, on the 24th Dec.

A. P. Onslow, Esq., reported his return to the presidency, on the 30th Dec.

J. Orr, Esq., delivered over charge of the offices of civil auditor and superintendent of stamps to G. J. Waters, Esq., on the 5th Jan.

The undermentioned civil servant has attained rank, *viz.*—G. M. Swinton, as factor, from 16th Dec. 1838.

Furloughs, Leave of Absence, &c.—Dec. 24. J. C. Scott, Esq., to Europe, for health.—D. White, Esq., for three months, to Neigherry Hills, for health.—Mr. C. Lambe, postmaster at Bellary, absence for one month, his duties being conducted by Lieut. T. White, H. M. 39th regt.—28. J. J. Cotton, Esq., for one month, to visit presidency, on private affairs.—Jan. 4. H. A. Brett, Esq., for three weeks, to visit presidency, on private affairs.—L. D. Daniel, Esq., an extension for one year, for health.—Lieut. E. Lawford, civil engineer 3d division, for three weeks, to presidency, on private affairs.—8. W. Douglas, Esq., register to Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Adawlut, for twelve months, from 26th Jan., to Cape of Good Hope, on private affairs.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Dec. 24. The Rev. J. C. Street to be domestic chaplain to Lord Bishop of Madras, v. the Rev. J. Halliwell resigned on account of ill health.

28. The Rev. James Morant admitted an assistant chaplain on this estab. from 20th Dec., the date of his arrival at Madras.

31. The Rev. J. Halliwell, A.M., chaplain of Cuddalore, permitted to remain at presidency on sick cert. until 30th March 1839.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Dec. 24, 1838.—Lieut. Col. John Inuard, H. M. service, to be military secretary to Commander-in-chief.

Lieuts. E. J. Taynton, 8th N.I., and G. W. Nicolls, H. M. service, to be aides-de-camp to Commander-in-chief.

Dec. 29.—Cadets of Infantry Arthur Howlett and Henry Broderip admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Jan. 4, 1839.—3d L.C. Lieut. H. F. Siddons to be adj.-v. Waters prom.

4th N.I. Lieut. P. A. S. Powys to be qu. master and interpreter.

36th N.I. Ens. G. Fitzmaurice to be qu. master and interpreter.

Lieut. W. L. Boulderson, acting adj. of 29th N.I., to be staff officer at Jaulnah so long as his corps shall be there stationed.

Assist. Surg. R. Hicks, 44th N.I., permitted to rejoin his corps *via* Calcutta, with leave of absence till 15th Jan.

Jan. 8.—37th N.I. Capt. Augustus Clarke to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) E. J. Simpson to be capt., and Ens. J. R. Harrison to be lieut., *v.* Bradstreet invalided; date of coms. 4th Jan. 1839.

Assist. Surg. D. T. Morton permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Jan. 11.—Infantry, Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) Jas. Wahab, c.b., to be colonel, *v.* Monin dec.; date of com. 5th Jan. 1839.—Major J. H. Winbolt, from 5th regt., to be lieut. col., in suc. to Wahab prom.; date of com. 5th Jan. 1839.

5th N.I. Capt. Wm. Justice to be major, Lieut. Joseph Wright to be capt., and Ens. Richard Shubrick to be lieut., in suc. to Winbolt prom.; date of coms. 5th Jan. 1839.

Capt. J. D. Awdry, deputy assist. com. gen., app. to act as paymaster in Centre Division, without prejudice to his duties in commissariat department, during absence and on responsibility of Capt. Logan.

The services of Lieut. Hay Ferrier, 48th N.I., placed at disposal of Deputy Governor of Bengal, for employment as assistant under Governor of Eastern Settlements.

Assist. Surg. J. E. Mayer to be civil surgeon at Tellicherry.

Assist. Surg. Agnew Mackintosh, m.d., to act as civil surgeon at Negapatam during absence of Assist. Surg. T. Grigg on other duty, or until further orders.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 21, 1839.—Ens. A. A. Shaw removed from 16th to do duty with 24th N.I.

The undermentioned young officers to do duty, *viz.*—Ens. G. T. S. Carnarvon and H. Hughes with 1st N.I.; H. B. Sweet and Charles Douglas with 24th do.

Assist. Surg. J. Kerbey removed from 3d bat. Artillery to 19th N.I.

Dec. 26.—3d Cornet R. G. G. Cumming posted to 4th L.C., and to join at Bangalore.

Dec. 27.—Major Montgomerie, c.b., to be president of Remount Committee ordered to assemble at Ossoor in G.O. 19th Dec., in room of Lieut. Col. Maclean reported sick.

Lieut. J. Wilkinson, 44th N.I., to act as aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Welsh, commanding N. D. of army, during absence of Capt. Elder of Bombay Europ. Regt., proceeded to join his corps on service.

Ens. H. Hughes removed from 1st to do duty with 24th N.I. until further orders.

Dec. 28.—The following removals of Medical Officers ordered:—Surg. R. Wright, m.d., from 48th to 40th N.I.; Surg. J. Macfarland from 40th to 48th do.; Assist. Surg. J. Forbes from 48th to 40th do.; Assist. Surg. P. A. Andrew, m.d., to do duty under garrison surgeon of Bellary, and to afford medical aid to company of Artillery at that station; Assist. Surg. D. T. Morton, from doing duty at general hospital, to H. M. 62d regt.; Assist. Surg. J. B. Stevens, from doing duty with 2d bat. Artillery, to H. M. 63d regt.

Dec. 31.—The following movements ordered in the Artillery:—Capt. (Brev. Maj.) J. Chisholm from 2d to 4th bat.; Capt. F. Dittmas from 4th to 2d do.; 1st-Lieut. F. J. Brown from 2d to 4th do.; 1st-Lieut. H. Lawford from 4th to 3d do.; 2d-Lieut. T. H. Campbell, from 1st to 4th do.

The following young officers to do duty:—Ensigns Arthur Howlett and Henry Broderip with 15th N.I.

Ens. Arthur Howlett removed from 15th to do duty with 1st N.I. until further orders.

Jan. 1, 1839.—Capt. H. S. Burgess removed from 2d to 1st Nat. Vet. Battalion.

Jan. 4.—Assist. Surg. J. Forbes, 40th regt., to afford medical aid to details and followers proceeding to Moulmeln on bark *Lord Elphinstone*.

Jan. 5.—Maj. C. R. Bradstreet, recently transf. to Inv. estab., posted to C. E. V. bat.

Capt. D. Archer, 20th regt., on sick cert. to western coast, permitted to proceed to Aungmyab and await arrival of his regt. at that station.

Ens. Henry Broderip removed from 15th to do duty with 1st N.I., until further orders.

Jan. 10.—Ens. H. M. Fergusson removed from 15th to do duty with 48th N.I., until further orders.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—Jan. 4. Maj. C. R. Bradstreet, 37th N.I., at his own request.

Medical Fund.—The following gentlemen have accepted annuities on this Fund, for the present year, *viz.*—Messrs. John Underwood and James Richmond, large annuities; Mr. John Lamb, m.d., small annuity.

Off-Reckoning Fund.—In consequence of the death of Maj. Gen. A. Monin, of the Infantry, the following addition to the list of officers entitled to off-reckonings is authorized:—Col. (Maj. Gen.) C. A. Walker, half a share from the Fund, from 6th Jan. 1839.

Examinations.—Ens. George Griffin, doing duty with the 1st regt., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by the military committee at the College, has been reported to have made creditable progress, and to be entitled to the usual moonshee allowance.

Ens. G. Fitzmaurice, 39th regt., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Jaulnah, has been reported fully qualified for the duties of interpreter, and the Commander-in-chief accordingly authorizes his receiving the usual moonshee allowance.

Lieut. St. V. Pitcher, 6th L.C., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by the military committee at the College, has been reported to have made highly creditable progress, and to be fully entitled to the usual moonshee allowance, which is to be disbursed to him accordingly.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Dec. 28. Lieut. Col. C. A. Elderton, M.E. regt.; Capt. H. MacKenzie, 34th L.I.; Capt. George Burn, 14th N.I.; Lieut. E. G. Taynton, 6th do.; Lieut. G. T. Haly, 41st do.; Lieut. R. O. Gardner, 50th do.; Surg. J. Morton; Lieut. Col. D. Sim, Engineers; Capt. T. Dittmas, Artillery; Capt. E. L. Durant, 3d L.I.; Capt. D. Scotland, 7th N.I.; Capt. J. Fullerton, 17th do.; Capt. H. Hall, 41st do.; Maj. C. O. Fothergill, Carnatic E.V.B.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Dec. 28. Maj. F. Stratton, 8th L.C., to proceed from C.G. Hope, on renewed sick cert.—Lieut. and Adj. H. A. Lake, corps of engineers, for health.—2d-Lieut. G. C. Collyer, corps of engineers, to proceed *via* Bombay.—Jan. 4. Lieut. J. G. S. Cadell, 3d L.C., for health.—Capt. (Brev. Maj.) J. M. Boyes, 38th N.I., for health.—Capt. R. Watts, Carnatic E.V.B., for health.—Veterinary Surg. C. Jackson, for health.—11. Assist. Surg. John Kerbey, for health.

To Capt. of Good Hope.—Jan. 11. Surg. D. Vertue, under orders of resident at Hyderabad, for eighteen months, for health.

To visit Presidency.—Dec. 24. Maj. Gen. Sir R. H. Dick, k.c.b., on route to Trichinopoly.—27. Capt. A. Woodburn, deputy judge adv. gen., preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to sea.—Ens. W. H. Freese, with 44th N.I., from 1st Jan. to 31st March 1839.—31. Lieut. S. D. Young, 43d N.I., preparatory to applying for leave to Europe.—Jan. 4. Surg. B. Williams, for one month, for

health.—Superintending Surg. J. Richmond, Ceded Districts, preparatory to applying for leave to retire from the service.—Capt. (Brev. Maj.) J. M. Ley, Horse Artillery, from 5th Jan. to 5th March 1839.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) R. Lambert, 16th N.I., from 3d Jan. to 5th March 1839.—Lt. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) D. Buchanan, 23d N.I., for six weeks.—11. Capt. A. S. Logan, paymaster in Centre Division, from 19th to 31st Jan. 1839.

To *Nailgherries*.—Dec. 22. Lieut. J. C. Fortescue, deputy assist. qu. mast. S. Div., leave in continuation, till 31st May 1839, for health.

To *Negapatam*.—Jan. 8. Lieut. J. W. Nixon, 17th N.I., in continuation, till 30th April 1839.

To visit *Waltair*.—Jan. 4. Lieut. and Adj. H. V. Pope, 27th N.I., from 18th Dec. 1838 to 15th April 1839, for health.

To *Bombay*.—Jan. 4. Ens. G. Free, doing duty with 24th N.I., in extension, until 2d April.

To *Eastern Coast*.—Jan. 8. Lieut. H. R. C. King, 6th L.C., from 1st Jan. to 31st Aug. 1839, for health.

Leave of Absence.—Jan. 4. Ens. J. Biggs, 36th N.I., extended till 31st Aug. 1839, for health.—Jan. 8. Capt. J. M. Macdonald, 1st L.C., from 28th Jan. to 22d June 1839, to enable him to join.

To *Calcutta*.—Jan. 8. Lieut. F. J. Carruthers, 2d L.C., with leave until 31st May 1839.

SHIPPING, &c.

Arrivals.

Dec. 28.—*Patriot*, from New Zealand and Singapore; *William*, from Vizagapatam; *Jane*, from Moulmein and Amherst.—29. *Eden*, from Batavia; *Indian Queen*, from Vizagapatam; *Charles Dummer*, from Coringa; *Union*, from Coringa.—30. *Colombo*, from Calcutta.—JAN. 1. *Pondicherry*, from Calcutta.—6. *Dronang*, from China, Singapore, &c.—10. *Lord Lyndoch*, from Penang.

Departures.

Dec. 29. *Betsy*, for the Straits.—JAN. 2. *Eden*, for Calcutta.—3. *Colombo*, for Suva and London.—5. *Lord Elphinstone*, for Moulmein; *Maitray*, for Moulmein; *Bleng*, for Liverpool; *Pondicherry*, for Bordeaux; *Union*, for Pondicherry.—8. *Brigand*, for Northern Ports and Calcutta.—11. *Antelope*, for Northern Ports.

The overland mail of the 27th October arrived at Madras on the 9th January.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 21. At Masulipatam, the lady of Capt. H. S. Poord, com. of ordinance, of a son.

26. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. C. W. Roland, artillery, of a son.

Nov. 20. At Madras, the wife of Mr. H. Middleton, clerk in the Superintendent's Office at Mysore, of a son.

21. At Kilpauk, the lady of Lieut. J. Wilson Coates, 6th N.I., of a son, still-born.

— At Madras, the lady of Mr. G. C. Combes, of a son.

23. At Arcot, the wife of Mr. J. Hopson, riding-master, 5th L.C., of a son.

26. At Arcot, the wife of Mr. E. W. Wigmore, 8th L.C., of a son.

30. At Fort St. George, the lady of Mr. J. P. Barthez, of a daughter.

Dec. 4. At Bangalore, the wife of Mr. Henry O'Sullivan, assistant missionary, of a daughter.

18. At Kilpauk, Mrs. C. M'Farlane, of a son.

22. At Madras, the wife of Mr. John Luke Rudd, of a daughter.

25. At Bellary, the lady of Lieut. Col. Wakefield, H.M. 39th regt., of a daughter.

26. At Poonamallee, the wife of Mr. T. Harding, of a son.

— At Madras, the lady of G. W. Scheniman, Esq., surgeon 1st N.I., of a daughter.

27. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. J. B. Dodd, H.M. 54th R., of a son.

Jan. 2. At the gun-carriage manufactory, Vepery, Mrs. Brooke, of a daughter, still-born.

3. At the Nagpore residency, the lady of Capt. T. A. Duke, commanding the resident's escort, of a daughter.

5. At Madras, the lady of A. J. Johannes, Esq., merchant, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 20. At Madras, Mr. Dickenson, of the artillery band, to Miss A. McIvers.

Dec. 26. At Madras, Capt. W. Hill, acting deputy judge adv. general, to Emma Jephson, only daughter of the late Capt. Lowe, formerly of H.M. 25th Dragoons, and step-daughter of the late Major Gen. R. B. Gregory, c.b.

Jan. 1. At Vepery, Mr. William Maddox to Miss Sarah Chundry.

3. At Madras, Mr. John McDonnell to Miss Caroline Lewis.

5. At Madras, Mr. J. M. Kirwan to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Woodhouse.

7. At Madras, Mr. R. W. Norfor, of the firm of Messrs Griffiths and Co., to Amelia Wilhelmina, eldest daughter of Mr. L. Boxley.

9. At Negapatam, the Rev. Thomas Norton, of Alleppey, to Sophia Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late J. M. Saalfeldt, Esq., of Negapatam.

DEATHS.

Oct. 28. At Madras, Mr. G. J. J. Johnston, Hon. E. I. Company's service, aged 70.

Nov. 15. At Madras, Mrs. W. Smith.

26. At sea, on her passage from Penang to Malacca, Sophia, wife of Lieut. D. H. Stephenson, 12th N.I., and widow of the late Capt. John Macdonald, 3d L.C.

Dec. 10. Found drowned in a tank at Pondicherry, Mr. Manuel D'Souza, in his 56th year.

14. William Henry, son of Mr. H. C. Newland.

20. At Madras, Mrs. J. G. Williams, aged 26.

21. At Pulicat, Mr. Z. F. Meyers, aged 82.

27. At Madras, Lieut. Arthur John Ormsby, of the 1st Native Veteran Battalion.

Jan. 5. At Trichinopoly, Major Gen. Anthony Monin, in his 66th year.

9. At Madras, Mrs. Esther Ingram, aged 73.

Lately. At Ghooty, of cholera, the wife of Lieut. Chatfield.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

NEW MEDICAL REGULATIONS.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 6, 1838.—The Government having had under their consideration the existing medical regulations of this presidency, and being satisfied that they require revision, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the same be rescinded and abolished accordingly, and that a new code of regulations, recently composed and published under authority, be made the rule and guidance of the medical department throughout the army of this presidency from the 1st of January next.

INDIAN ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 2, 1838.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract, para. 1st, of the Hon. Court's letter, dated 25th July last.

Para. 1st. "Referring to our military letters of the 16th Aug. and 18th Oct. 1837, relating to the commencement and termination of the Indian allowances of officers of the Bengal and Madras establishments proceeding to, or returning

from, their respective presidencies, viz. Bombay, we have now to apprise you, that the officers of the Bengal army, whose corps may be stationed at any place above Allahabad, including the Saugor divisions, and the officers of the Madras army, whose corps may be stationed to the north of the Kistnah, are to be granted the benefits of the arrangement.

PERSONAL APPOINTMENTS ALLOWED TO
TROOPS AND PUBLIC FOLLOWERS.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 3, 1838.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the undermentioned lists of personal appointments, allowed to troops and public followers embarking on foreign service, to be substituted for those contained in articles 53, 54, and 55, sec. 65, page 303, 2d Supplement Military Code :—

Europeans.—For every 100 non-commissioned and rank and file : cumblies or blankets, 100; flannel banyans, 200; tin or wooden canteens, 100; tin pots, 100; haversacks, 100.

Natives.—For every native commissioned rank and file : cumblies, 100; loole banyans, 200; tin or wooden canteens, 100; haversacks, 100.

Each public follower is to be supplied with two loole or country flannel banyans and a cumblie each.

These articles are to be considered the property of the troops and followers to whom they may be issued, after the termination of the service in which they have embarked; but they are to be produced at muster or inspections, and all deficiencies not satisfactorily accounted for replaced as early as practicable, at the cost of the individuals.

SOLDIERS' SUPPLIES.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 3, 1838.—To prevent the unnecessary accumulation of baggage on the part of soldiers from providing their own supplies, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that, on all occasions of native troops embarking for field service, rations agreeably to the prescribed scale are to be provided for the full period the voyage is expected to last, the usual deduction being made from their batta for the number of rations issued.

ENGINEERS IN THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S
NAVAL SERVICE.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 21, 1838.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following regulations relative to the appointment, allowances, &c. of engineers belonging to the Indian Navy, for information :—

Regulations as to the Appointment, Allowances, &c. of Engineers in the East-India Company's Naval Service.

All engineers are to be appointed by warrant, in the same manner, and under the same regulations as the warrant officers of the Indian Navy.

Engineers are to be distributed into three classes, with the denomination of—

First Class Engineers,
Second Class Engineers,
Third Class Engineers.

The classes are to rank relatively in that order, and the engineers to rank with each other according to seniority on the official list of their class. They are to have rank on board ship relatively with boatswains, gunners, and carpenters.

No person will be deemed eligible for an appointment as engineer in the East-India Company's naval service, or for promotion to the higher classes, until he shall have passed an examination before a competent engineer, or some other officer to be appointed for that purpose; or until he shall have produced a certificate to the same effect from a respectable and competent engineer, as to his qualification for each class, as hereafter stated, viz.

Qualification for First or Chief Engineer.

—No person will be considered qualified to hold the warrant of a first class engineer who is not able to keep accounts, and to make notes in the log, of every particular of the working of the engines and boilers. He must be thoroughly acquainted with the principles upon which the machine works in all its parts, and capable of setting right any defects which may arise in the engines or boilers, and also to adjust the length of the various rods and motions, slide valves, and eccentrics. He must have been at sea as an engineer, and be capable of working, starting, and stopping the engines, &c. and able to make rough sketches, correct in proportion, of any part of the machinery. He must be able and willing to exert himself practically as a workman upon occasion, either in driving, packing, or repairing the engines. He must be willing to instruct in his art such lads, European and native, as the Court or the Indian Governments may place under him as apprentices, receiving, as a premium with each, 1s. per diem, for so long as such apprentices shall remain under instruction, upon production of a certificate from the commanding officer under whom such engineer may be serving, that the apprentices have been duly instructed.

Qualification for Second Class Engineer.—He must be equal in education to the first engineer, and but little inferior in mechanical acquirements, with the exception of the nicer points of adjustment of slides, &c., and his improvement in all

such points of knowledge will be the road to his succession to the post of first engineer.

Qualification for Third Class Engineer.—He must not be inferior in education to second or first engineers, and will be selected either from the senior class of apprentices, or appointed direct into the service from a factory. He must be accustomed to engine work, and acquainted with the principles of the engine, with the names of its parts, their several uses and effects in producing motion; and, if found qualified, he will be eligible for promotion to the higher grades, as vacancies occur.

Employment of Engineers on shore.—An engineer of either class may be required to perform duties on shore, or to make repairs of machinery in the mint, or in any factory, or on board other steam-vessels than that to which he is attached.

Pay of Engineers.—First class engineers, for the first three years, £200; from the fourth to the seventh year inclusive, £250; from the end of the seventh year, £300.—Second ditto, for the first three years, £150; from the fourth to the seventh year inclusive £175; from the end of the seventh year, £200.—Third ditto, for the first three years, £100; from the fourth to the seventh year inclusive, £125; from the end of the seventh year, £150. With an additional allowance of 2s. 6d. a day for such period as the steam is up, or the engines working, or while employed repairing machinery in any factory, mint, or workshop ashore, or on board any other steamer than that to which he is attached, or while employed in fitting the engines to any steam-vessel. The chief engineer to be allowed 1s. a day for each apprentice placed under his tuition, during the period such lads are taught by him, on production of a certificate from the commanding officer of the steam-vessel. Pay is not to commence till the parties have arrived in India.

Outfit and Passage Money.—Engineers of all the three classes will be provided with a passage to India at the expense of the East-India Company at the commencement of their engagement; and on their quitting India, at the termination of service, they will have a free passage home, provided their conduct has been satisfactory to the Government, of which a certificate must be produced; excepting in the case of any engineer who may give up his employment before he shall have completed a period of five years' service, or who may have been dismissed the service. The following allowances will be made for an outfit, viz.:—First class engineers, £50; second class engineers, £35; third class engineers, £20.

Allotment of Family Money.—Engineers of either class may allot any portion,

not exceeding half, of their salaries, for the benefit of their families in England.

Furlough.—An engineer of either class, after five years' actual service in India as such, may be allowed a furlough, or leave of absence, not exceeding two years in the whole, on account of his private affairs; receiving, during such leave of absence, an allowance equal to one-third of his salary. An engineer who is compelled to come to England upon medical certificate, although he may not have served five years, will be granted an allowance of one-third of his salary during such certified sickness, provided that his sickness do not occasion a longer absence from India than two years in the whole; but the medical certificate must be renewed every three months during such absence.

Pensions.—After ten years' actual service in India, the following pensions will be granted to such engineers as shall have conducted themselves to the satisfaction of the Government abroad, and shall produce to the Court a certificate to that effect, viz.:—A first class engineer, 2s. 6d. per day; a second class engineer, 2s. ditto; a third class engineer, 1s. 6d. ditto.

STEAMERS TO THE RED SEA.

Notice is hereby given, that the commanders of the Hon. Company's steamers have orders to touch at Cossier, on the passage between Bombay and Suez, both going and returning; date of order 21st May 1838.

MAIL BETWEEN BOMBAY AND THE SCINDE FIELD FORCE.

Head Quarters, Camp Bominacote, right bank of the Hujamree, Dec. 19, 1838.—1. A mail will be made up at the head-quarters, for transmission to India *via* Bhooj, every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

2. Letters for transmission by it will be received by the field post-office, till three o'clock (but no later hour) on those days.

3. The letters will be for the present forwarded as far as Bhooj at the public expense, by cossies, and from that station, such as are liable to it, will be charged postage, to be recovered on delivery.

4. In the same manner, letters will be charged to Bhooj, and brought free from thence to head-quarters of the force, three times a week; but the field post-master will recover from the person to whom they are addressed, the postage of such as are "post not paid," from the place at which they are written to Bhooj.

5. The Hon. the Governor in Council has intimated his intention, to order that a communication shall be kept open with the field force, by means of a steamer to be despatched twice a month from Bom-

bay, and *vice versa*, from Scinde. As soon as the probable periods of the arrival and return from the mouth of the Indus of the steamer shall have been ascertained, it will be notified for general information.

6. The communication by the steamer, it is believed, will be quicker even for private correspondence with the presidency, and all stations beyond it, than by Bhooj, as letters by the latter route do not reach Bombay under twelve or thirteen days from this camp, and as the troops advance to the northward, it will be still longer.

7. All heavy packets, such as periodical returns and reports, &c., should be reserved to be sent by the steamer.

8. Officers commanding brigades, and the heads of departments, will cause this order to be fully explained to those under their orders, so that the soldiers, both European and native, as well as the followers of the army, may be aware they have the opportunity of corresponding with their families and friends.

9. Consequent on the preceding arrangements, Lieut. Jephson is authorized to entertain the following establishment, to carry on the duties assigned to him by a G. O. of the 7th inst., as acting field post-master, subject to the confirmation of Government, to be paid, for the present, by monthly contingent bills, submitted to the Commander-in-chief, through his military secretary, and when approved to be countersigned by the latter officer, *viz.*—One writer, Rs. 50 per month; four peons at Rs. 7 each, Rs. 28 ditto; allowance for stationery, wax, gunny, thread, &c., Rs. 22 ditto—Total, Rs. 100.

MEDICAL DUTIES AT MHOW.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 27, 1838.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the duties of the superintending surgeon of the northern division of the Deccan be extended to the station of Mhow.

SERVICES OF DR. SMYTTAN.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 28, 1838.—G. Smyttan, Esq., second member of the Medical Board, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension prescribed in Art. 57, section 57, of the 2nd Supplement to the Code of Military Regulations, from the 31st instant.

The Hon. the Governor in Council has much satisfaction on this occasion in acknowledging Dr. Smyttan's long course of honourable professional service in this presidency.

TENT ALLOWANCE AND HOUSE RENT.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 2, 1839.—With the view of assimilating the practice under

this presidency with that in Bengal and Madras, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the G. G. O., dated 15th June 1807, Military Code, page 62, and directs that in future tent allowance and house rent shall be granted to officers who may obtain back rank by casualties in Europe from the date of their commissions.

DETAIL OF ENGINEERS AT BELGAUM.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 8, 1839.—The detail of the Engineer Corps, now employed in the repair of the cantonment roads at Belgaum, is to be removed to Poonah, as their services are no longer considered necessary at that station, in consequence of the arrival of a company of sappers and miners from the Madras establishment.

RECRUITING OFFICER IN THE S. CONCAN.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 9, 1839.—The appointment of recruiting officer in the Southern Concan is discontinued from the date on which Capt. B. Crispin received orders to proceed with his regiment to the presidency.

CIVIL MEDICAL DUTIES AT DHARWAR.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 9, 1839.—With reference to the Government notification dated the 21st Nov. 1835, placing the medical officer at Dharwar on the footing of an assistant surgeon employed with a foreign residency, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the civil medical duties at Dharwar are not for the future to be considered a "political" but "civil" charge, and that the salary of the medical officer shall be regulated accordingly.

INDIAN LABOURERS.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 9, 1839.—In reference to the Government notification of the 28th ult., the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to announce that the suspension of the grant of permits to Indian labourers is made general in respect to all colonies or settlements, British or foreign, not belonging the East-India Company.

RESERVE FORCE FOR SCINDE.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 16, 1839.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to order the formation of a Reserve Force for service in Scinde, as follows:

Detail.

3d Comp. 1st bat. Artillery.
5th Comp. Goolundauze Battalion.
Detail of Pioneers.
H. M. 40th Regt. of Foot.
2d Grenadier Regt. N.I.
22d Regiment, N.I.
26th Regiment, N.I.

Staff.
Col. Vallant, R.E., H.M. 40th Regt., to command, with the rank of a brigadier of the 2d class.
Capt. Donnelly, 2d Grenadier regt., deputy assist. adjutant-general.
Lieut. Delhooste, 16th N.I., assistant quarter-master general.
Lieut. Protais, 15th N.I., interpreter.
Lieut. Whicheo, 9th N.I., assistant commissary general.
Lieut. Pready, 25th N.I., sub-assist. commissary general in charge of bazaars.
Brev. Capt. Farquharson, artillery, deputy commissary of ordnance.
Capt. Corsellis, 18th N.I., paymaster.
Capt. Harris, engineers, field-engineer.
Lieut. Margary, ditto, assistant ditto.
Maj. Gibson, Golundauze Battalion, to command detail of artillery.
Lieut. Hutt, ditto, to be adj. to ditto.

COURT-MARTIAL.

ENS. C. PODMORE.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, Jan. 3, 1839.

—At an European general court-martial, assembled at Deesa, on the 10th Dec. 1838, and of which Maj. G. Hibbert, H.M. 40th regt., is president, Ens. Chas. Podmore, of the 6th regt. N.I., was tried on the following charge, viz.

Charge.—For scandalous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having struck with his fist Lieut. Henry Valiant, H.M. 40th regt., between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, on or about the night of the 17th day of Oct. 1838, near to the mess-house of H.M. 40th regt.

Additional Charge.—For scandalous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having gone to the quarters of Capt. Wilson, major of brigade, Deesa Field Force, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, A.M., on or about the 20th Oct. 1838, and there falsely asserted that he, Ens. C. Podmore, had the permission of Maj. F. T. Farrel, in charge of the 6th regt. N.I., to wait on Capt. Wilson, for the purpose of recalling his letter, tendering his resignation of the Hon. Company's service, under date the 19th Oct. 1838.

Upon which charges, the Court came to the following decision :

Finding.—That the prisoner, Ens. C. Podmore, 6th regt. N.I., is, with respect to the first charge, guilty of unofficer-like conduct only, in having struck the blow.

That he is, with respect to the additional charge, most fully and honourably acquitted.

Sentence.—The Court, having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above specified, in breach of the Articles of War in such cases made and provided, do adjudge that the prisoner, Ens. C. Podmore, 6th regt. N.I., be severely reprimanded.

Confirmed, but not approved,
 (Signed) JOHN F. FITZGERALD,
 Major-General

Remarks by Maj.-Gen. Sir J. F. Fitzgerald, K.C.B., Commanding officer of the Forces.—The impracticability of re-assembling the court, in consequence of the march of H.M. 40th regt. from Deesa, has alone prevented the Major-General commanding the forces from directing a revision both of the finding on the original charge, and of the sentence; as he cannot concur in the correctness of the former, and considers the latter to be in every respect inadequate. For the high tone of feeling which ought at all times to actuate and govern the behaviour of one officer towards another, independent of what is due to society at large, most distinctly points out that the infliction of a blow should never be viewed but as an act "unbecoming the character of a gentleman," by which an officer fully and justly incurs the loss of his commission; and no extenuating circumstance in favour of Ens. Podmore (if such could ever exist in cases of this nature), appears on the present proceedings.

The Major-General, therefore, in confirming the above most incommensurate sentence, and giving effect to the award of the court, has to express his most marked and severest censure on the conduct of Ens. Podmore, and hopes that the escape which that officer has now experienced, will have a beneficial effect on his future conduct, and that he will henceforth regulate his temper and demeanour by the strictest rules of propriety.

Ens. Podmore is to be released from arrest, and ordered to return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Dec. 31. Mr. H. Borradaile to be collector and magistrate of Kaira, from date of Mr. Stubb's departure for Europe.

Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, Bart., to be collector and magistrate of Ahmedabad, from date of Mr. Stubb's departure for Europe.

Mr. R. K. Pringle to be sub-collector of Nassick, from ditto, continuing to act as collector of Tan-nah, until relieved by Mr. Jackson.

Mr. A. Bettington to be third assistant to collector and magistrate of Belgium.

Jan. 1. Mr. W. R. Morris to officiate as sub-treasurer, paymaster, and superintendent of stamps, during Mr. Williams' absence to Deccan.

9. Mr. J. Pyne to act as second, Mr. D. Greenhill as third, and Mr. P. W. Le Geyt as fourth judge of Sudder Dewannee and Foujdaree Adawlut, until further orders.

Mr. C. Sims to act as register, and Mr. W. H. Harrison as assistant register of above court, until further orders.

3. Mr. W. H. Harrison, having returned to presidency, the unexpired portion of leave granted him, under date 25th April last, cancelled.

7. Mr. W. Howard assumed charge of office of acting advocate-general and president of committee for management of house of correction, on 31st Dec.

Mr. W. E. Frere to act as first assistant to collector and magistrate of Poona.

8. O. W. Ketterer, Esq., to act as registrar on ecclesiastical side, and examiner on equity side, of Supreme Court, and to be common assize for

relief of insolvent debtors, during absence of Spencer Compton, Esq., who has obtained leave to proceed to Egypt on sick cert., or until further orders.

O. W. Ketterer, Esq., to be clerk to the Hon. Sir J. W. Awdry, from 1st Jan.

R. X. Murphy, Esq., to be Maharatta translator and interpreter in Supreme Court, from 1st Jan., and to be officiating chief translator during remainder of leave of absence granted to John Vaupe, Esq., under the order dated 8th Dec.

14. Mr. R. G. Chambers to act as first assistant to collector and magistrates of Ahmednuggur, and to take charge for the present of sub-collectorate of Nassick.

Capt. Wintle received charge of Mhow post-office from Capt. Cheape on 25th Nov., and Capt. Hart of Belgaum post-office from Capt. Bagshaw on 23d of that month.

16. Mr. E. H. Townsend to act as collector and magistrate of Poona.

Mr. C. Forbes to be assistant to collector and magistrate of Dharwar.

Mr. S. Babington to be assistant to collector and magistrate of Ahmedabad.

Mr. R. Mills to act as second, and Mr. J. Pyne as third puisne judge, in Sudder Dewannee and Sudder Foudjdarie Adawlut.

Mr. A. Spens to be acting deputy register of ditto ditto.

Furloughs, &c.—Jan. 1. Mr. J. Williams, sub-treasurer, &c., leave of absence for one month, to proceed to Deccan.—Mr. T. Ogilvy, leave for one month, to proceed to presidency, on private affairs.—O. Mr. E. H. Briggs's leave to presidency extended to 1st Feb.—16. Mr. W. Escombe, leave for twelve months, to Egypt, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 1, 1838.—Capt. J. Pope, deputy assist. com. gen., in charge of commissariat department at Ahmedabad, directed to proceed to presidency, with least possible delay, to relieve Capt. Davidson proceeding on field service.

Capt. C. S. Stuart, 14th N.I., to receive charge of commissariat department N. D. of army from Capt. Pope, as a temp. arrangement.

Nov. 12.—Cornet P. L. Fagan to take rank in army from 14th July 1837, and posted to 1st L.C.

Ens. H. Miles to take rank in army from 13th Feb. 1838, and posted to 17th N.I.

Nov. 27.—Capt. C. Rebenneck, 25th N.I., received charge of clothing agency, from Maj. G. J. Wilson, on 12th Nov.

Dec. 24.—Surg. J. Burnes, M.D., app. to medical charge of Bombay police.

Assist. Surg. W. B. Harrington app. to office of surgeon to coroner of Bombay.

Ens. Sidney Horton, H.M. 54th regt., to be 2d aide-de-camp, to Maj. Gen. Sir J. Fitzgerald, commander of the forces, from 22d Nov., pending a reference to Com.-in-chief of India.

Dec. 28.—Lieut. C. Burnes, 17th N.I., allowed six months leave of absence from his regt., for purpose of joining Sir Alex. Burnes, the envoy to Khelut.

Maj. Willoughby, 18th N.I., who stands app. to personal staff of Hon. the Governor, is, at his own request, placed at disposal of com. of the forces, for regimental duty.

Dec. 31.—Ens. Sidney Horton, H.M. 54th regt., to be military secretary to commanding officer of the forces.

Capt. G. P. Le Messurier, 14th N.I., to act as deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. at presidency, until further orders.

Lieut. C. B. Leeson, 25th N.I., to act as brigade major at Poona; date 24th Dec. 1838.

Capt. H. Stephenson, 25th N.I., to act as brigade major at Poona, on departure of Capt. Browne from station, until relieved by Lieut. Leeson.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. C. Stockley, 7th N.I., to act as deputy assist. adj. gen. to S. div. of army,

v. Donnelly app. to reserve force assembling for service in Scinde.

Lieut. C. W. Prother, acting adj. to N. V. B., to take charge of bazaar at Dapoole, on departure of head-quarters of 16th N.I. from that station.

Lieut. W. T. C. Scriven, paymaster of pensioners, to have charge of the treasure chest.

Ens. A. Price, 4th N.I., nominated to command detachment over subsidiary gaoi at Tannah, from 1st Aug. to 15th Sept. last.

Capt. G. Rowley to conduct duties of barrack-master at presidency, during period Lieut. G. W. Duncan may be employed on field service, or until further orders.

Surg. McLennan, civil surgeon and surgeon to Native General Hospital, app. to situation of vaccinator at presidency, v. Assist. Surg. Owen app. to 3d L.C., until further orders.

Jan. 2, 1839.—Ens. J. Hoare, 13th N.I., to be aide-de-camp to Hon. the Governor, from 30th Dec.

Jan. 3.—Brev. Capt. W. M. Webb, senior deputy com. of ordnance, joined grand arsenal on 5th Dec.

Jan. 7.—Lieut. H. Ash, 20th, to act as interp. in Hindoostanee language to 12th N.I., until further orders.

Lieut. W. E. Rawlinson to act as deputy judge adv. gen. to Poona division of army, v. Lieut. Symption proceeding on field service to Aden.

Lieut. C. Lodge, 25th, to act as interp. in Hindoostanee to wing of 21st N.I. at Poona, from date of its arrival at that station.

Lieut. J. M. Glasse to act as qu. mast. and paymaster to 1st bat. artillery, from 15th Dec.

Ens. Barr delivered over charge of commissariat and bazaar departments at Sholapore, to Capt. H. Gosling, sub-assist. com. gen. of Madras estab., on 14th Dec. last.

Capt. Hart delivered over charge of commissariat department at Belgaum, to Capt. Johnstone, deputy assist. com. gen. of Madras estab., on 9th Dec. last.

18th N.I. Lieut. H. Cracroft to be adj., v. Partridge prom.; date 12th Dec. 1838.

Lieut. J. Kilner, executive engineer at Deesa, withdrawn from that station, and that officer directed to proceed with his estab. to Mhow, where he will remain in charge of public works until further orders.

Capt. Pottinger, H.M. 6th F., to act as interp. to wing of that corps now in Fort George barracks, as long as it may be detached from its head-quarters; to have effect from 18th Jan.

Lieut. Clarke, H.M. 17th F., having passed prescribed examination in Hindoostanee language, appointed interp. to that corps, from 17th Dec.

Jan. 8.—3d Member of Medical Board T. P. Weekes, Esq., to be 2d member, from 31st Dec. 1838.

Superintending Surg. J. M'Adam to be 3d member of Medical Board, from 31st do.

Surg. W. A. Purnell to be a superintending surgeon on estab., from 31st do.

Surg. D. C. Bell to be a superintending surgeon on estab., from 2d Jan. 1839.

Assist. Surg. A. Montgomery to be surgeon, from 31st Dec. 1838, v. Smytman retired.

Assist. Surg. H. Gibb to be surgeon, from 2d Jan. 1839, v. Stuart retired.

Jan. 9.—Assist. Surg. E. W. Edwards app. to civil medical duties at Dharwar, in suc. to Surg. Montgomery, who vacates on prom.

Jan. 10.—Capt. M. Stack, superintendent of the stud, app. to duty of superintending details of Poona Auxiliary Horse not engaged with the field force in Scinde, and of raising the new levy.

The undermentioned staff officers, detailed to accompany the Scinde Reserve, who are still in execution of duties of their several situations, to be relieved as follows, viz.—Lieut. R. W. Home, 8th N.I., to assume charge of bazaars and duties of postmaster at Poona, from Lieut. Preedy, during absence of officers who stand app. to those situations; Capt. H. Teasdale, 25th N.I., to have charge of commissariat at Poona, during continuance of his regt. at that station, or until further orders; Brev. Capt. J. Grant, artillery, to receive charge of

Ahmednuggur arsenal from Brev. Capt. Farquharson; Lieut. S. J. Stevens, 21st N.I., to assume temporary charge of Poona pay-office, pending arrival of Lieut. Anderson; Ens. J. D. De Vitre to be continued in situation of assistant to bazaar master at Poona, in suc. to Lieut. Preedy, until further orders.

Jan. 14.—Lieut. T. Cleather, artillery, to be commissariat agent at Ahmednuggur.

Capt. Hallett, sub-assist. com. gen., received charge of commissariat department of N.D. of army, from Capt. C. S. Stuart, on 28th Dec.

Capt. J. Tyndall, inv. bat., to succeed Capt. Crispin as commissariat agent at Dapooloe.

Surg. Anderson to perform duties of civil surgeon at Ahmednuggur, during absence of Assist. Surg. Straker; date 16th Dec.

Lieut. E. Hunt to act as adj. to Nat. Vet. Bat., during Lieut. Prother's absence; as a temp. arrangement.

Capt. Hart, acting deputy assist. adj. gen., to take charge of deputy assist. qu. mast. general's department at Belgauin, on departure of Brev. Capt. Durack from station.

2d L.C. Cornet J. McK. Taylor to be lieut., v. Ashworth transf. to inv. estab.; date 24th Dec. 1838.

Cornet F. H. Denys to take rank in army from 13th Feb. 1838, and posted to 2d L.C., v. Taylor prom.

Corps of Engineers. Supernum. Lieut. Col. (Maj. Gen.) E. H. Bellasis to be col., v. Brooks dec.; date of rank 30th Oct. 1838.

16th N.I. Capt. B. Seton to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. S. Brown to be capt., and Ens. W. Gibbard to be lieut., in suc. to Penley invalided; date 9th Jan. 1839.

Ens. L. N. Raikes to take rank in army from 30th June 1838, and posted to 16th N.I., v. Gibbard prom.

Col. T. Vallant, K.H., H.M. 40th regt., to command Sindh Reserve Force, with rank of a brigadier of 2d class.

Jan. 15.—Capt. G. St. B. Browne, 7th N.I., to be brigade major at Mhow; to have effect from date of arrival of his regt. at that station.

Jan. 16.—Brev. Capt. T. Cleather, 1st bat. artillery, to have charge of bazars at Ahmednuggur on departure of 21st N.I. to Poona.

(By Maj. Gen. Sir J. F. Fitzgerald).

Jan. 2, 1839.—The undermentioned officers having been reported by the garrison surgeon as requiring a further stay at presidency, for recovery of their health, have had their furloughs respectively prolonged until 31st Jan.—Lieut. Col. M. E. Bagnold, 9th N.I.; Capt. W. H. Jackson, 12th do.; Capt. W. J. B. Knipe, 17th do.; Lieuts. J. Holmes and R. Fitzgerald, 12th do.; Ens. S. W. Brown, 8th do.; Assist. Surg. J. Gibson, unattached; Assist. Surg. R. A. J. Hughes, Guzerat Prov. Bat.

The following officers being reported fit for duty, directed to join their stations.—Capt. C. J. Owen, 1st L.C.; Lieuts. F. Westbrooke and D. O. T. Compton, 18th N.I.

Jan. 4.—Assist. Surg. Barrington to have medical charge of 2d bat. artillery, and detail of European regt., until further orders.

Jan. 5.—Capt. H. Spencer, 25th N.I., to command recruit depot at Poona, in suc. to Capt. Le Mesurier app. to act as deputy assist. qu. mast. gen.

Jan. 7.—Lieut. Col. M. E. Bagnold, 9th N.I., being reported fit for duty, directed to join his station. (Since allowed to remain at Bombay until 31st Jan. on private affairs).

Lieut. D. O. T. Compton, 18th N.I., to be adj. to recruit depot at Poona, v. Rawlinson app. to act as deputy judge adv. gen. to Poona div. of army, and directed to join.

Jan. 9.—Surg. A. Montgomery, late prom., posted to 16th N.I., and directed to join.

Assist. Surg. J. W. Winchester, as a temporary measure, to relieve Assist. Surg. Barrington from medical duties of 2d bat. artillery immediately.

Sub-Assist. Surg. Spencer directed to be relieved from medical duties at Vingoria by a subordinate medical officer of Madras estab. from Belgauin.

Superintending Surg. Purnell to be attached to presidency division, and Superintending Surg. Bell to N.W. division of Guzerat.

The following removals ordered:—Lieut. Col. R. Sutherland from 16th to 20th N.I.; D. Capon from 20th to 16th do.; and H. D. Robertson from 16th to 15th do.

Lieut. F. Ashworth and Maj. G. F. Penley, of inv. estab., directed to join head-quarters of Nat. Vet. Bat. at Dapooloe.

Jan. 12.—Assist. Surg. Montefiore to receive medical charge of 16th N.I., from Assist. Surg. Edwards, until arrival of Surg. Montgomery.

Assist. Surg. Winchester to be attached to 4th N.I., and directed to join immediately.

Assist. Surg. Costelloe, M.D., directed to proceed to presidency, and to hold himself in readiness to join detail of artillery of Scinde Reserve Force, v. Assist. Surg. Winchester.

The following officers to proceed with details of artillery of Scinde Reserve Force:—Maj. G. W. Gibson, Goulundaze bat., to command; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Stamford; Lieut. Hutt.

2d-Lieut. Terry, of artillery, to proceed to Sattara, and relieve Brev. Capt. Stamford from charge of detachment of Goulundaze at that station.

Lieut. Turnbull, of artillery, to proceed in charge of 2d comp. Goulundaze ordered from Malligaum to Bhooj.

Jan. 14.—Assist. Surg. Parsons, 3d L.C., to afford medical aid to detail of H.M. 40th regt. left at Deesa; date 31st Dec.

Jan. 17.—Assist. Surg. Orr, Madras estab., to be attached to do duty with left wing H.M. 41st regt. at Poona, until further orders.

Jan. 18.—Staff Surg. Doig to afford medical aid to company of Madras Artillery at Belgauin during absence of Assist. Surg. Orr; date 15th Dec. 1838.

Assist. Surg. Atkinson to proceed to Hursale and relieve Assist. Surg. Hocken, who, on being relieved, will return to Ahmedabad and resume medical charge of 9th N.I.; date 6th Jan.

Permitted to Retire from the Service.—Dec. 24. G. Smytton, Esq., 2d member of Medical Board, on pension prescribed in Art. 57, sec. 57, of 2d Suppl. to Code of Military Regulations, from 31st Dec. 1838.—Jan. 8. Superintending Surg. G. A. Stuart, on pension of his rank as prescribed in ditto ditto, from 2d Jan. 1839.—16. Maj. T. Groundwater, regt. of artillery, agreeably to the regulations, from date of departure of *Hugh Lindsay* steamer.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—Jan. 9. Maj. G. F. Penley, 16th N.I.

FURLOUGHIS.

To Europe.—Jan. 2. Maj. Gen. E. H. Bellasis, agreeably to the regulations.

To Presidency.—Jan. 5. Ens. J. D. De Vitre, 25th N.I., from 10th Jan. to 20th Feb., for purpose of undergoing an examination in Guzeratte language.—7. Lieut. G. A. Hughes, Guz. Prov. Bat., from 5th to 31st Jan., on private affairs.—10. Maj. Gen. J. Salter, C.B., commanding S. div. of army, for health (or to the sea coast).

To Mahabaleswur Hills.—Jan. 5. Lieut. B. H. Crockett, N.V.B., from 1st to 31st Jan., in extension, for health.

To Neilgherry Hills.—Jan. 8. Capt. S. H. Partridge, 18th N.I., for 12 months, for health.—12. Maj. G. F. Penley, inv. estab., for one year, for health.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Jan. 7.—The Court of Directors have appointed the undermentioned persons volunteers for the Indian Navy, viz.—Messrs. G. N. Adams, Andrew Timbrell, H. O. Cook, and F. S. L. Pratt.

Returned to duty.—Jan. 14. Midshipr. A. H. Drought, from leave granted to him on 1st June 1838.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JAN. 3. *Cavendish Bentick*, from Calcutta.—6. *Lancaster*, from Liverpool.—7. *Jane*, from west

coast of Sumatra.—8. *Scoby Castle*, from Manila and Singapore.—9. H.M.S. *Wellesley* (bearing the flag of his Exc. Rear Adm. Sir F. Maitland), from Ceylon; *Berkshire*, from London and Goa.—10. H.C. sch. *Constance*, from Sindh; *Swallow*, from Calcutta; *George Cuvier*, from Bordeaux.—11. *Fort William*, from Manila and Singapore; H.C. steamer *Semiramis*, from Hujamree; *Catherine*, from sea (put back); *City of Poonah*, from China and Singapore.—12. *Hannah*, from Scinde; *Emigrant*, from Liverpool and Simon's Bay.—13. *Sunday*, from Calcutta.—15. *Charlotte*, from China and Singapore.—16. *Mahamooly*, from Calcutta.—17. *Dowlett Savoy*, from Siam, Singapore, and Calcutta.—18. *Hydroos*, from Calcutta; *Benares*, from China and Singapore.—19. H.C. steamer *Berenice*, from Red Sea (with London mail of 24th Nov., and via Marseilles 5th Dec.).

Departures.

JAN. 2. H.C. steamer *Atlantida*, for Red Sea.—3. *Malabar*, for Cape and London.—5. *Futty Rahmon*, for Malabar Coast and Red Sea; *Wellington* (government bark) for Colombo.—6. *Thetis*, for Penang.—7. *Luzumceperaud*, for Calcutta.—8. *Tory*, for China; *Ann*, for Karrack (with Government stores).—10. *Salacia*, for Cannanore and Calcutta; *Donna Carmelita*, for Ceylon and Calcutta; *Sarah*, for Penang.—12. *Indian Oak*, for Calicut and Madras.—15. H.C. steamer *Semiramis*, for Mandavie (with troops); H.C. brig *Tuptee*, for Mandavie (with do.).—16. *Water Lilly*, for Calcutta and coast.—17. *Jupiter*, for Liverpool; *Hannah*, for Scinde (with troops); *Mangalore*, for China; H.M.S. *Wellesley* (bearing the admiral's flag), to sea; H.C. sch. *Constance*, for Mandavie.—19. H.C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, for Red Sea.

Freight to London (Jan. 19).—£2. 10s. to £2. 15s. per ton.

To Sail.—For Cape and London: Aurora, and Lady Feversham, 1st Feb.—For Liverpool: Cornubia, 24th Jan.

Passengers.

Per H.C. steamer *Berenice*, from Red Sea (arrived at Bombay 19th Jan.).—Mrs. Walter; Mrs. Hardy; Madame Mantion; Maj. Sir Edw. Campbell; his Exc. Syed Ally Bhu Nasser; Capt. Walter, 3d L.C.; Mons. Mantion; Mr. Fletcher; Mr. Christian; Mr. Hatfield; Dr. Siniabadi; T. J. Perris, Esq.; F. Xavier Furard, Esq.; Capt. Crozier, B.N.L.; Lieut. Hawker, H.M. 10th regt.; Lieut. McDonald, N.I.; Mr. Pollexfen; Mr. Small; one European and three native servants.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 26. At Deesa, the lady of the Rev. S. F. Pemberton, of a son.
31. At Deesa, the lady of Lieut. H. C. Tyler, H.M. 40th regt., of a daughter.
Jan. 2. At Bombay, the lady of Lieut. J. G. Forbes, 23d N.I., of a son.
7. Mrs. T. Gardiner, of a daughter.
11. In the Fort, Mrs. P. Cowley, of a son.
13. At Girgaum, Mrs. Thomas Johnston, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Jan. 2. At Byculia, Lieut. J. Estridge, of the engineers, to Amelia Gordon, youngest daughter of the late Maj. D. Supple, H.M. 17th L. Drags.

DEATHS.

Dec. 14. In camp at Borinnacote, Lieut. F. C. Fyers, of H.M. 4th L. Drags. He shot himself through the head with a pistol while labouring under a depression of spirits.

17. At Bombay, Asst. Surg. R. Colthurst, of the Madras medical establishment.

Jan. 1. At Bombay, James Alexander, only son of J. Lighton, Esq.

13. At Panwell, Lieut. H. S. O. Smith, 42d regt. Madras N.I.

Lately. At Bangkok, Siam, Mr. Henry Chell, first officer of the bark *Lightning*, in his 24th year.

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Ceylon.

APPOINTMENTS.

Dec. 8. H. Wright, Esq., to be district judge of District Court of Kandy South; date 1st Jan. 1839.

R. Wells, Esq., to be district judge of District Court of Kandy North; date 1st Jan. 1839.

W. H. Whiting, Esq., to be acting district judge of District Court of Colombo, No. 1. North, in room of C. E. Layard, Esq., who has obtained leave of absence.

G. R. Mercer, Esq., to be district judge of District Court of Matele, and assistant to Government agent for Central Province; date 1st Jan. 1839.

R. Atherton, Esq., to be acting district judge of District Court of Batticaloa, and acting assistant to Government agent for Eastern Province.

J. G. Layard, Esq., to be acting assistant to Government agent for Central Province, in room of W. H. Rough, Esq., who has obtained leave of absence; date 1st Jan. 1839.

SHIPPING.

Departures.—Dec. 9. H.M.S. *Victor*, for England; from Trincomallee.—20. *Herald*, for London; from Colombo.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 4. Mrs. C. J. Peters, of a daughter.

Lately. The lady of Lieut. J. J. Dwyer, Ceylon Rifle Regt., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Dec. 19. At Colombo, Capt. Skinner, of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, acting surveyor-general of Ceylon, to Miss Burrell, daughter of Colonel Burrell, of H.M. 10th Royal Irish Regt.

DEATHS.

Aug. 20. At Galle, Mr. H. M. Bogaars, aged 50.

Sept. 27. At Colombo, Mr. J. L. Ohimus, aged 20.

Oct. 10. At Colombo, Mr. Cornelis Deonistius de Quaker, district surveyor of Negombo, aged 59.

Lately. James E. Young, Esq. He died suddenly.

Penang, Singapore, &c.

APPOINTMENT.

Dec. 20. Wm. Donald Shaw, Esq., to be sheriff of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, and marshal of Court of Judicature of said settlement in its Admiralty Jurisdiction, for ensuing year.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Singapore.—Previous to Dec. 12. *St. Vincent's*, from London and Penang; *Singapore*, from London; *Malcolm*, *Tartar*, *Sophia*, *Lady Kennaway*, *Lord Lynchoch*, and *Amelia*, all from Batavia; *Kellie Castle*, from Calcutta; *Julia*, from Madras; *Bombay Castle*, *Donna Pascoa*, and *Malabar*, all from Bombay; *Harriet*, *Hydroos*, *Betsey*, H.M.S. *Hyacinth*, and *Emmeline*, all from Penang; *Catherine*, and *Benecoolen*, both from Malacca; *Reform*, from Hamburgh; *Canova*, *Leyton*, *Ariel*, *Sungumay*, and *Orwell*, all from Manila; *Futtle Berry*, from Rhio; *Justina*, and *Arethusa*, from N.S. Wales; *Patriot*, from New Zealand; *Hero*, from Siam.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to Dec. 12. *Sultan*, *Catherine*, and *Dumfries*, all for London; *Sungumay*, for Cork; *Kellie Castle*, *St. Vincent's*, *Bombay Castle*, *Donna Pascoa*, *Malabar*, *Ruparell*, *Francis Smith*, *Omega*, *Rinna*, *Eugenia*, *Parrock Hall*, *Frederick Huth*, and *Chudryda*, all for China; H.M.S. *Hyacinth*, and *Diana* steamer, for Penang; *Catherine*, *Cornelia*, *Orient*, and *Nautilus*, all for Batavia; *Francis Warden*, for Acheen, &c.; *W. S. Hamilton*, for Siam; *Mary Frezier*, for Boston; *Catherine*, *Lee*, for Malacca and Penang; *Mandane*, and *Reform*, both for Manila (the *Mandane* since put back).

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BIRTH.

Oct. 23. At Singapore, the lady of Capt. Pritchard, 8th Madras N.I., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 18. At Singapore, Jose D'Almeida, sen., Esq., to Maria Isabel, daughter of the late Pedro Nunes, Esq., of Macao.

Nov. 6. At Singapore, Robert Chadwick Healy, Esq., to Miss Caroline Burton.

22. At Penang, Lieut. T. A. C. Godfrey, staff officer of the Madras artillery, stationed at Fort Cornwallis, to Eliza Bruce, fourth and youngest daughter of Charles Buchan, Esq., of Edinburgh.

Dec. 6. At Malacca, Lieut. J. Ferrier, 4th Madras N.I., to Catherine Maria, eldest daughter of J. B. de Wind, Esq.

DEATH.

Lately. At sea, Capt. Alderson, of the ship *Mandane*.

Dutch India.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Batavia.—Previous to Nov. 24. *George the Fourth*, from London; *Celt*, and *Otterpool*, from Liverpool; *Jane Brown*, from the Clyde; *Trident*, from Havre; *Jeune Eugene*, from France; *Courier de St. Pierre*, from Nantes; *Orient*, from Singapore; *Jean*, from Manilla; *Clyde*, *Wilnot*, *John Remwick*, *Eden*, and *Lord William Bentinck*, all from N.S. Wales; *Nautilus*, from V.D. Land.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to Nov. 15. *Joan*, for N.S. Wales; *Jane Brown*, for China; *Magistrate*, *City of London*, and *Otterpool*, all for Samarang.

Arrivals at Amboina.—Previous to Oct. 13. *Neptune*, from Cape; *Arabella*, from Boston; *Nill*, and *Ingelborough*, both from Liverpool, for China.

Arrival at Sourabaya.—Oct. 6. *Lady Hayes*, from New South Wales.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to Nov. 28. *Kellie Castle*, *Chalcedra*, and *Francis Smith*, all from Calcutta and Singapore; *Orwell*, from Madras and Singapore; *Omega*, *Thomas Perkins*, *Jaen*, *Mary Anne*, and *Jamnia*, all from Batavia, Samarang, &c.; *Asia*, from Boston and Batavia; *John Giffin*, from Callao; *Euchais*, and *Ellen*, from Manilla.

Departures.—Previous to Nov. 28. *Bolton*, for Bombay; *Isabella Robertson*, for Singapore and Calcutta; *London*, for Cape and London; *Albion*, and *Mary Chilton*, both for New York; *Hopkinson*, for London; *Gunga*, and *Cleveland*, for Manilla.

Freight to England (Nov. 28).—£4. 10s. to £5 per ton.

DEATH.

Nov. 8. At Whampoa, on board the *Viccount Melbourne*, Mr. Samuel Stansbury, second officer of that ship.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 12. At Belmont, South Head Road, Mrs. Atwell & Hayes, of a son.

— At Rainham, Bathurst; the lady of Thomas Raine, Esq., of a daughter.

13. At Clydesdale, Darlington, Mrs. Johnston, of a son.

23. At Sydney, the lady of W. H. Tyrer, Esq., of a daughter.

25. At Sydney, the lady of Mr. James Smith, of Smithfield Eastern Creek, of a son.

— Mrs. Cameroux, of a daughter.

26. At Phoenix Park, Mrs. J. B. R. Robertson, of a daughter.

28. At Bustle Cottage, Mrs. C. T. Smith, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 13. At Sydney, Mr. John Mouten to Miss Martha Cuthbert.

Sept. 5. At Sutton Forest, James Badgery, Esq., to Miss Emma Gray.

17. At Greenwood, St. Patrick's Plains, C. T. Long, Esq., to Miss Isabella H. Mudie.

26. At Dapto, Illawarra, Alfred Holden, Esq., police magistrate of Brisbane Water, to Jane, second daughter of Allick Osborne, Esq., M.D., Royal Navy.

Lately. At Melbourne, Port Phillip, Dr. Clarke, of Geelong, to Sarah, second daughter of Wm. Rawson, Esq., County Wicklow, Ireland.

DEATHS.

Sept. 5. At Penrith, Mrs. S. Salmon, aged 30.

13. At Windsor, Mr. John May.

At Hean Farm, Wologong, the wife of Mr. J. C. Shoobert.

26. At Sydney, Mr. R. C. Cope.

27. At Sydney, R. Wyatt, youngest son of Mrs. W. C. Alger, aged 15.

Lately. At the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, Dr. Ross, formerly a magistrate in this colony.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

APPOINTMENTS.

Oct.—C. B. Lyons, Esq., to be registrar of births, deaths, and marriages, in and for V.D. Land and its dependencies.

The undermentioned persons to be severally deputy registrars of births and deaths, within districts, viz.—C. B. Lyons, Esq., district of Hobart Town; G. F. Huston, Esq., Hamilton; F. J. Park, Esq., Outlands; S. Lapham, Esq., Waterloo Point; J. K. Grey, Esq., Avoca; J. H. Fryett, Esq., Launceston.

John Harrison, Esq., barrister, &c. of Supreme Court, to be registrar to Archdeacon of V.D. Land.

G. J. Lenon, Esq., and Lieut. R. Baker, 51st regt., to be justices of peace for island of V.D. Land and its dependencies.

Lieut. Baker, 51st L.I., to be visiting magistrate at Bridgewater, v. Lieut. Wrixon, 21st Fusiliers, who has been ordered to join head-quarters of his regt.

Mr. James Rawlings to be postmaster at Prosser's Plains, v. Mr. Crocker, from 19th Oct.

The Rev. Wm. Bedford, senior chaplain, Hobart Town; the Rev. George Morris, B.A., Outlands; and the Rev. W. H. Browne, LL.D., Launceston, to be surrogates for granting marriage licences within colony of V.D. Land.

W. P. Ashburner, Esq., to be a member of Legislative Council, until pleasure of her Majesty be known, v. R. Willis, Esq., resigned on account of ill-health.

Capt. William Austin, 51st regt., to be a justice of peace for island of V.D. Land and its dependencies, and to be visiting magistrate at Perth.

Alfred Grover, Esq., to be deputy registrar of births, deaths, and marriages for district of Green Ponds.

Mr. Daniel Callaghan to be poundkeeper for district of Brighton, v. Mr. Alfred Grover.

Nov.—John Lee Archer, Esq., to be police magistrate for district of Horton, v. R. G. Gunn, Esq.; also to be a coroner for the territory.

Ronald C. Gunn, Esq., to be a member of Board for Assignment of Convicts, v. Cornelius Driscoll, Esq., resigned.

BIRTH.

Oct. 8. At Hobart Town, the lady of J. Boyes, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Oct. 27. At New Norfolk, Mr. Thomas Terry, of Stateford, to Elizabeth, third daughter of Mrs. Wells, New Norfolk.

DEATHS.

Oct. 8. At La Belle Alliance, Cambridge, district of Richmond, Mr. Wm. Bignall.

18. Thomas Parker, Esq., of South Esk Cottage, Norfolk Plains, in his 73d year.

21. Mary Ann, daughter of L. W. Gilles, Esq., George Street, Launceston.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

DEATHS.

July 11. At Perth, of paralysis, Luke Leake, Esq., late of the Stock-Exchange and Stoke-Newington, London.

Aug. 26. In his 27th year, Lieut. C. F. Armstrong, of the 21st Fusiliers, youngest son of John Armstrong, Esq., of Bath.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to Jan. 6. *Triton*, *Calypsso*, *Iris*, *Stratford*, *Hebe*, *Shepherdess*, *Ramnavalla*, *Manjaka*, *Zenobia*, and *Commodore*, all from London; *Atlas*, from London and Madeira; *Madagascar* steamer, from Falmouth and Cape; *Earl Powis*, from London and Cape; *Sybil*, *William Thompson*, and *Paragon*, all from Bristol; *Mary*, *Bahamian*, *Sir John Tobin*, and *Joseph Winter*, all from Liverpool; *Mauritian*, from Liverpool and Algoa Bay; *John King*, from Southampton; *Barretto Junior*, from Cork; *Sir Robert Peel*, from Clyde; *Fairy Queen*, from St Helena; *Malay*, *Pengard Park*, *Hersey*, *Coromandel*, and *Laure*, all from Marseilles; *Acasta*, from Havre; *Atalantique*, *Greyhound*, *Elizabeth*, *Mary Bulmer*, and *Bourbonnais*, all from Bordeaux; *Saline*, *Oriental*, and *Jeune Mathilda*, all from Nantes; *Transit*, *Maria*, *Eagle*, *Gazelle*, and *Arab*, all from Cape; *Velox*, from Algoa Bay; *Susan Cripp*.

Departures.—Previous to Jan. 6. *Cashmere Merchant*, *Gilbert Munro*, *Neustrie*, *Bengal*, *Charles Heartley*, *Core*, *Globe*, *John Woodall*, *Malay*, *Zenobia*, *Samuel Brown*, and *Lancier*, all for Calcutta; *Mary Taylor*, for Moulinein; *Caroline*, *Susanna*, and *Henry*, all for Sydney; *Coromandel*, *Atalantique*, and *Laure*, all for Bourbon; *Arab*, for Grand Point; *Argos*, for Seychelles; *Elizabeth*, for Malacca; *Ganges*, for Madras; *Mauritian*, for Arracan; *Fairy Queen*, and *Aensta*, both for Ceylon.

Cape of Good Hope.

APPOINTMENT.

Jan. 1. The Rev. J. Pears, A.M., to be minister of Dutch Reformed Church, in district of Albany.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Table Bay.—Previous to Jan. 20. *Louisa*, *Pervia*, *Vixen*, *Juliana* (wrecked in coming in), *Royal George*, *Westbrook*, and *Woolington*, all from London; *James Moran*, from Greenock; *Canada*, *Conch*, *Adeona*, *Salus*, *Louisa*, *Dream*, *Murrayshire*, and *Airey*, all from Rio de Janeiro; *Atlantic*, from Bridgeport; *Europa*, from Swansea; *Otter*, from Rotterdam.

Departures from ditto. — Previous to Jan. 20. *James*, for Hobart Town; *Olivia*, *Asia*, *Helen Jane*, *Mary Gray*, *Canada*, *Flower of Ugie*, *City of Aberdeen*, *Cape Packet*, and *Transit*, all for Mauritius; *Platina*, for South Australia; *Kirkman Finlay*, and *James Melbroy*, both for Bombay; *Gilbert Henderson*, for Singapore; *James Moran*, and *Royal George*, both for Sydney; *Julius Edouard*, *Gannynede*, and *Hera*, all for Batavia; *Pervia*, for Ceylon; *Ranger*, for Calcutta; *Orutava*, *Hope* (st.), *Louisa*, *Eleonor*, *Vixen*, and *St. Helena*, all for Algoa Bay; *Commodore Decatur*, *George*, *Messanger*, *Frankland*, *Romulus*, *Jason*, and *Brunswick*, all to whaling; *Sarah*, for Simon's Bay.

Arrival in Simon's Bay.—Dec. 26. H.M.S. *Jupiter*, from Cork and Rio de Janeiro.

Departures from ditto.—Dec. 19. *Asia*, for Batavia.—Jan. 5. H.M.S. *Jupiter*, for Ceylon.—24. *Phunter*, for N.S. Wales.

Departure from Algoa Bay.—Jan. 11. *Avoca*, for India.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 16. At Newlands, the lady of Surg. J. S. Geddes, Madras artillery, of a son.

Dec. 16. Mrs. C. F. Juritz, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 13. At Graham's Town, the Rev. H. H. Dugmore, Wesleyan missionary, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Richard Simpson, merchant, Hull, Yorkshire.

15. At Graham's Town, Mr. Philip Norton, third son of John Norton, Esq., to Ann Mary, eldest daughter of W. Ogilvie, Esq., of Graham's Town.

16. Mr. P. Hendricks to Miss L. Jordan.

26. Mr. J. Payne to Mrs. C. H. De Lorme.

— Mr. A. Gomes to Miss L. E. Heley.

Dec. 10. Mr. J. Brown to Miss E. P. Engelbrecht.

17. Mr. E. Whitley to Miss H. J. Kannemeyer.

DEATHS.

Oct. 24. Aged 31, Robert, third son of the late R. J. Walker, Esq., of Rumanby House, near Northallerton, Yorkshire.

Dec. 6. Mr. Thomas Deane, aged 30.

8. At Tulbagh, Mr. Roelof Moller, aged 23.

13. The widow of Mr. Pieter Andries, aged 77.

— At Goliad's Kraal, Mrs. W. G. Greybe.

15. At sea, Capt. Drouet, of the French bark *L'Isle*, bound to the Mauritius.

— Mr. Johannes Wingo, aged 57.

20. At Green Point, Mr. P. F. J. F. de Geest.

22. At Graham's Town, aged 22, William Lister, son of the Rev. James Lister, of Liverpool.

23. At Praal, Mr. Jean de Ville, aged 71.

25. At Stellenbosch, Angelique Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. J. F. G. Pieterse, aged 27.

— Mr. Antonie Lehman, aged 53.

31. Mr. H. C. B. Martheze, aged 40.

SUPPLEMENT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

January 5th.

So short a period has elapsed since the despatch of the last mail, that there is scarcely any intelligence of interest to communicate. The Calcutta community justly complains of the arrangement by which the present steam-mail is despatched seventeen days after the former. We are thus debarred from sending by the present opportunity replies to the letters of the London November mail, which has not yet arrived, and is not expected for another week. These inconvenient irregularities must lead in the end to the adoption of a consistent system, which shall embrace the interests of all the presidencies.

The grand meeting between the representative of Britain in the East, and the Lion of the North, has terminated. Lord Auckland has gone across the Sutledge to pay a visit at his own capital to Runjeet Singh. He will then return, it is supposed, to Agra, and pass the hot season at Simlah. Of his immediate return to the presidency there is no prospect. One-half the army which had been assembled at Ferozepore will remain there, and this spot is likely to become a permanent post; from which arrangement will arise the advantage of having a military force in the neighbourhood of Lahore. The other moiety of the army has moved on towards Shikarpore, where it will cross the Indus, and advance towards Cabul, if need be. It is said that Dost Mahomed entertains no idea of quietly relinquishing his throne, but is determined to fight to the death. The Bombay army has arrived on the banks of the Indus, where its presence has stifled all the murmurs of the ameer of Sinde. The occupation of the left bank of the Indus is become a matter of indispensable necessity, now that our military operations and our political connexions are to be stretched to the west of that stream. It is said, therefore, to be the intention of Government to establish a chain of posts from Ferozepore on the Sutledge to the embouchure of the Indus. This will give us the command of the line of communication on that river, and may, combined with our new connexions in Afghanistan, open a large mart for the disposal of British manufactures.

Nothing new from Nepal. From the Burmese empire we have nothing but interested rumours. By way of Moulmein we learn that, for one month after the arrival of Col. Benson at Ava, he had ex-

perienced nothing but the most mortifying neglect. Tharawaddy had not only refused to see him, or admit him to an audience, but had strictly prohibited all intercourse with him on the part of any of his own officers. The British minister, therefore, is under a strict quarantine. We expect the *Ganges* steamer in daily from Rangoon, with despatches, direct from Ava. It appears to be the intention of Government to avoid, if possible, the commencement of hostilities this season, which is already too far advanced to admit of operations; but, unless a very decided change should take place in the conduct of the usurper, of which there appears at present little or no chance, there is every probability that, early in the next season, that is, in October next, a sufficient force will be sent to that country to bring him to reason, and to complete the business in one campaign.

The trial of the *pseudo* Pertab Chund, at Hlooghly, acquires a deeper interest as it proceeds. The witnesses for the prosecution have now completed their evidence, and those for the defence have begun to give in their depositions. Several European gentlemen have sworn that, to the best of their knowledge, he is the real raja. They state, that they have carefully examined him as to his recollection of places and events, and that his replies have been, in almost every instance, satisfactory. The minds of many are beginning to waver respecting his identity, and an impression is gaining ground that he may, after all, be the true man; but it appears very difficult to believe that the evidence, so positively given, of the death and cremation of the young raja, can be fabricated.

A new Criminal Act has just been passed by the Legislative Council, which sets out with repealing an Act of Parliament. This has given rise to some little discussion in the papers, and it has been questioned whether the clause in the new charter, which is supposed to confer on our Council the astonishing power of dispensing with Acts of Parliament, will legally bear such an interpretation. It is a matter of opinion, and the difference can only be decided by Parliament itself. It is, however, a fact, that the Legislative Council has already repealed several Acts of the Legislature, that the repeal of them is distinctly known in Parliament, and has been passed over without censure: yet it is a grave question, whether the Council be really bigger and more powerful than its father, the British Parliament.

(From a Correspondent).

Camp, Nov. 20th, 1838.

Some important and, to those not behind the political curtain, unexpected, or rather sudden, changes have taken place since my last of the 18th of Oct., in consequence of the notification of the Governor-general, a copy of which you will receive with this letter, lest your files of our up-country newspapers should not come to hand in due time.

The principal object for assembling the "Army of the Indus," as it is styled, somewhat *à la Napoleon*, having been effected in the manner described in the notification, it has been deemed unnecessary to send more than one (the right) of the two divisions of infantry, which will march for Shikarpore under Major-gen. Sir W. Cotton. He is to have the aid of Lieut.-col. Brevet-col. and Local Major-gen. Thackwell, of H.M.'s 3d Dragoons, to command the two brigades of cavalry. The command of the army will fall, it is supposed, to Sir John Keane, who is moving up with the Bombay quota of troops.

The troops to be assembled at Ferozepore are, at this date, closing on that place in four columns, by different routes, from Kurnaul and Delhi; while the Governor-general is moving to the same point, along the line of the Sutlej, with an escort composed of the body guard, 4th Cavalry, a troop of Horse Artillery, and the 17th and 21st N.I. Thus, exclusive of Shah Shooja's levy, which can be at no great distance yet, *en route* to Shikarpore, we have nearly fifteen thousand fighting men within a quarter circle, the diameter of which may be eighty miles. The effect which this fine and well-equipped force must have on the Sikhs, together with the news from Herat, will be striking and salutary, and will tend to spoil their day-dreams of marching to Benares and establishing Kurruck Sing in the sovereignty of Hindustan, which they are apt to boast of being able to do *ad libitum*. The old maharajah is, however, too shrewd, and too well acquainted with our power and resources, to require being *awed* into civility; and the remark on the vaunting of his ignorant sirdars and soldiers is by no means applicable to him. The retrograde movement of our 2d division, which is not to proceed beyond Ferozepore, will help to cool down the hot blood of the Goorkhas, and settle matters easily in that quarter; they also will hear with astonishment, of the effect which the demand of the British Government has had upon the Shah of Persia, towards whom they have been looking in the hope that he and his allies would find work for us at a distance from our own territories.

The horse artillery raised for Shah

Shooja's contingent, or levy, being as yet unfit for any duty, a requisition has been made, and complied with, for the services of the 4th troop 3d brigade, which was stationed at Loodiana; the troop, accordingly, marches with the contingent—as far as Shikarpore at all events, beyond which the shah does not venture without the support of our army.

The numerous sick of some three or four of the regiments proceeding on service, are recovering rapidly, and joining the ranks again in good spirits. A large detachment of these men (about two hundred), European and native, were assisted on their journey from Delhi to Kurnaul by the loan, from the king, of eleven of his elephants; the offer, I believe, was spontaneous on his part. Much sickness prevails amongst the 69th N.I., now marching from Saugor to Berhampore; one-fourth of the regiment being in hospital, or convalescent. The cholera, and in a very malignant form, is making sad ravages at Delhi, but the cantonment, which is two miles distant, is comparatively free from it. Paniput, and the surrounding villages, have also been severely visited by this scourge.

The details of the force from Bombay, destined to co-operate with the army of the Indus, have been published in the orders of that presidency, dated the 29th ultimo; the whole strength will not exceed six thousand men; add from Bengal nine thousand, and the shah's levy, horse and foot, about six thousand, and you have the total of the force, twenty-one thousand men, destined to work out the views of the Governor-general. It is more than sufficient for the purpose, independent of any assistance hoped for by the shah from some of his old adherents in Cabul. The newspapers say that the Scindees, and the Nuwab of Kelat (Bhawulpore), are inclined to dispute or object to the passage of the troops, which, however, they cannot prevent. It is to be hoped, for their own sakes, that they will be convinced of this quietly.

The 28th N.I. having manifested a discontented spirit, its place in the 5th brigade of the army has been supplied by the 20th, from Loodiana, and Lieut.-col. T. H. Paul, of that corps, has been appointed a brigadier, in lieu of Lieut.-col. Worsley, who proceeds with the 28th regt. to Meerut. As usual in similar cases, many rumours are abroad as to the causes which have led to this feeling in the 28th, and its consequences; but, as the matter is likely to lead to a court of inquiry, in which the truth may be elicited, it is not worth while to mention any of them at present.

Circumstances have put me in possession of the names of the six individuals who have been saved from the wreck of

the unfortunate ship *Protector*, the melancholy details of which lately filled the Calcutta newspapers. As it may be the means of sparing much anguish to the relatives or friends of these men, I give you their names, which some of the London papers will perhaps publish:—James Meehan, John Keough, William Lamb, John Holmes, Thomas Moiles, and Malcolm McCullum; all artillery recruits for the Company's service.

The employment of Local Major-gen. Oglander, of H.M.'s service, on some special duty—the exact nature of which has not transpired, but is supposed to be connected with the state of affairs in Nepal—has caused much surprise and mortification to some of our old officers. It being a part of the duty entrusted to him to make some observations or report on that portion of the frontier which touches Goruckpore, a province within the limits of the Benares division, Brigadier-gen. Cock, who holds that command, is said to be much hurt at the idea that he has not been deemed fit to perform a duty which has been assigned, in that quarter, to an officer, his junior as a soldier, and who cannot communicate, even on ordinary subjects, with a native of any part of India, and has therefore been compelled to have an officer with him as an interpreter. Local Major-gen. Oglander, on leaving the Cawnpore division, of which he held the temporary command, owing to Gen. Stevenson's absence on leave, made it over to Lieut.-col. Brevet-col. and Local Major-gen. Thackwell, commanding H.M.'s 3d Dragoons; so that Brigadier Johnston, in the Oude district, finds himself, although an older soldier than either of the local major-generals, superseded, for the second time, in a temporary command which he had a right to expect would have fallen to him, according to the *spirit* or intent, if not the *letter*, of the regulations. These and similar annoyances, experienced by officers of the Company's army, are caused by the Horse Guards' rule of calculating their relative claims with those of *H.M.'s* but *not of their own* service, according to dates of commission as *field officers*; an obviously unjust mode, where the one party can purchase up to that rank in a few years, while, in most cases, it is not attained by the other under a service of twenty. For instance, we have Lieut.-col. H. Fane standing, *by purchase*, and ready, of course, for any advantage which that rank may give him, above Burroughs, Roberdeau, Eckford, and half-a-hundred others, who entered the army when he could have been but a child. Three years ago he was a captain—then, as now, on the staff of his father—yet he had never before served in India, nor even belonged to one of H.M.'s regiments on the Indian esta-

blishment. Priority of rank between the Queen's and Company's officers cannot be *equitably* decided by going back one or two steps only; nothing less than dates of commission as ensigns ought to be taken into account. In our own service, where family influence, length of purse, and other considerations, are of no avail—where there is but *one* mode of attaining the rank of field officer, and all are equally liable to the chances of war and climate, dates of present or past commissions settle a question of rank very fairly. However, in the case of Brigadier Johnston, the knot will be cut by the withdrawal of Gen. Thackwell from the command of the cavalry on service, independent of the operation of H.M.'s brevet, which promotes the former to the rank of major-general.

December 18th, 1838.

The Governor-general's camp reached Ferozepore on the 27th ult., and left it, for Lahore, on the 6th of December: his lordship in his usual good health; the elder Miss Eden suffering from indisposition, and thinking of a speedy return to Simla, but not so unwell as to be confined to her tent. The camp arrived at Umritsur on the 12th instant, leaves that place for Lahore on the 18th, which place it will reach on the 23d, and halt there until the 1st of January; leaves Hurree-kee, on the Sutlej, about the 6th of January: but the movements of his lordship beyond that place are yet unsettled, and will be determined according to news from Seind, Cabul, and Persia.

A deputation from Runjeet Singh, headed by his son, Kurruck Singh, waited on the Governor-general the evening of his lordship's arrival at Ferozepore; and a similar compliment was paid to the old chief next day. The following morning, 29th November, he came in person and paid his first visit to Lord A., making a stay of two hours and upwards, and expressing himself, it is said, well pleased with the attention shown to, and presents bestowed on him; the two howitzers and carriages were particularly noticed. As I have not the *entrée* to durbars, I cannot pretend to give an account of what passed at the interviews between the chief and the Governor-general. He attended a review of the army of the Indus on the morning of the 3d instant, and witnessed a spectacle, in the evolutions and marching past of about 13,000 British troops, which must have made a deep impression on him. He seemed to be particularly struck with the appearance and steadiness of the European troops; and on quitting the ground, left Rs. 11,000 to be distributed amongst the whole of the men under arms. A day or two afterwards, he exhibited about eight or nine thousand of his regular troops,

under the command of one of his sirdars, the French officers being at Peshawur; and a very good field-day, though slow, they made of it. Their marching and firing were very good; but they are sadly deficient in the fitting-on of their clothing and equipments, and in the soldier-like appearance of our own men. His regular cavalry, of which three regiments were on the ground, seems far inferior to the infantry and artillery. Seven regiments of infantry, and five batteries of horse artillery, total twenty-nine pieces, 9-pounders and 6-pounders, with a few 12-pounder howitzers, completed the force paraded for Lord Auckland's and Sir Henry Fane's inspection: a far larger number were lying about in their camp, but judging from the appearance of many of them, horse and foot, the *élite* of his regular troops were drawn out for the review.

Some doubts were entertained amongst the Punjaubees whether Runjeet Singh would ever cross the river, particularly to such a distance as the Governor-general's camp, three miles inland on our side—the review-ground was nearly two more. It was impossible to make them believe that some treachery was not intended; and the old debauchee himself was not without his misgivings. My informant on this subject was a highly intelligent traveller, who had just traversed the countries between the Sutlej and the Indus. Whatever doubts might have been entertained, the chief seemed perfectly confident and at his ease amongst us, on each occasion of his coming over; and being now satisfied that his safety will not be endangered, it may be presumed that he will have no scruples to meet the present or any future Governor-general who may wish to hold a conference with him. Runjeet looks better and stouter than usual, but walks feebly. Dr. Wood, surgeon to Sir H. Fane, who attended him in an illness last year, has set him up for some time to come; and he has become more abstemious as regards the use of spirits, and other indulgencies not to be named. Neither the river-steamer nor the snake-boat (the latter a present built for him at Bombay) was on the river, as intended, at the meeting—want of boilers or some part of the machinery for the former, and something not right in Scind prevented the display of those novelties on the Sutlej.

The Commander-in-chief's camp reached Ferozepore on the 24th ultimo, and broke up on the 16th instant, to proceed to Meerut, where the head-quarters' staff will remain under the orders of Major General Ramsay, until something is known of the new head of the army.

Sir Henry Fane, with his son and aide-de-camp, Col. Fane, Capt. Hay, the Per-

sian interpreter, and Dr. Wood, his surgeon, embarked at Ferozepore on the evening of the 15th instant, and proceeded down the Sutlej, for Bombay, early on the following morning. He is attended by Lieut. John Wood, of the Indian Navy, who has been employed, since the advent of Burnes's mission, on a careful survey of the Indus, and the several streams which feed it, so far as his boats could proceed. Sir Henry's last military act was the distribution, to five native officers, of the insignia of the order of British India, for which purpose the two brigades, third and fifth, of the army halted at Ferozepore, were drawn up on the morning of the 15th, under Major General Duncan, in three sides of a square; something was read from a paper by the Persian interpreter, and the badges or stars were then placed round each officer's neck by Sir H., who was on foot, surrounded by staff; a few words more were then read; the troops presented arms, for the last time, to his excellency, fired the usual salute, and the parade broke up.

The third and fifth brigades of the army for service, together with Skinner's Horse, were ordered to halt, until further instructions, at Ferozepore; the advance of the whole being considered needless, in consequence of the change of affairs at Herat. The third, consisting of the Buffs, 2d and 27th N.I., under Brig. Dennis, stand fast, and are ordered to hut themselves in that neighbourhood; the fifth brigade (5th, 20th, and 53d N.I., with the 3d troop 2d brigade Horse Artillery, under Brig. Paul, move up to Loodiana. The newly-formed horse field battery, under Capt. Saunders, of the Artillery, and Skinner's, are also detained at Ferozepore.

Gen. Cotton and his head-quarters, with the cavalry and first infantry brigade of the army, moved off for Bhawalpore on the morning of the 10th instant; but, for further particulars on this head, see the accompanying orders, which I am prevented by want of time from writing out.

Shah Shoojah's cavalry and infantry, with H.M.'s camp, are halted in the neighbourhood of Bhawalpore or Ooch. His two troops of Horse Artillery left Meerut about the beginning of this month; they move direct on Bhawalpore, through Delhi and Hansi, being the shortest route. Much trouble has been taken to perfect them in their drills; but the time has been too short, and they are described as being rather inefficient; but still they are superior to those who may be opposed to them. The 4th troop 3d brigade of Horse Artillery, under Capt. Timings, which accompanied the shah's force from Loodiana, has been ordered back to cantonments.

Accounts from Cabul say that things are looking bad with Dost Mahomed; he had sent a force out against Meer Morad Beg, the chief of Koondooz, who, after harassing his enemy with one or two night attacks, and amusing him by the defence of two or three worthless forts, had drawn off into the inhospitable wastes and marshes of the country, and left the ameer's troops snowed up, so that they will have much difficulty and great loss in regaining their own country. Encouraged by this, and our movements, some of his tributaries have sent cool refusals to his demands for money, &c.

The resumption of the pergunahs of Mote and Jaloun, and the small territory of Jhansi, has created much excitement amongst the surrounding Boondelahl chiefs and jagheerdars, but more amongst the Mahrattas at Gwalior, who have been encouraging the disturbances that have broken out. The fort and town of Jhansi being held in force by the Bhace or Ranees regent that was, a force, consisting of the Artillery from Saugor and Mhow, the 6th Cavalry, 25th, 33d, 60th, and 63d N.I., with a small battering train, has been ordered out to reduce the place. The newspaper accounts of the attack made by the townspeople on Mr. S. Fraser are exaggerated; he was in peril, but one chuprassie only and Mr. F.'s elephant were wounded.

The Nepaulese are sneaking out of the scrape they had nearly gotten into. Apologetic letters to the Governor-general are said to have been sent from Katmandhoo, and nothing is doing on our side to alarm them or provoke hostilities.

The little affair at Jeypore ended on the 26th of last month, in a quiet way, and the troops have returned to cantonments. The Calcutta papers contain all the information we have regarding the Burmese, so I cannot speak of them.

The latest accounts from India *via* Bombay have brought the following despatches relating to the attack and capture of Aden:—

ADMIRALTY, MARCH 26.

Copy of a letter from Captain Smith, of H.M.'s ship *Volage*, to Rear-Admiral Sir Frederick L. Maitland, dated Aden, Back Bay, Jan. 22, 1839.

Her Majesty's ship *Volage*, Aden, Back Bay, Jan. 22, 1839.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that the expedition under my command against this place anchored in the afternoon of the 16th inst.

The same evening I received a letter (No. 1.) from the political agent, informing me that all negotiation on his part had failed, and that hostilities had already commenced. On receipt of this letter, I communicated with Major Baillie, the officer commanding the troops, and we determined to lose no time in attacking the place.

The 17th was spent in drawing up the plan of the attack, and in making the necessary preparations. On the morning of the 18th I weighed with the squadron to proceed to the front of the town, which I reached in the afternoon, in company with the cruiser (towing a mortar boat and the *Mahé*

schooner). On standing in towards the island of Seerah, a fire was opened on the ship with musketry and several large guns, when I commenced a partial attack. The *Coots* (corvette) and transports not having come up, I hauled off, and anchored for the night. On the morning of the 19th, the whole force having arrived, I made the signal to prepare to attack, and the troops to be held in readiness for landing in two divisions: at half-past 9 o'clock the *Volage* anchored, with a spring on her small bower cable, in four fathoms water, at about 300 yards' distance from the lower battery on the island of Seerah; at the same time the *Mahé* took up her position to the southward of the island.

On standing in, the enemy opened the fire of great guns and musketry on us, but the ship being laid so close to the shore, the guns on the heights were rendered useless, their shot passing over us. At 10 o'clock the cruiser anchored, and was of essential service in destroying the flank of the battery. During this period a heavy firing was kept up, but in a short time two of the guns in the lower battery were dismantled, and most of the people were driven from the remainder; they, however, took shelter behind the ruins of the battery, and kept up an incessant fire of musketry on the ships, and although the lower battery was almost knocked to pieces, still we had great difficulty in dislodging the men. At this period I directed the fire to be opened on the round tower and batteries on the heights, which were filled with men armed with matchlocks, and in the course of one hour I had the satisfaction to see this tower (though eighty feet high, and strongly built) a mass of ruins.

At 11 o'clock the *Coots* anchored with the second division of the troops to the southward of the island, and opened her fire upon the town. Finding the firing had not ceased from the lower battery, I directed the *Mahé* schooner to proceed to the end of it, and endeavour to drive out the men from behind it by musketry: this service was performed by her commander, Lieut. Daniels, in a most gallant manner, but I regret to say that Mr. Nesbitt, midshipman, was severely wounded.

The firing, having now almost totally ceased, I gave directions for the boats of both divisions to land. Lieut. Dobree, who had charge of the first division, Mr. Rundle, mate, and a quartermaster of this ship, were the first on shore, and made for a 68-pounder, which had been fired at us several times, when a matchlock was fired at the quartermaster by a man behind the gun, who was immediately cut down by him, and the first British flag was planted by Mr. Rundle. So completely were the enemy driven from all points (with the exception of the island) by the fire of the ships, that the whole of the troops landed with the loss of only two men killed and three wounded.

A partial firing was still kept up from the island, when I directed Lieut. Dobree (who had returned), with two mates (Messrs. Stewart and Rundle), with a party of seamen, and Lieut. Ayles with the marines, amounting altogether to fifty, to land and take possession of it; this was gallantly accomplished, the party ascending the heights, spiking and dismantling the guns, taking the flag which had been flying from the tower, and making prisoners of 130 armed Arabs, who were conducted from the island to the main by the party, and given over into the charge of Major Osborne. In an attempt to disarm the prisoners (made by the military) they made a most formidable resistance, and I regret to say that several lives were lost on both sides.

Mr. Nesbitt, a midshipman of the *Mahé*, was the only person hurt on board the squadron; and on the part of the military, sixteen were killed and wounded, most of them dangerously, and one sergeant has since died.

The enemy's guns were served badly and fired irregularly, they appearing to have most confidence in their matchlocks; and there can be no doubt that if it had not been for the total destruction of their defences by the squadron, the troops would not have been able to have accomplished their landing without a very severe loss.

I have not been able to ascertain the number of armed men that defended the town, but from what I can learn there must have been upwards of 1,000; nor can I come at the exact number that were killed or wounded; twenty-five dead bodies were found on the island of Seerah alone, several in the town, and this moment there are twenty-five wounded

lying in the mosque, amongst whom is the Sultan's nephew, who defended the island.

I beg to recommend to your notice the gallant conduct and services of Lieut. Dobree, and Messrs. Stewart and Rundle (mates); nor can I omit mentioning the assistance I received from Captain Haines, the political agent, who, from his local knowledge, piloted the ship in, which enabled me to take up so effective a position.

I herewith transmit to your Excellency a plan of the attack (No. 2), and a list of the ordnance stores (No. 3) captured.

Lieut. Dobree is now employed with a party of men in endeavouring to get off the three large brass Turkish guns, which it is the wish of the captors should be presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty.

I intend to send the cruiser to Barbara for water, and I shall leave this place as soon as tranquillity is restored, and measures are taken for the security of the troops. I have, &c.,

H. SMITH, Captain,
Commanding the Expedition.

His Exc. Rear-Admiral F. L. Maitland,
L. G. C. B., &c., East-Indies.

Hon. Company's Sloop of War, *Coote*, Aden Back Bay.

January 16, 1839.

Sir,—All negotiations with the chieftains of the Abdalla tribe having failed in bringing them to perform their written promise of transferring Aden to the British, and their having declared war by opening a fire on the H. C.'s sloop-of-war *Coote*, and her boats; in fact, after all reasoning and every strenuous endeavour had been exerted on the part of the Bombay Government to bring the deceitful and dishonourable tribe to their senses by mild and conciliating measures, have proved unavailing. I am under the necessity (as the last and only resource left to obtain satisfaction for the repeated insult offered to the British) to solicit force may be used to compel them to evacuate the ground ceded to the British, under the Sultan's seal, in January 1838.

2. I have, therefore, the honour to request that you will, with the squadron under your command, in co-operation with the troops under the command of Major Baillie, adopt such measures for the immediate capture and occupation of Aden as may appear to you both best calculated to obtain it.

3. I take the liberty of pointing out that many of the poor inhabitants of Aden have been compelled by the chieftains to remain there, consisting principally of Jews, Banians, and Zoories; I therefore earnestly solicit that, if possible, their lives be preserved.

4. I also beg, that if fortune should place the Sultan or his sons, any chieftains or Seids, in our possession, their lives be spared; and that any individual so captured be secured, to await future decision regarding them.

5. Having a perfect knowledge of the localities of the place, I shall feel most happy to afford you any information on the subject; and if, from a thorough knowledge of the bay and anchorages, my services or advice be advantageous, I shall feel proud to accompany the commander of any vessel or squadron in taking up a close position for the destruction of their strongest battery. I have the honour to be, &c.

J. B. HAINES, Political Agent.

To Captain Smith, Her Majesty's Ship
Volage, Senior Officer, Aden.

Return of Brass and Iron Ordnance captured at Aden, on the 19th of January, 1839.

In Battery, on Carriages:—1 brass 85-pounder, 1 brass 68-pounder, 1 brass 32-pounder dismounted by fire of the squadron, 4 iron 18-pounders, dismounted by fire of the squadron, 2 iron 12-pounders, 5 iron 9-pounders dismounted and thrown into the sea by sailors, 5 iron 6-pounders, 1 iron 4-pounder, 5 iron 3-pounders.

Not in Battery:—1 brass 80-pounder, 6 iron 6-pounders, 1 iron 4-pounder.

Total 33 guns.

3,000 pounds of powder, 1,200 shot of sizes (85 stone), 80 grape shot, 2 pigs of lead, 114 matchlocks.

W. WILLOWBY, Captain, Commanding
Artillery, Aden Force.

Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 28, No. 112.

The intelligence from the army is of a somewhat later date than that under our usual head.

A letter, dated "Camp, Ramooky, Dec. 20," states, that the corps had marched fifteen to eighteen miles a-day since leaving Ferozepore, and expected to reach Bhawalpore on the 20th January. The writer adds: "Wully Mohumud, Dost Mohumud's son, is said to be encamped opposite Shikarpore, with 30,000 horse. The country we are passing through is most vile and dreary; all that we can get for our horses is the roots of grass; water and forage very scarce, and at times not procurable. It would be impossible for an army to come this way in the hot winds."

The camp of Shah Shooja's force was at Bhawalpore on the 21st December. The country is described as an endless expanse of sand-hills, thinly covered with *ghow* and *phog* bushes, fit for nothing but camels to eat. They had experienced some difficulty regarding supplies, and the kham is evidently not favourably inclined towards the expedition; greater difficulty is apprehended between this place and Bukhur, where it is proposed to cross the Indus, eighteen marches from Bhawalpore. "The desertions from the infantry are still painfully numerous, forcibly demonstrating some rottenness in the state of the force, or that the men are being tampered with by some concealed agents."

The *Agra Ukhbar*, January 8, gives the following as the plan of operations to be pursued by the Indus force, which is said to be "traced to the portfolio of the envoy, Mr. Macnaghten."

According to the plan, the second division, or the portion of the force now in motion, and the Bombay troops, will halt, the one at Bhawalpore, the other at Shikarpore, pending negotiations, the object of which is to induce Dost Mohamed to evacuate his position in Cabool in favour of Shah Soojah. Should this be accomplished, the Shah and his contingent will detach themselves from us, and proceed to Cabool *via* Candahar. Should, on the other hand, the negotiations fail in their object, the whole army of the Indus will move on to Shikarpore, the first division from Ferozepore, and the second from Bhawalpore, where, having formed a junction with the Bombay troops, the entire army will forthwith enter Candahar, and commence hostilities. Some accounts differ from this in representing that the division of the army now at Ferozepore will only proceed as far as Shikarpore, which it will occupy as a corps of reserve. Connected with this movement, it is said, Government have determined on establishing subsi-

diary forces in Persia and Herat, to be officered by British officers.

Dost Mohamed has, it is said, been making eager and reiterated overtures to the Persians for alliance and support, and even sought assistance from Russia. He is likewise determined to offer opposition to us, and with this view has closed the Khybur and Bolund passes—the principal ones leading from Candahar into Cabool—so strictly, that even travellers are denied a passage.

Lord Auckland, since he entered the Sikh territory, has met with the utmost respect.

At Umritsir, the maharajah, to the surprise of all, throwing open the gates of Govindgurrh, conducted his lordship and party over the whole of the fort, among other objects of interest, pointing out the vaults containing the Singh's treasures. None but initiated Sikhs, it is said, have been so honoured before. The Governor-general is understood to be particularly gratified by this extraordinary indication of confidence and regard in the conduct of his ally. A young officer, who was present at all the late interviews, political and personal, between the Governor-general and the King of Lahore, writes, "Our royal progress in the dominions of Runjeet Singh is nearly at an end. At Umritsir we were fêted and feasted, and it was some relief to this overwhelming hospitality to be admitted without our shoes into the chief temple of the Sikhs. This is a small square building, all pinnacled, fretted, and covered with gold outside, while within we found a priest, seated under a canopy embroidered with gold and silver, reading aloud the precepts of Goroo Govind. Lord Auckland and Runjeet Singh sat side by side on a carpet, and listened to the precepts, and afterwards to an exposition of the friendship and faith existing between the two kingdoms. The Misses Eden, the secretaries, the generals, the aides-de-camp, and political assistants, sat or stood around. The scene was tranquil, impressive, and to me above all things curious: an offering was made to the temple, upon which we departed. At Lahore, the entertainments were on the same scale of oriental magnificence. These were given in the ruined halls and gardens of the Mussulmans. We sat, too, with Runjeet Singh on his seat of pride—viz. in the presence of his assembled horsemen; and we accompanied him also through his fortress of Govindgurrh, into which he never before admitted any Europeans, and this mark of confidence is considered by the Sikhs as setting a seal to the friendship of the two states. By the first week of February, it is expected that the prince, the son of Shah Shoojah, will be with his

forces in Peshawur; and I am not without hopes that we may have to batter and storm the fort of Ali Musjeed."

Another letter from Lahore states, that "The Governor-general's party went with Runjeet to visit the fort of Govindgurrh, expecting only to be taken round the fort outside; however, to the surprise of all, and to the chagrin, it is said, of many of his sirdars and people, Runjeet took them inside, and thus Lord Auckland was, from being at the head of the party, the first European ever permitted to enter this strong-hold, which, from the accounts of all, it has more in its name, than in reality. A couple of days' battering would level it to the ground, or a few shells make the inhabitants decamp."

The Scinde force reached Sumroo Ghaut on the 26th of December; game abounded in the country. On the 27th it was at Khurreenpore, on the banks of the Baggour; the ground strong, and well covered with trees. It arrived at Tatta on the 30th, and encamped three miles from the Indus, Tatta being a mile in front between the camp and the river. The inhabitants are miserable-looking wretches; but the Beloochees are a much finer kind of men. The writer of this account says: "Three days out of the six we are on duty. Sleeping in the open air, when the thermometer is 38°. The Gundava Pass is, I hear, sixteen miles in length, and capitally defended under the superintendence of Mr. Campbell. Every thing in camp is a secret; but we are told Sir John's intention is to take it, cost what it may. Some say we are going to Cabool; some to Herat. As yet, however, we cannot move, there being no camels to carry on our stores.—7th January: This morning ice outside our tents, and the thermometer within at 36°. They are now fixing on a bit of ground for the reserve force, in the rear of the tombs, on the hill, beyond the reach of the inundations."

A deputation from the Ameers, consisting of the prime minister of each of the Hyderabad Ameers, and some other men of rank, relations to their highnesses, visited Sir John Keane, for the purpose of congratulating him upon the arrival of the British troops. The party brought with them a present of 400 sheep, and some costly presents. Sir John received the deputation with politeness, but declined receiving the presents, informing the Ameers that until their highnesses performed the promises they had made repeatedly to the Resident, and provided the camels of which the army was in need for the promotion of its onward march, he could not regard the Ameers as such warm and zealous friends as they professed themselves to be.

It was expected that the force would reach Hydrabad on the 15th of January. The great difficulty in its way appears to be in procuring the requisite number of camels; 10,000 had been already secured, but 25,000 more were necessary for the advance of the conjoined Bengal and Bombay force from Shikarpore.

A letter from Tatta, dated January 6th, says: "The first bloodshed between us and the Sindees occurred yesterday. A Beloochee, who had been smuggling spirits into camp, was seized and put into the quarter-guard. When being brought up for examination by a corporal of H. M.'s 17th, he suddenly drew his sword, and made a cut, which was warded off by the musket; he then received a blow from the musket, but made off. A young sentry was ordered to load and fire at him, which he did with promptitude and effect, for the Beloochee fell mortally wounded, the ball having passed through his shield, body and all. Sir J. Keane, who was near at the time, applauded the sentry as a good shot, and promoted him to havildar."

The *Bombay Times*, January 12th, states, that tenders for the conveyance of additional troops and stores to Scinde have been called for by the Bombay Government; and that the prompt despatch and immediate departure of the respective vessels is a prominent condition of the proposal. It also states that the *Semramis* had arrived with despatches of the greatest importance.

Dutch papers represent that accounts from their East-India possessions down to October were in general favourable; that Padang was tranquil, and in the south and south-east districts, and on the north part of the west coast, the war with the native chief, Tooanko Tamboro, was prosecuted successfully. The Dutch troops were only five leagues from his capital, Daloe, and most of the tribes to the south and south-east of that place had already put themselves under the protection of the Dutch government. In Java, perfect tranquillity prevailed, but the long-continued drought excited much alarm, especially for the rice harvest. This drought had likewise caused several fires. The Kampong Ngampel, near Sourabaya, is burnt; in the residency of Kadoe, one of the out-buildings of the Resident's house in the chief town, Magdang; here and there also in the residencies of Tagat and Preang, there had been extensive fires in the forests, and some thousand coffee plants had also been destroyed, and the rich and extensive

pagoda at Tossik Malaga, with about eighty houses, had been destroyed by fire.

The intelligence from the Cape informs us of the opening of the Legislative Council on the 10th December, with an address from the Governor, in which his Excellency enters very fully into the details of occurrences in the colony, and the policy pursued by him on the frontier.

The latest accounts from the emigrant farmers state, that the commando was then (Nov. 17th) ready to go out against Dingaan, and "a few days would decide the fate of the emigrants." The writer of the letter (from Port Natal) adds: "I regret to say there is still so much division amongst them, that I have great fears for the result." To add to their distress, the whole of the wheat sown by the farmers has failed; they have no stock to kill, so that there trek-oxen and milch cows are their only resource against starvation. A government notice, dated the 28th December, announcing the arrival of the expedition at Port Natal on the 3rd, states, that the commando had gone forth against the Zooloo chief on the 26th November.

A report had reached Graham's Town on the 28th December, that the commander of the military expedition, on arriving at Port Natal, had demanded from the emigrant farmers the delivery of their arms and weapons, but this having been refused, an engagement ensued, in which the troops were defeated.

The apprentices still continue to conduct themselves well.

The horse-sickness (peculiar to the frontier settlements) rages with great fury. At Uitenhage, 300 horses have been carried off within a short time.

A few later papers have been received from the Australasian colonies. Those from Sydney contain a list of no less than fifteen whites (principally convict stock-men and shepherds) who had been murdered by the savages in the vicinity of Liverpool Plains; besides which, great numbers of sheep and cattle have been wantonly speared and destroyed.

Dissensions still continue in South Australia. From Port Phillip the intelligence speaks of the prosperity of that infant settlement. Two-story brick houses are rising like magic in the town of Melbourne; and to give facility to mercantile operations, there are two branch banks already established—one from Sydney, and one by the Derwent bank.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, March 20.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock, was this day held, pursuant to charter, at the Company's House in Leadenhall-street.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

The minutes of the last Court having been read,

The *Chairman* (Sir J. L. Lushington) acquainted the Court that certain papers, which had been presented to Parliament since the last General Court, were now laid before the proprietors, in conformity with the by-law, cap. 1, sec. 3.

The titles of the papers were read as follows :

"Copies of all Correspondence relative to the Cultivation of the Tea Plant in the Company's territories in India.

"Resolutions of the Court of the Directors of the East-India Company, bearing the Warrants or Instruments granting any Pension, Salary, or Gratuity.

"Lists specifying the Particulars of Compensation proposed to be granted to certain Persons late in the Service of the East-India Company, under an arrangement sanctioned by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India (Nos. 95, 96, and 97).

"List specifying the particulars of Compensation proposed to be granted to certain persons who belonged to the late Maritime Service of the Company. (No. 97.)

"Particulars of all Compensations, Superannuations, and Allowances granted by the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, and confirmed by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, between the 1st January and 31st December 1838 (under the authority of the Act of the 3 & 4 W. IV. cap. 85. sec. 7.), to Persons who have been employed by or under the East-India Company, whose interests have been affected by the Discontinuance of the said Company's Trade, and who have been reduced.

"Account of Allowances, Compensations, Remunerations, and Superannuations granted to the Officers and Servants of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and of the East-India Company in 1838."

IDOLATRY IN INDIA.

Mr. *Poynder*, having been called on by the Chairman, proceeded to say, that, if he had not been impelled by a strong and irresistible sense of duty, he should not have risen to bring forward, that day, the motion, respecting two petitions on the subject of idolatrous practices in In-

dia, of which he had given notice. He could assure the Court, that, were it not for that strong sense of duty, he should much rather, to use the words of Sir Matthew Hale, have consulted his own private convenience, and sued out "a writ of ease." In animadverting on the circumstances connected with the subject which he was about to bring before the proprietors, he pledged himself to the Court that he would be as brief as he possibly could; and he took that opportunity of thanking the Court for the kind attention which had been paid to him on former occasions when he introduced this question. His motion would be, that the petition of the clergy and laity of Winkfield (Wilts), and of the clergy and laity of Bury St. Edmund's, relative to the compulsory attendance of British functionaries and soldiers at Hindoo festivals, be recorded on the minutes of the proceedings of the Court of Proprietors. In adverting to those important petitions, he should content himself with merely noticing their prayer, which was substantially the same in each. The Winkfield petitioners prayed that measures might be taken to release all British functionaries from attending at rites and ceremonies of an idolatrous nature in India. The prayer of the Bury St. Edmund's petition was, that British functionaries should no longer be compelled to attend at Hindoo festivals; that the same toleration should be conceded to Christians in India, as was allowed to Hindoos and Mahometans; and that the Indian Government should withdraw from any connection with the religious rites or ceremonies of the natives. This latter petition was sent to him by the Rev. Mr. Fitzroy, a minister of the established church, with whom he was unacquainted. It was signed by the Mayor and Aldermen, as well as by the Magistrates and Gentry of that place, and by 125 highly respectable and influential individuals. All these parties were most anxious that the orders sent out in the dispatch of February, 1833, should be promptly carried into full and complete effect. He felt himself bound to bring this subject before the proprietors, because the dispatch of the 8th of August, 1838, which they had looked forward to with so much hope, did not, in his opinion, carry out the great object which he and others were so anxious should be fully carried out,—namely, the releasing Christian officers and soldiers from attendance at heathen festivals. On the contrary, he must say, that one part of that dispatch, was most especially con-

trary to the tenor and spirit of the original directions given in the dispatch of February, 1833. On that point, he should feel it necessary more particularly to trouble the Court. He could assure the Court, that it was with a "countenance more in sorrow than in anger," that he felt himself obliged to draw their attention to this dispatch: but it had greatly disappointed him, and it had not, assuredly, met the feelings and expectations of the Christian community in India. When he looked to the very large correspondence which he himself had with highly respectable individuals in India, (a short portion of which he should read to the Court), he could not entertain a doubt of the fact. It was willing to give as much praise as possible to the proceedings of the Directors, where he thought it was due; and he freely spoke his own gratitude for those portions of the dispatch, where they appeared anxious to carry out the better feelings of their own minds, while they were doing that which the great body of proprietors so anxiously desired. In observing on the dispatch of August last, he wished the proprietors to test his statements by dates and facts, and not to take any thing from him, unsupported by evidence. The dispatch commenced by stating—"Our Chairman has laid before us a letter, which has been addressed to him, by Sir Peregrine Maitland, dated the 1st of February last, tendering his resignation of the office of Commander-in-chief at Madras, upon the ground of our dispatch to you in the revenue department, dated the 18th of October last, in which we committed to the discretion of your Government (as indeed we had previously done in our dispatches of the 20th of February, 1833, and 22nd of February, 1837), the settlement of all questions respecting the religion of the natives of India." Now, let the Court mark what the direction was which was given in the dispatch of the 18th of October, to which allusion was here made. The Directors therein say, "We now desire that no customary salutes or marks of respect to native festivals be discontinued at any of the Presidencies; that no protection hitherto given be withdrawn; and that no change whatever be made in any matter relating to the native religion, except under the authority of the Supreme Government." Now, he apprehended that no man or set of men would contend that this was an act of the Indian Government. No, it was a proceeding of the Court of Directors, who took upon themselves to issue a positive order on this point—just as improperly as that Court had, by their resolution of the 22nd of March last, endeavoured to shut the door against all discussion on this, as he

and many others viewed it, most momentous subject. The consequence of that order for the continuance of salutes and marks of respect was, that Sir Peregrine Maitland sent in his resignation. But, let the Court mark what followed. The dispatch of the 8th of August last went on to say—"We transmit a copy of Sir P. Maitland's letter or your information; and in so doing, we think it necessary to state, that he is mistaken in assuming that it is our desire to depart from our order, under date the 20th of February, 1833. Our object in addressing you, in October last, was to secure to you the unfettered exercise of the powers and instructions which we deliberately conveyed to you in our dispatch of the 20th of February, 1833, by checking proceedings, on the part of the subordinate Government, which, however well intended, were calculated to embarrass the free exercise of your judgment on the important and difficult question which we had confided to your decision. So far indeed from having any desire to continue the practices, against which Sir Peregrine Maitland remonstrates, we concluded our dispatch of the 22d of February 1837, in the following terms:—"But it is desirable that no unnecessary delay should take place in bringing forward the whole subject fully and intelligibly, in all its bearings on the financial interests, on the political obligations, and on the moral character of our Government." Did that dispatch, he would ask, meet the feelings or wishes of the proprietors? It did not. No person could assert that it at all went to accomplish the object which the proprietors had in view. It went to any thing but a revocation of the practices, the obnoxious practices, of which they so justly complained. The dispatch of October 1837, which was here referred to, expressly stated, that—"no customary salutes or marks of respect to native festivals be discontinued at any of the presidencies." How could the Directors reconcile that order with the contents of the dispatch of February 20th 1833? How could they venture to state, in August 1838, that the dispatch of February 20th 1833, went to any such extent? "Oh!" said the Directors, "but Sir Peregrine Maitland is labouring under a mistake. It was not our desire that the orders of 1833 should be departed from." If Sir P. Maitland was mistaken in his interpretation, then was there no meaning in words. There was no mistake on the subject. But, if there had been, why not explain to Sir P. Maitland, that he laboured under an error? In fact, there was no error at all. The language employed could not be mistaken. If it were a mere misapprehension, why did they receive Sir P. Maitland's resignation?

Why cashier him? Why appoint a successor? It was not, he believed, imagined that such a violent issue would take place, as this proceeding had ended in. But Sir Peregrine Maitland, as a Christian officer, preferring his moral duty to his private interest, had felt it necessary to resign. To shew, beyond all contradiction, that there was no mistake—to shew that the Directors wished those practices not to be given up, he begged leave to refer to the despatch of August last, in which they adopted the same course, and gave the same directions, which they sanctioned in the despatch of October 1837. The Directors, in the despatch of August last, said, "we do not intend that any alteration should be made in the practice which has hitherto regulated the appointment of escorts to natives of rank, on their way to places of religious worship, as in that case it must be self-evident that the honour is done to the individual, and not to the occasion." Now this was a distinction which neither he nor many other persons could reconcile to conscience or common sense. He could not see the distinction between the honour offered to those attending this idolatrous worship, and honours paid to that worship itself. He confessed that he could not see the difference, although it was said to be "self-evident." But in what light did the natives view the attendance of Europeans at their festivals? Why, if they believed their own chaplains—if they gave credit to the statements of every missionary that had laboured, or was labouring, to spread the blessings of revealed religion in India—the natives of that country did not see this "self-evident" distinction. They considered that we were doing honour to their worship, when we compelled our troops to be present at their festival. This "self-evident" distinction was, he believed, visible only to the Directors themselves. This new direction was entirely contrary to the sentiments contained in that most masterly and wisely-reasoned despatch of the 20th of February, 1833. The 10th paragraph of that despatch ran thus:—"It is not necessary that we should take part in the celebration of an idolatrous ceremony, or that we should assist in the preparations for it, or that we should afford to it such systematic support as shall accredit it in the eyes of the people, and prevent it from expiring through the effect of neglect, or accident." Now, did not the order that our troops should escort native princes to their places of public worship, effectually go to accredit idolatrous ceremonies in the eyes of the people? Again he found in the same excellent despatch, that the sixth conclusion, to which the discussion contained in that paper led, was as follows:—"That in all matters

relating to their temples, their worship, their festivals, their religious practices, their ceremonial observances, our native subjects be left entirely to themselves." A principle directly the reverse of this, guided the orders which he had read from the despatch of October, 1837, and August, 1838. According to the orders there given, the natives were not to be left entirely to themselves in all matters relating to their religious worship and ceremonials. The court would learn from the Madras memorial, in what light the natives viewed our attendance at their festivals. When Parliament called for a copy of that memorial, the requisition was strictly complied with. The memorial was produced; but the appendix, which formed the whole support and groundwork of that memorial, did not accompany it. Yes, when Parliament called for that document, he might call it a valuable state paper, almost equal in value to the despatch of February, 1833, by some extraordinary oversight, the memorial was produced, but the appendix, which was of the utmost importance, was forgotten. Here he could not avoid noticing the grave mistake made by Lord Ellenborough and Lord Brougham, in speeches delivered by them in the House of Lords, on the 31st of July last. Those two able, acute, and highly-gifted men, never could have fallen into such error if they had been in possession of that appendix. Lord Ellenborough (whose speech he quoted from *The Times*, being, he believed, the most correct report) said, "It had hitherto been the invariable practice of the Government in India to bestow outward marks of respect on all religions professed by the natives of that country; and he must say, that if it were the intention of Her Majesty's Government to discontinue those outward marks of respect, they must proceed with the greatest caution and circumspection. Because, if they did not, they would afford an opportunity to ill-disposed and designing persons—they would afford the means to such persons of encouraging a feeling and apprehension in the minds of the natives, that Government, in consequence of the withdrawal of those outward marks of respect, entertained an intention to interfere with that perfect toleration and protection which had hitherto been extended to all religions; and he did assure Her Majesty's Government that his firm conviction—a conviction not lightly taken up—was, that the moment such an apprehension was entertained by the people of India, there would be no safety for the life of any Christian in India. Such an impression would infallibly lead to the massacre of all the European Christians in that country. It would, in fact, form the commencement

of a series of evils and misfortunes which it was dreadful to contemplate. The welfare, peace, and prosperity of India depended on the continuance of our Imperial Government there. Let that once be shaken, and India would for years exhibit scenes of massacre and bloodshed; therefore, he would say, that no consideration on earth, if he were connected with that Government, should induce him to proceed hastily in departing from that custom which had hitherto prevailed, of showing outward marks of respect to those religions, and of affording to them full protection and toleration." Lord Brougham took a similar view of the subject and further observed—"As to the outward marks of respect which were shown to those religions, no man's opinion was thereby compromised. They manifested no deference to the opinions of those people, as if they who attended believed that their religious ceremonies were praiseworthy." But, *audi aliteram partem*. Let them look to the appendix to the Madras memorial (upon the accuracy of which every reliance might be placed, sanctioned as it was by the bishop, and signed by thirteen chaplains, thirty-seven missionaries, and 152 European civil and military residents of all ranks and stations); and it would be found to prove, beyond contradiction, "that the honour professedly rendered to the native princes is so connected with the homage offered to their idols and idolatrous worship, that it is utterly impossible to separate them; that the priests of idolotry invariably claim these honours as offered to themselves and their idols; that the missionaries both of the church of England and of the Dissenters constantly hear the objection thrown in their teeth by the natives, that the Company must needs consider, that so long as they offer these honours, there is no difference between the religion of Christianity and of heathenism; and, in short, that a more complete stumbling-block to the diffusion and progress of true religion exists not in all India than is offered by this determination of the Company to oblige its Christian officers and servants to render these degrading honours to 'them that are no gods,' under pretence of paying respect to the religion of the country." If these noble lords would send for the appendix, they would find, first, that on a Sunday, in 1834, the Christian troops were kept from church in doing open honour to an idol, and that not only they, but even the Mahomedans, complained loudly of this toleration allowed to Hindooism; nay, that a court-martial held in consequence justified the refusal of the Mussulmans to pay these honours. 2. That liberty of conscience was equally refused to the Christian drummers of the

19th Native Regiment, objecting on the score of conscience alone. 3. That at the Pungal and Ramzam festivals of the Mussulmans the same compulsion is unrighteously enforced. He would not read the 4th, 5th, and 6th points, proved by the evidence contained in the appendix, because they applied to civil functionaries, and he would come to the 7th point, in which the memorialists complained:—"That at the festivals of Ganesa and many other gods, Europeans are equally required to join in the ceremony and make various offerings, the expenses of which, as paid by the Company, are enumerated; from all which it is abundantly proved that our civil and military officers are required to participate in and sanction acts of the grossest idolotry and superstition. 8. That the provision and appointment of the priests and prostitutes of the idol temples rests with the British Government. 9. That the supplies of food for the gods (as it was denominated) rests with a government calling itself Christian. 10. That the idol cars are both repaired and decorated, and the idols renewed and painted, by our Christian Company." He should pass over the 11th, 12th, and 13th, relating to pilgrim hunters, and to the payment of the temple expense by the Government. Then came the question, and it was of a most grave and serious character: what impression did our attendance at those idolatrous rites and ceremonies make on the minds of the natives? On that point, the appendix afforded abundance of evidence. "Such things," said a missionary in the appendix, "lead the people unavoidably to the conclusion, that their superstitions are the object of the paternal solicitude of the Government." While another missionary further wrote, "When the natives are addressed for Christianity, they continually reply, 'Things cannot be as bad as you represent. You say idolotry is contrary to the command of God, and that so far from being acceptable to him, it is positive sin. It cannot be so, for the Company's people superintend our pagodas, our feasts, and all that is connected with the regular carrying on of idolotry, and certainly they would not do so if idolotry were as bad as you represent it.'" He should now, with the permission of the Court, read a single extract from a letter, dated the 8th of April last, from a missionary of the Church of England, who was well known to him. He knew the station where the writer was engaged in his sacred vocation, and he could state his name; but, for obvious reasons, he declined mentioning either. The Court would, however, do him the justice to believe that he would not put forth any statement on anonymous authority—but that, in all instances, he was

in possession of places, names, and dates. The missionary to whom he alluded wrote thus:—"Alas! while I am writing this (ten o'clock, Sunday night), the guns at the rajah's palace are announcing our sin and shame. At four o'clock this afternoon the Ramzam procession left the fort, the idol mounted on a car, dragged down to the sea to be washed, the rajah following it barefoot, close behind the car. As he and it pass, the soldiers present arms, and pay the usual honours. If you ask the rajah, he will say it is to him. If you ask the Brahmins, they will tell you it is to their god. At all events, the whole is a religious procession, and the troops form part of the pageant. These troops (the Nair Brigade) are commanded by British officers, five, or perhaps six. To two of these I administered the Lord's Supper at one o'clock to-day, and from four to this time (six hours), they have been compelled to be engaged in this wretched ceremony, and kept from evening service. The drums have been beating for the last hour—the god has been made clean, and the name of Christ has been polluted. I hope the Christians in England will use every effort to deliver us from these abominations." And surely, said the hon. proprietor, they will rescue our Christian officers in India from such crying abominations. So long as a true feeling of religion exists in this country, so long must a sincere sympathy be felt for our Christian brethren in India, who are compelled to submit to such degradation; and, in the end, whatever resistance may, at this moment, be made to it, the righteous cause, the cause of true religion, must succeed. There was something exceedingly touching in one part of the extract which he had read—where two Christian officers were described as piously partaking of the Lord's Supper, at twelve o'clock in the day—and, oh! dreadful contrast! compelled at night to witness those idolatrous abominations! He knew it might be said, as it had before been said, "Oh! these are the statements of clergymen and missionaries. It is a part of their system to exalt their own creed, and to decry and impugn the religious opinions of others. They might as well leave off that invidious practice, and meddle only with their own affairs. They ought to see the *self-evident* distinction between attending at idolatrous ceremonies and worshipping at them." That, however, was not the manner in which so serious a question should be treated—nor was it viewed in so narrow, prejudiced, and sophisticated a light by men of just feeling and proper discernment. One of the most intelligent and able members of the Court of Directors—a man who was not the slave of prejudice or fanaticism (he would not mention his name, but from the way in which he spoke of

that gentleman, it was not difficult to divine whom he meant)—gave his opinion as to the attendance of European officers at idolatrous festivals, in these terms. [Here the hon. proprietor read an extract of a letter to this effect:—"I am adverse to the employment of our troops at idolatrous festivals. On the festival of Gumbuttee, one of the Hindu idols, 400 sepoy, commanded by European officers, were in attendance. Gumbuttee himself was carried in a litter, sparkling with gems. Several others followed in the same manner. To compel Christian officers to attend such ceremonials, is a violation of all true religious feeling. Long-established custom will not justify such a departure from the dictates of Christianity; nor are the Government so feeble as not to have it in their power to put an end to such a system, if they chose to do so. What is the use of our schools—to what good end is the money annually expended on education—while you thus encourage idolatry? While you proceed in this way, it is vain to enlighten the minds of the natives—it is vain to endeavour to disseminate Christianity amongst them."] In several other communications of the same gentleman, similar proceedings were described, and similar sentiments expressed, with respect to them. In one communication he adverted to military orders issued at Baroda, directing a party of sepoy to proceed to assist at the festival of Gumbuttee, when 300 men, commanded by Major Bailey, attended. The Dussarah procession was attended in the same manner. That procession was in honour of the worst of the Hindu deities, Kali—the great goddess of the idolatry of the Thugs (to go no further), who, under her especial auspices, perpetrated the most revolting murders. The whole tenour of the evidence on this point clearly demonstrated, that the attendance of Europeans at native festivals was hailed by the latter as an honour done to their worship; while the Madras memorial proved that it was a practice abhorrent to the feelings of Christian officers. Now, he wished the Court to look at the perfect consistency and accord which prevailed between the Home and the foreign Government on this subject. Lord Auckland, on the 12th of Sept. 1837, sent forth an order that, "as the attendance of troops, as escorts, at Hindu festivals, is a custom of long standing, it is not to be discontinued." Long standing, indeed! Was that a proper plea for continuing such a practice? The custom of suttees was of very long standing—that custom under which, on an average of nine years, it was proved that 666 unfortunate widows were annually sacrificed—but that did not prevent its abolition. Such was the order of Lord Auckland in Sept. 1837, and, perfectly in accordance with it, the last

despatch, of the 8th of August 1838, says, "We do not intend that any alteration should be made in the practice which has hitherto regulated the appointment of escorts to natives of rank, on their way to places of religious worship, as, in that case, it must be self-evident that the honour is done to the individual, and not to the occasion." It was said that this attendance of troops was not necessarily connected with religious objects, but was a mere matter of pageantry; but two things were evident—that the natives viewed it in another light; and next, that however true it might be that the practice was of long standing, and consistent with ancient usage, yet that it was abhorrent to the feelings of Christian officers in our service, and ought therefore to be discontinued. It was a fact well worthy of notice, that while, at this day, the batteries at Fort St. George were fired on the occasion of Hindu festivals, the custom did not prevail in other parts of the Company's territories. It was also remarkable, that though, by the late order of the Governor-general, every Christian in our army was deprived of the right to follow the dictates of his conscience, and was compelled to attend those festivals, a Mussulman, some time since, refused to have any thing to do with the Dusserah festival, and he was allowed to act according to his conscientious feelings. Thus, while the conscientious scruples of the Mussulman were respected, the Christian was obliged to act in a manner abhorrent to his feelings and conviction. Surely, nothing could be more reasonable or more just than to allow to Christians the same toleration that was extended to Mohamedans. Government, it appeared, drew a distinction between those who obeyed that law, "by which kings reign and princes decree justice," and those who bowed at the shrine of idolatry, in favour of the latter. The language of the Madras memorial was in perfect accordance with the principle laid down in the despatch of 1833. The memorialists say, "By the requisition of the foregoing and similar duties, we cannot but sensibly feel, that not only are the Christian servants of the state constrained to perform services incompatible with their most sacred obligations, and their just rights and privileges, as Christians, are infringed, but that our holy religion is also dishonoured in the eyes of the people; and public and official sanction and support given to idolatry and superstition, destructive to the soul, and apostasy from the only true and living God." They further stated; "We explicitly disclaim, as utterly inconsistent with our principles as Christians, all desire that the liberty of conscience, so fully and justly accorded to the Mohamedan and Heathen, should be in any degree violated. Our sole ob-

ject and wish is to see the true principles of religious toleration, declared in the instructions of the Hon. the Court of Directors of Feb. 1833, practically and universally enforced; believing the policy there marked out of a real neutrality to be as safe and salutary as it is wise." Every reasonable and unprejudiced man must admit the justice of this request. Amongst other communications which he had seen on this subject, the writer, speaking of the hardship attending this practice, asked, "Is it possible the Company can overlook the vast amount of human happiness which is sacrificed by their conduct? Is this the way to encourage and reward men who have given up every thing to devote their lives to the Company's service? That policy surely must be bad, which excites discontent and dissatisfaction amongst the most praiseworthy and the most well-conducted men in the community." It had been asserted in the House of Commons, some time ago, that British officers and soldiers were not compelled to attend idolatrous worship; but the individual who entertained such an opinion could not have seen the appendix to the Madras memorial. The fact was clearly attested by the bishop, and by many laymen as well as clergymen. "But," said Lord Ellenborough, "we should have a general massacre, if these marks of outward respect were not observed." They all knew that many instances had occurred, when they were told, that certain ruin and destruction must ensue if they attempted to preach Christianity in India, or even to inculcate the doctrines of common humanity. They knew, also, that the grave had long closed on many of those who would not consent to give that greatest of all boons—the Bible—to India. They had contended, and they had recorded their opinions in print, that our security in India depended on our excluding missionaries from that benighted country—that we ought, if we regarded our interests, to suffer the natives, without making any attempt at enlightening them, blindly to worship gods of stone and of wood. But there were some spirits who would not bow to any such doctrine. When their Governor-general hanged the first Brahmin, and was assailed on account of his unflinching firmness, what did he say? Why, if Brahmins commit murder, Brahmins must be hung. How did Lord Wellesley act, with respect to the murder of infants? He was told, that if he interfered, there would be a revolution; but he was not deterred; he grappled with the evil, and overcame it. In the same manner, Colonel Walker exerted himself, in another quarter, to put an end to infanticide, and succeeded. Was there in consequence a revolution? Yes, there was a revolution—a glorious

revolution—a revolution in favour of the best feelings of human nature. Mothers pressed round Colonel Walker, with tears in their eyes—eyes before unused to weeping—and, pointing to their offspring, said, “Behold your children! they are your’s, for you saved them from death.” Lord Ellenborough argued that it would not be politic to withhold “those outward marks of respect to the religion of the natives,” for it would lead to massacre. But what was the policy of Lord W. Bentinck? Did it lead to disastrous consequences? It created no disturbance whatever. Lord W. Bentinck refused to be ruled by the counsel of the timid. Nothing could prevent him from effecting that God-like act, which deserved the gratitude both of this country and of India—which would embalm his memory in the minds of posterity—the abolition of the abominable rite of suttee. The Hon. Mr. Lindsay, whom he saw now in Court, had made mighty efforts against the abolition of suttees. So did Sir George Robinson, now deceased, and another hon. Director, not dead, but departed, Sir James Carnac. It took four entire pages of a work, which he had written and published on this subject, to shew that these gentlemen were entirely mistaken in the view of the question which they advocated. Now, again, they were told (though they had the facts to which he referred in the history of their own times—though they had those instructive lessons before them) that there would be a general massacre in India, if they prevented Christian officers and soldiers from going with a rajah to a place of idolatrous worship. How could such an assertion be made, in the very teeth of the fact, that suttees were abolished, without danger, although a petition in their support had been sent to this country from Calcutta? Lord Ellenborough had made another great mistake, when he was setting up the moral feelings of the natives as a standard, particularly with respect to “the scrupulous respect and delicacy” with which they treated the female sex. When the noble lord quoted Sir Thomas Monro on that point, it was clear that he had forgotten that those patterns of “scrupulous respect and delicacy” towards the female sex had been in the habit, on an average of nine years, of immolating annually 666 wretched widows. This certainly evinced a strange sort of “scrupulous respect and delicacy” towards the female sex. The natives in Calcutta, as he had already observed, got up a petition, in which they were assisted by some of their European friends, to the King in Council, against the abolition of suttees. But no British prince, no such humane and excellent man, as William the Fourth, who was regarded, and whose memory would ever

be regarded, with affection and love; who, throughout his whole life and conduct, proved himself to be, in every respect, a Briton, could endure the return to such a cruel and barbarous practice. The petitioners were heard, but they took nothing by their motion. Now, the putting down this most revolting rite (a religious rite, he it observed) with perfect safety, shewed plainly enough, that the alteration which the Madras memorialists called for, in a matter of little or no importance to the natives, could be effected without running the hazard of a massacre. The Bulls, the Scott Warings, and the Twinings of former days, had argued “that we ourselves would be driven into the sea, if we did not drive the missionaries out of India.” It was with the greatest difficulty, and the most persevering exertions, that Mr. Wilberforce, and Mr. Charles Grant, that admirable man, so full of piety, of information, of wisdom, and of goodness, supported the missionary cause against its adversaries. They were told, that revolution was sure to follow, if religious instruction were afforded to the natives. It was confidently asserted, that our Eastern empire would be overturned, if we gave to the natives that best of all imaginable gifts, the revelation of the living God. He thought that he might dispense with any farther comment on this part of the subject. There was, in fact, nothing at all in it; and farther observation would only occupy unprofitably the valuable time of the Court. Lord Brougham had stated, broadly, that “by the outward respect shown to those religions no man’s opinion was compromised. They manifested no reference to the opinions of those people, as if they who attended believed that their religious ceremonies were praiseworthy.” The Christians of India, however, feel very differently, and so had the Christians of all ages. What was the “outward respect” commanded by Belshazzar to be paid to the idol he had set up in the plain of Babylon, but such as Daniel could not render? What was the simple offering of salt in the idolatrous censers of heathenism, but the “outward respect” which, in the early persecution of the church, many thousands of Christians refused to present, and perished for refusing? What was the refusal to be present at the adoration of the host, but a refusal to pay “outward respect” to what they regarded as idolatry, and yet for which refusal such multitudes of our Protestant ancestors were burnt, when a compliance, which might seem so small in the eyes of Lord Brougham, would have saved their lives? None of these Christians “counted their lives dear to them” when obedience to man was opposed to the command of

God; and why, he asked, when equal toleration was promised to all, and claimed by all, had any one a right to refuse it to his fellow-Christians when it was accorded to Hindus and Mohamedans? Besides, it should be remarked, that that "outward respect," which Lord Brougham and Lord Ellenborough declared that it was necessary to pay to idols, never was exacted in Bengal; why, then, should it be deemed necessary to pay such "outward respect" to idols in Madras and Bombay? Many noble lords and hon. gentlemen might, perhaps, think, that dropping salt into the idol's censer, or bowing down at the sacrifice of the mass, was only an excusable mark of "outward respect." How was it, then, that thousands of those who were called on to do both the one or the other, viewed a compliance with the mandate as incompatible with their religious feelings, refused to obey, and were consigned to the flames in consequence? He now approached a more agreeable part of his duty, and dwelt with pleasure on the third paragraph of the despatch, as giving evidence of greater light and better feeling than the preceding paragraphs furnished. In that third paragraph, the Directors say, "we have again to express our anxious desire that you should accomplish, with as little delay as may be practicable, the arrangements which we believe to be already in progress for abolishing the pilgrim tax, and for discontinuing the connexion of the Government with the management of all funds which may be assigned for the support of religious institutions in India. We more particularly desire that the management of all temples and other places of religious resort, together with the revenues derived therefrom, be resigned into the hands of the natives; and that the interference of the public authorities in the religious ceremonies of the people be regulated by the instructions conveyed in the 62d paragraph of our despatch of 20th February 1833." While he expressed his gratification at that announcement, he could not avoid wishing that the Directors had spoken more explicitly and plainly on the subject; and that they would let him see any despatch connected with this matter (and looking to *The Asiatic Journal* for March, he believed that such a despatch had been received) which had come to hand, since the orders of the 8th of August 1838 had been sent out. He believed that some despatches had arrived, containing a communication very grateful to his feelings; but, when he made an application on the subject, he was told in reply, that the subject could not be then regularly brought before the Court; and, of course, he was obliged to remain satisfied. Here he should take

leave to observe, and he wished to impress the fact strongly on the minds of the proprietors that, however important the contemplated abolition of the pilgrim tax would be (for which no one would feel more deeply grateful to Almighty God and to Christian England than himself), yet that this was only one of ten thousand other taxes levied on all the penances, processions, devotions, ablutions, offerings, and prostrations of all India, almost even to a *salaam*, for the benefit of the Hon. Company and their hon. servants. In truth, he could read reports which would shew the immense and most extensive taxation that was imposed on religious ceremonies in India, for the support, he was shocked to say, of a Christian Government. Mr. Chaplin, in his evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons, threw much light on this point, although he made it a matter of sarcasm and levity. To him it appeared that such a theme ought to have been treated in a more serious manner. Speaking of the taxes levied on religious (as they were called) rites, Mr. Chaplin thus expressed himself:—"For the enviable felicity of swinging aloft in the air by means of an iron hook fixed in the fleshy part of the loins, at the end of a beam revolving horizontally on a point, a fee of no less than ten rupees is exacted, and the smaller fee of two rupees for the less honourable display of swinging on a smaller beam, with the head downwards, and the hook attached to the foot. The happy distinction of sticking a fork through the hand is attainable at a cheap rate, and the honour of treading upon burning charcoal may be purchased for an inconsiderable amount. All persons bringing clarified butter, oil, &c., are also subjected to a toll; the proportion of these oblations respectively allotted to the priest, and the renter of the tolls, being exactly defined, and no shops, booths, or stalls can be erected without paying a fee for the license." He did not envy the feelings of the man who could speak of such disgusting enormities in this light and jocular manner. His evidence, however, proved, that nothing could be had or done without money, however detestable and appalling the source from whence it was obtained. *Suavis est odor lucri, ex re quolibet*; as was said by the Roman emperor of money obtained by a disreputable tax. Now, although this gentleman choose to laugh at what he (Mr. P.) conceived to be a very serious matter, that circumstance did not affect his testimony, which went clearly to confirm the disgraceful fact to which he wished to direct the attention of the Court, namely, that a very large amount of taxes was levied on ceremonies essentially idolatrous. An indi-

vidual, writing on this subject, said, "To abolish the pilgrim tax alone will effect nothing. That tax is collected only at the great temple stations, but extensive taxation exists in every town, village, and temple, on religious ceremonies." An immense sum was raised at Fort St. George; and by a recent communication to himself from Madras, it appeared that about 80,000 rupees were annually collected by Government, an officer being sent regularly to receive the tax at the great festivals. Five years since, it was pressed upon the Home Government, that some steps ought to be taken to put down this disgraceful and evil practice; and he was glad to find that the executive had now adopted the suggestion. An officer in the Company's service wrote, "that the system had ceased in the district where he was stationed; that no difficulty was found in abandoning it; and that beneficial effects were likely to flow from the alteration." It gave him unfeigned pleasure to see it announced in the despatch of August last, that "measures were in progress for abolishing the pilgrim tax—for discontinuing the connexion of the Government with the management of all funds which may be assigned for the support of religious institutions in India, and for resigning the management of all temples and other places of religious resort, together with the revenues to be derived therefrom, into the hands of the natives." The general opinion amongst well-informed persons in India was, that we ought to take no part, or as little part as possible, in any thing connected with the native worship. One of those individuals, in a communication of the 12th of September last said, "We may be bound, under particular circumstances, to administer funds left for the support of the temples—but we ought to do nothing which indicates a wish to support idolatrous worship, or to make it a source of profit. The people should be left entirely free in that respect. At present our interference in every pagoda is displeasing to the people, and cannot but have its moral effects on their minds. Our social and political position is eminently critical, and we should abstain from every act that tends to make it more so." Another individual wrote in this manner:—"Considering the exclusive feelings of the Hindus with respect to religious matters, and their rooted contempt for all other religions, it is difficult to conceive that the giving up to them of their religious endowments could be a cause of any discontent, as some suppose it would be. It would, on the contrary, in my opinion, be a source of unfeigned good. Restore to the natives the sole management of their temples, and the country will ring with your praise." In another commu-

nication, he found it stated, that "The interference of foreigners in the religious service of the natives, is only allowed in consequence of our political power." Again, it was set forth, in another communication, that, at Benares, the exaction for the support of the temple, had been raised from 30 to 500 rupees a month. "Now," (said the writer) "if the natives can manage funds of hundreds of thousands of rupees, as they know perfectly well how to do, surely they might be allowed to manage such funds as these. When we consider the improved situation at which the natives have arrived, in the course of the last quarter of a century, nothing can be more reasonable than to give up to them the sole care of their temples—and nothing can be more monstrous than for us to continue to receive those funds, connected with the temples, contrary to the dictates of our conscience." He deeply regretted that the seven items, contained in the 62nd paragraph of the despatch of February 20th, 1853, which comprised all the conclusions to be drawn from the preceding reasoning, had not been fully and completely carried into effect. But that paragraph had been shrouded and obscured, or rather neutralized, by another, which left the matter wholly at the discretion of the Governor-general, to act or not as he might think proper. The wars with which the Company was threatened, so far from operating on his mind, or on the minds of his friends in India, as a reason that ought to prevent them from doing their duty to God and to their country, led to a directly contrary inference, and made him more anxious than ever to do that which was just in the eyes of the Almighty. Though the time should come, "when, in every place, there shall be wars, and rumours of wars," let us, believing that there is an all-seeing God, do that which is right in his presence; let us obey his word—let us enlist, on our side, the power of the Almighty, and, under his guidance we shall be prosperous, as we have heretofore been prosperous. With God for their protector, what enemy need they fear? He, whose wind destroyed the grand armada, and whose snows overwhelmed the host of Napoleon, would, if we served him faithfully, also stretch forth his hand to assist us. It was earnestly to be hoped, that the call which was now made would rouse the Christians of this country from their lethargy. It was anxiously to be desired, that Christians of every denomination would stand up, as one man, and exclaim against the continuance of such an enormity as he had described; that of compelling the Christian servants of the Company to attend at the performance of rites, which they abhorred, and at which they shuddered.

What sect, or class of Mohamedans, he would ask, would they dare compel to take part in such rites and ceremonies? He would answer—not one. Those Christians who were obliged, either to relinquish their appointments, as Mr. Nelson and Sir P. Maitland had done, or to appear at those idolatrous ceremonies, felt, as had been well expressed, that they were dishonouring themselves, dishonouring their country, dishonouring their religion, and acting contrary to the honour of God. Speaking on this point, and shewing that, at any sacrifice, this practice should be got rid of, an intelligent individual had emphatically said, “The Company ought to look well to the danger which might result to the army, by the adherence to this practice. Nearly half the officers of the army would resign, if those retired who partake of the sentiments of the late Commander-in-chief.” That declaration surely spoke volumes; and if it had no effect on the Home Government, then he greatly feared that nothing which he could possibly say would have power sufficient to do so. He had nothing further to add, except to thank the Court for the kind attention with which they had favoured him on this, as on former occasions. The hon. proprietor concluded by moving—

That there be recorded on the minutes of the proceedings of the Court of Proprietors two several petitions presented to the last September Quarterly Court of Proprietors, one of them being addressed to that Court, and signed by the clergy and laity of Winkfield, in the county of Wilts, and the other by the clergy and laity of Bury St. Edmunds, in the county of Suffolk, (including the mayor and aldermen), severally praying that the directors will cause the Indian Government to execute the orders transmitted to them on the 26th February 1833, by withdrawing from the public patronage of idolatry, and relinquishing the pecuniary profits arising therefrom; and also transmit such orders as may release all British functionaries, whether civil or military, from the obligation to take part in, or offer homage at, any rites or ceremonies connected with the superstitions of the heathen, contrary to their conscientious objections.

Sir C. Forbes said, he rose to express his concurrence in the motion of his hon. friend. He was well convinced of the difficulty of the question; but it was to be hoped that the orders sent out in 1833 would now be carried into practice. It was a very important subject, and, he well knew, had greatly excited men's minds, and had greatly roused the conscientious feelings of Christians, not only in India, but in this country. He was sorry that they did not get more information, from an official source, than they did on this and other Eastern questions; instead of being obliged to rely on what they occasionally received from periodical publications. He understood that some communication had lately been received from India, and hoped that they should acquire some information on that point from the hon. Chairman, or some other of the Directors. He thought that such in-

formation ought to be given to his hon. friend, and others who took an interest in this question. He had no wish for the production of papers unnecessarily; but, when they were called for, and they could be communicated without inconvenience, they ought to be forthcoming. He entirely concurred in all that part of his hon. friend's speech which related to the forcible attendance of Christians at any procession whatever—whether Hindu or Mohamedan. All he claimed was, the most perfect toleration for all religions—Christian, Hindu, or Mohamedan. No man should be compelled to do any thing, with reference to religion, that was contrary to the dictates of his conscience. Every one should be suffered to worship God in his own way. That was all he contended for, or ever did or would contend for. He hoped that, by this time, Lord Auckland had put an end to the pilgrim tax, and that the whole system of raising money by such means would be at once abolished; because, in his opinion, they had not the smallest right whatsoever to levy such an impost. In his opinion, no tax, no revenue, should be levied for the Company on the performance of religious rites and ceremonies.

The Hon. Mr. Lindsay :—I trust, Sir, that you will excuse me for addressing you on this occasion; but allusion having been made to me by the hon. mover of this question, in the course of his speech, I feel it necessary to make a few observations. The hon. proprietor has brought before the Court this day my view of this subject. I regret that he did not give me notice of his intention, in order that I might have been prepared to answer several of the facts which he has stated. He will remember that, Sir James Carnac being in the chair, I did, on the occasion of the motion made by the hon. proprietor, on the day to which he has alluded, make some observations on the subject before the Court; and I prefaced what I then said with these remarks—“that I trusted I was as anxious to conform to the spirit and principle of the Christian religion as the mover and seconder of the proposition before the Court;” and I then made some observations on the question. There was nothing further said by me on that occasion. But the hon. gent., on the Friday following, addressed a letter to Sir James Carnac, which he made the vehicle of an attack on me; and the object of that attack was, to prove that I was not actuated by such religious feelings as he was, because “when Sir George Robinson was in the chair, and Mr. Lindsay was deputy-chairman, he entered into a long argument with me on the subject of the burning of Hindu widows; and, as he was opposed to me on that occasion, he

was not actuated by the same religious feelings and motives that I was." Now, in 1827, the first time on which the hon. gent. brought forward, in a lengthy speech, the subject of the burning of Hindu widows, and the raising of a tax on pilgrims, after a six hours' speech, an adjournment of the debate took place; and when the Court met again, Sir George Robinson asked this question, "Whether it was the intention of the hon. gent. and his seconder to recommend that coercive measures should be used on this point by the Government of India?" The hon. gent.'s answer was, "Certainly not; coercive measures were never intended to be recommended by him, but merely that such authority as the Court of Directors possessed should be exerted to prevent the levying of this tax, and the burning of widows." Now, what I say is this, that when I was Deputy-chairman, and the hon. proprietor declared that he did not wish any coercive step to be taken, Sir George Robinson, on that admission, conceded the point, withdrew his amendment, and the motion of the hon. proprietor was agreed to. Now, in the course of that debate, I never opened my lips. Nor did I ever open them, with reference to this subject, except on one occasion, when I alluded to the extraordinary circumstance of some of our officers, after parade was over, addressing the sepoys, for the purpose of disparaging their religion, and holding up Christianity. On that occasion only did I state my opinion; and I again say, as I said then, that, in the course I have taken, I am actuated by as pure, as just, and as religious feelings as the hon. proprietor himself.

Mr. Poynder said, he had before stated, and he repeated it, that he was the last person to impugn the motives or feelings by which the hon. Director was actuated. He gave the hon. Director full credit for entertaining a pure wish to perform his duty; and he claimed from him the same admission with respect to any course which he (Mr. P.) might think proper to adopt in attaining the important object which he had in view. But the hon. Director's memory must have failed him in one point, with respect to that most important discussion to which he had alluded. On that occasion, the Chairman moved, and the hon. Director, as Deputy-chairman, seconded, an amendment quite contrary to his (Mr. Poynder's) motion—namely, that the subject then under debate should be still left to be dealt with by the constituted authorities alone. And it was not until that amendment had been withdrawn by the Chairman and Deputy-chairman, that his (Mr. Poynder's) motion was agreed to. Such was the fact. It was not until they were beaten out of their proposition, that his motion was put

and agreed to. This he could prove by official documents; and by a statement sent forth by him to the public in a week or fortnight after the occurrence took place. There was another point which had escaped him; and that was the statement that the officers had, after service, preached to the sepoys, whilst on parade, in disparagement of their peculiar religion. Now, he had lately received an important communication from India that furnished a complete answer to that observation. The hon. proprietor was proceeding to read the letter, when

The *Chairman* said, he must object altogether to this course. The statement already made by the hon. gentleman was perfectly satisfactory; but if they were to go back to what had occurred several years ago, he did not know when the debate would terminate.

Mr. Poynder had risen merely to reply to the observations as to the officers preaching to the sepoys on parade, and to say that he had received a letter from India, denying in the most positive manner that that had been the case.

The *Chairman* was anxious that there should be no objection to the motion of the hon. proprietor for placing the petition referred to on the records of the Court. He himself had no objection, and he hoped that none would be offered on the part of any one else. But the hon. mover had accompanied his motion with certain observations, to which he (the *Chairman*) felt bound to reply. The hon. mover had said, that he would not occupy the time of the Court by entering into unnecessary discussions. How far he had acted up to that, however, he (the *Chairman*) would leave the Court to decide (*Hear!*) He would not detain the Court by going back to so early a date as the year 1833, or even 1837, but would proceed at once to the resolution of the Court of Directors, which had been agreed to in this same month last year, and which was to the following effect:—"That this Court deem the continued public discussions of questions affecting the religious feelings of the natives of India to be fraught with danger, and that the settlement of such questions may be most safely and properly left to the responsible Executive." That resolution was accompanied by certain promises on the part of the Directors, which he (the *Chairman*) was now bound to show they had entirely fulfilled, and he felt assured that he should be able to convince the Court that the Directors were entitled to the same confidence of the proprietors now as they enjoyed at that time, and that they had redeemed every promise which they had made. The hon. proprietor had alluded to the despatch which had been written by the order of the Directors on the 8th

of August 1838, and had spoken of it in terms of which it was undeserving, and which he, on the part of the Court, must deprecate. But the hon. proprietor had gone even further than this in the public prints, in speaking of this despatch, and in a letter which he had published in the *Times*, had called the resolution of the Court "iniquitous" (*Hear, hear!*), and had said, "that the policy adopted in consequence of that resolution was a miserable policy." (*Hear, hear!*) Now he would deny both those propositions. The Court of Directors, in coming to that resolution, had been actuated by every Christian principle; they had an important duty to perform, and whilst they felt bound in common honesty to protect the religious institutions of the natives, they were also bound to protect our own. The despatch to which the hon. mover had referred, had not been laid before the Court of Proprietors, as it was presented to Parliament by command of her Majesty; it therefore was not within the scope of the bye-laws under which papers were laid before the General Court of Directors; but if they would allow him, it should be read as a part of his speech.

The clerk of the Court then read the despatch, dated the 8th August 1838, and which was in the following terms:—

London, 8th August 1838.

1. Our Chairman has laid before us a letter, which has been addressed to him by Sir Peregrine Maitland, dated the 1st February last, tendering his resignation of the office of Commander-in-chief at Madras, upon the ground of our despatch to you in the revenue department, dated the 18th October last, in which we committed to the discretion of your Government, as indeed we had previously done in our despatches of the 20th February 1833 and 22d February 1837, No. 4, the settlement of all questions affecting the religion of the natives of India.

2. We transmit copy of Sir Peregrine Maitland's letter for your information, and in so doing, we think it necessary to state, that he is mistaken in assuming that it is our desire to depart from our orders, under date the 20th February 1833. Our object, in addressing you in October last, was to secure to you the unfettered exercise of the powers and instructions which we deliberately conveyed to you in our despatch of the 20th February 1833, by checking proceedings on the part of the subordinate Governments, which, however well intended, were calculated to embarrass the free exercise of your judgment on the important and difficult questions which we had confided to your decision. So far indeed from having any desire to continue the practices against which Sir Peregrine Maitland remonstrates, we concluded our despatch of the 22d Feb. 1837, in the following terms:—"But it is desirable that no unnecessary delay should take place in bringing forward the whole subject, fully and intelligibly, in all its bearings on the financial interests, on the political obligations, and on the moral character of our Government."

3. In the same spirit, we have again to express our anxious desire, that you should accomplish, with as little delay as may be practicable, the arrangements which we believe to be already in progress for abolishing the pilgrim tax, and for discontinuing the connexion of the Government with the management of all funds which may be assigned for the support of religious institutions in India. We more particularly desire that the management of all temples and other places of religious resort, together with the revenues derived therefrom, be resigned into the hands of the natives; and that the interference of the public authorities in the religious ceremonies of the people be

regulated by the instructions conveyed in the 62d paragraph of our despatch of 20th February 1833.

4. In carrying these instructions into effect, we cannot doubt that you will bear in mind the inconveniences which have been experienced at Madras, from the construction which was put upon the general order of 26th July 1831.

5. That order very properly prohibited troops, employed in preserving order at religious festivals, from taking any part in the procession or ceremonies. We think that the attendance of musicians, for the purpose of taking part in the ceremonials of any religion whatever, should be strictly voluntary; but we do not intend that any alteration should be made in the practice which has hitherto regulated the appointment of escorts to natives of rank, on their way to places of religious worship, as in that case, it must be self-evident that the honour is done to the individual, and not to the occasion.

6. We further desire that you will make such arrangements as may appear to you to be necessary for relieving all our servants, whether Christians, Mahomedans, or Hindoos, from the compulsory performance of any acts which you may consider to be justly liable to objections on the ground of religious scruples.

We are, &c.
(Signed) J. L. LUSHINGTON.
R. JENKINS.

There were several other points, too, on which the hon. mover had severely animadverted, which he was convinced he could satisfactorily explain. The hon. mover had spoken of the conduct of the Court of Directors toward Sir Peregrine Maitland, and said that they ought not to have accepted his resignation, if he were only labouring under a mistake. Now, he begged to tell the hon. proprietor, that the Court never had accepted Gen. Maitland's resignation; but that it was tendered to her Majesty, and not to the Directors, and that her Majesty had been graciously pleased to accept it. (*Hear, hear!*) But still this was the first time that he (the Chairman) heard of any voluntary resignation being called "cashiering." The hon. mover had said Sir Peregrine had been "cashiered;" but surely if he had any doubt upon the question, he might have required some explanation, before he threw out any insinuations as to the conduct of the Directors. (*Hear, hear!*) Another point, too, on which the hon. mover had expressed great dissatisfaction was, that part of the despatch in which it was said, "We do not intend that any alteration should be made in the practice which has hitherto regulated the appointment of escorts to natives of rank, on their way to places of religious worship, as in that case it must be self-evident that the honour is done to the individual, and not to the occasion." The hon. mover had strenuously insisted that the honour was to the occasion; but he (the Chairman) as strenuously insisted that it was to the individual. He would put it to the hon. mover, whether it was an honour to the occasion or the individual when the body-guard of the Governor-general escorted him to the church, leaving him at the door, and waiting there to escort him on his return? (*Hear!*) He would also ask whether the honour

was to the occasion or the individual when, as had frequently been the case in his own corps in India, the soldiers had borne the corpse of their officer to the grave? (*Hear, hear!*) And further, he would ask whether any one could wish those feelings of respect and kindness from the soldiers to their officers to be done away with, by the Directors saying they should not attend on such occasions? To him, therefore, there seemed to be no ground for objection to the part of the despatch referred to, and he was quite sure the Court would be of the same opinion. (*Hear, hear!*) The hon. proprietor had also said, that he was not quite satisfied with that explanation in the despatch, that "We believe arrangements are already in progress for abolishing the pilgrim tax;" but surely he could not expect the Directors to say more, when the fact itself was not then confirmed. He was happy, however, to be able to say now that the tax at Allahabad was abolished, and that it would soon be so both at Gyah and Juggernaut. The Governor-general had taken this question into his consideration, although it was a most delicate question, and from the parts of the despatches which had been referred to, he thought the Court would be satisfied that the orders of February 1833 were gradually and properly being carried into effect. He was not aware of any thing more on which he had occasion to address the Court; as far as possible, he had acted up to the principle of the hon. mover, of not troubling them with any thing that was unnecessary; and he trusted he had convinced them that the policy pursued by the Directors had been such as was most likely to attain the object which the hon. Court had in view. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Strachan said, he must be permitted to express his extreme regret that, whilst at one moment, in the despatch so often referred to, the Directors had stated that it was their anxious wish that the Company's servants, both civil and military, should be released from a compulsory attendance on the religious festivals or ceremonies of the natives, to which they conscientiously objected, yet they had immediately afterwards stated they were of opinion that those very acts, which had been the subject of the most deliberate remonstrances to the Company on the part of their officers, did not involve that principle. (*Hear, hear!*) In explanation of the worthy Chairman's notions as to the objections on the part of the officers to attend religious ceremonies, he had referred to the well-known practice of the body-guard of the Governor-general attending him to church (*Hear, hear!*); but, in his opinion, there was no analogy between the two. The attend-

ance which the memorialists of Madras had complained of bore no analogy to the attendance of the body-guard on the Governor-general (*Hear, hear!*); for in the latter case the soldiers withdrew on arriving at the church, saw nothing of the service, returned to their stables immediately, and waited there until the Governor left. So much, therefore, as to the pretended analogy between that and the practice of European officers being called out on occasions of certain religious ceremonials on the part of the natives, being kept in attendance for six hours at a time through the whole of the ceremonies, and, as the procession went by, presenting their arms, lowering the English flags, and striking up their bands of music. This was what occurred at many idolatrous processions in India, being in itself a perfect mockery (*Hear, hear!*); and it was to such attendance as this that the memorialists had referred, because the Commander-in-chief at Madras had directed their attendance on a ceremonial of this nature, which orders were countermanded by order of the Bengal Government, but were afterwards confirmed by this Court directing that no change whatever should take place. After Sir Peregrine Maitland had received an assurance from the Chairman of this Court that such practices should not continue to prevail, and yet finding from their despatches that such practices were not to be done away with, was there any room for him to question, after the experience of a matter so clear, or to act otherwise than to resign? (*Hear, hear!*) He must, therefore, express his regret that the despatch should, in this particular point, have failed to fulfil the intentions which had been expressed both in Parliament and also in that Court; and he was satisfied that if the orders of 1833 were not carried out, that relief should be given to the religious scruples of the officers in India, they would leave those persons in the same situation in which they had been so long most shamefully left. (*Hear, hear!*) Another instance mentioned by the worthy Chairman was, the proof of attachment on the part of the soldiers to their officers, in attending their obsequies, although of a different religion. But was there, he would ask, any one who could object to that expression of feeling, or say that that was a proof of the natives taking part in our religious ceremonies, and was analogous to the case in question? But what was the occasion which now they were told had involved no attack on the consciences of individuals? Why, individuals in India had been known to have been imprisoned for not obeying orders on this point, and others had been dismissed from the Company's service, for not doing that which this despatch said they should con-

tious to do. He put it, therefore, to the Court, whether they would continue to uphold the system after the experience they had had that their servants should be dismissed rather than obey such orders. (*Hear!*) He did not often in this place express himself in the way he was doing now; but on this ground, that seeing so much had been gained, and such principles had been conceded, he did not scruple to aver that the intentions of the Court could never be carried out from the terms of the despatch which had just been forwarded to India on the subject. (*Hear, hear!*) It was impossible that the contest on this point could be much longer waged. (*Hear, hear!*) The proprietors had never asked for one thing to which the Directors had not long before, in their despatches, assented. The inconvenience arose from the instructions sent out originally not being carried into effect (*Hear, hear!*); and if these discussions in any way occasioned that inconvenience, it was from the cause he had mentioned. He most cordially acknowledged that he was pleased at what the worthy Chairman had said about the abolition of the tax at Allahabad; and if he could not also speak of its abolition at Gyah and Juggernaut, it was time that such information had been received. But he said that this contest could not continue to go on; the Court knew this fact, that various other individuals, besides those referred to by the hon. mover, had said they had been compelled to perform duty on religious festivals against their conscience. There was no other remedy for this than that they should see the full execution of the instructions that were sent out with the sanction of the Court. If the hon. mover had not said, in his reply, that he could show on what grounds he denied the statement of officers at Madras preaching to the sepoys on the parade, he should have felt it his duty to read to the Court a letter which he had received from an officer of high rank in India, totally denying that such practices had ever been followed. (*Hear, hear!*) He said it might tend to mix up private matters, in discussions of this nature, to read any letters; but the Court ought nevertheless to hear the grounds on which this matter had been most improperly placed; and as an hon. member of the Court had repeated afresh to-day, when he repudiated certain notions as to the suttee question, it was his bounden duty to give the Court all the information in his power, connected with questions of religion in India, and the interests of that country. He would therefore read the letter, to show how uninformed the gentleman who had made the statement as to the officers preaching was upon the subject. The writer said, "You have seen an account in Mr. Lindsay's speech,

in the *Asiatic Journal* for April last, in which it is stated that the officers, on the parade, after service, had advocated the Protestant religion by preaching to the native troops. Absurd as is this statement, yet it has been credited by many at home who know nothing of affairs in India." The writer said he had seen assertions of this kind made with reference to the army of Madras, and continued:—"My position gives me most complete information as to the native army. I am also acquainted, either intimately or officially, with all the officers of the Company's service at Madras, and I do not hesitate to declare Mr. Lindsay's statement to be wrong. Any one who had any knowledge of the troops, would at once feel that it was perfectly impossible for the practice to exist of officers preaching to them on parade." The writer then spoke of the establishment of schools for the army, into which they had resolved to introduce instruction books, but expressly excluding all on religious subjects. He also said he believed that, in the present year, customary compulsion had been given up of lowering their arms on the procession of one of the religious festivals, and that it was to the principal person connected with it, and not to the procession, that the troops were required to present their arms. On the occasion to which the writer referred, the troops, having no acquaintance with the ceremonial, only presented arms to the chief himself, and not to the camel bearing the sandal wood, or to the procession generally. He further said that the remarks which had been made might be useful, but the statement itself was not true.

Mr. Poynder said, he would very briefly reply, as the position which he meant to take had been already taken by the honourable gentleman who had just sat down. The worthy Chairman had referred to the resolution of last March; but he should also have informed the proprietors that a memorial, signed very numerously, had been presented to the Court last June, protesting against such resolution. It was dated in April, but not presented until the June Court, for it was thought that that could not be carried into effect any more than the real purpose of the despatch which had been referred to. As to his saying that Sir Peregrine Maitland had been "cashiered," he had only used the word in reference to the orders of the Governor-general of India, expressly declining to carry into effect the despatches of the Court, and the directions previously issued by Sir Robert O'Callaghan and his successor. As to the worthy Chairman's observations on what he (Mr. Poynder) had said respecting the despatch of August 1838, he must remind the worthy Chairman, that he

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had, as much spoken his own views on the subject as those of others. He had also known the high character enjoyed by Sir P. Maitland, and had therefore regretted his resignation. With respect to the word "*iniquitous*," which the hon. Chairman had complained of his using, he regretted that he had used it, if it were considered too strong, and he would renounce it at once without any reserve. (*Hear, hear!*) So far he would apologize; but having considered the resolution as indefinite, he must say he had used the term with a conviction of its being justified. (*Hear, hear!*) As to the hon. proprietor's remarks on the pilgrim tax being discontinued at Allahabad, he must say, there was none who more rejoiced to hear it than himself, or more regretted that it had not been done before. He was, however, most grateful for it, and hoped that it would be extended to the length which the worthy Chairman had asserted, and which, as he knew the honour and high character of that gentleman, he most fully believed it would be. At the same time, he thought the last despatch must be either modified or explained by instructions, so as to be no longer doubtful that the services of the troops could not be brought into collision with their duty to their God and their religion. (*Hear, hear!*)

The Chairman said, that after what had fallen from the hon. mover with reference to the protest which had been presented last June against the resolutions of the Court, dated last March, he begged to say, that seven only of the proprietors who had signed that protest were present at the discussion of it at the same Court, and even if the whole of them had been present, there would still have been a majority against them. So far, therefore, the hon. proprietor was wrong in saying that it had only been put as a matter of form, and had not been voted by the proprietors. With reference also to what the hon. proprietor (Mr. Strachan) had stated, as to officers not preaching to the sepoys on parade, he begged to say, that it was not of Madras that any such statement had ever been made.

Mr. Strachan replied, that he was most happy to hear the hon. Chairman free the officers of the Madras station from such a charge.

Sir C. Forbes said, that he was one of those who had signed the protest against the resolution, and he must therefore state, that he did not consider it necessary to be present at the debate in order to form a judgment on so wide a question as that alluded to. He thought it perfectly competent for a proprietor, whether he was present or absent, to form a correct opinion on the subject.

Mr. Hankey then rose; but—

The Chairman saying, that it was after the reply, and that he was not therefore permitted to address the Court on the same subject, the hon. proprietor resumed his seat.

The motion was then put from the chair, and agreed to.

PERMANENT LAND SETTLEMENT IN INDIA.

Mr. M. Martin said, that he hoped the subject which he had then the honour of bringing before the Court would not be prejudiced, from the circumstance of his not having been long a member of the Court, or from not having served in any military or civil capacity in India, or, last of all, because, when he formerly addressed them on this subject, he had expressed himself in strong language, not, indeed, from any disrespect to the Court, but from his feeling the great importance of the question. Considering the late hour of the sitting of the Court at which it had arrived, he would first state, that it was not his intention to enter at any great length into the motion of which it had given notice. He proposed, therefore, only moving for "a copy of the minute of N. B. Edmonstone Esq., of 31st July, 1821, and of the minute of Henry St. George Tucker, Esq., on the extension of the permanent settlement to the ceded and conquered provinces of Bengal, to be laid before the Court;" and in doing so, he was desirous of saying that, as to the other documents, which he had also given notice to move for, relative to the resumption of rent-free land, he should abstain from bringing that subject forward now, especially as he saw that a large public meeting had taken place in reference to it, in Calcutta, and that it would probably soon be brought under the consideration of the Court. He thought he should best shew his respect to the Court by doing so; but at the same time, in adverting to this fact, he begged to state, that he was not one of those who deny the right of Government to a portion of the produce of every beegah of cultivated land, and that he regretted, in the adoption of the "*permanent settlement*," that the Government had not taken proper steps to ascertain what was, and what was not rent-free land. Had they done so, much of the present doubt and difficulty on the subject would not have arisen. In taking up this question, as to the extension of a permanent settlement, he did it, first, to prevent in future the deplorable famine which had so often afflicted India, and of which they had so much experience in the north-eastern provinces last year; and in the present year in Kattewar and the Circars; and secondly, to avoid any breach of faith being

committed towards a vast population, to whom the Government were sacredly pledged by the proclamations of the years 1803, 1805, and 1807, when pledges were distinctly made to the people of India that a permanent settlement should be granted to them of the land specified in his resolution, if they would make certain improvements in it. By an extract from the proceedings of the Governor in Council, announcing the permanent settlement of the north-western provinces, he found the following words: "The regulation contained in sec. 29, Reg. xxv. 1803, prescribes, that at the expiration of the existing settlement in the provinces ceded by the Nawaib Viziers shall be made for the period of four years; in like manner the rules contained in sec. 4, 5, and 6, Reg. ix. 1805, require, that at the expiration of the existing settlement in the conquered provinces, and in the zillah of Bundelcund, two more temporary settlements shall be made in the said conquered provinces, and in the zillah Bundelcund respectively; the Governor-general in Council, however, hereby notifies to the zemindars and other actual proprietors of the land in the ceded and conquered provinces, that the jumma which may be assessed on their estates, in the last year of the settlement immediately ensuing the present settlement, shall remain fixed for ever; in case the zemindars shall now be willing to engage for the payment of the revenue in perpetuity, and the engagement shall receive the sanction of the Court of Directors." There was no person more pure in mind or more exalted in intellect than the illustrious individual who had made this proclamation; and when he named the Marquis of Wellesley, he was sure the Court would concur with him in what he had said. He felt grateful for the confidence which the noble marquis to whom he had just alluded had reposed in him; but he was not acting at this time under his lordship's advice; he was only performing what he considered to be his duty, in calling upon the Court to fulfil, at any sacrifice, the obligations which had been so sacredly entered into. He found that, from time to time, severe remonstrances had been made to the Court on the subject, and in the Secret Department he had found a letter, dated the 9th of October 1812, upon the same subject; but he would not read it, if it were a violation of his public duty. He had not come to the Court to embarrass them, but simply to act in co-operation with them, to the best of his ability; and although he had the highest opinion of the Court of Directors, yet all executive and deliberative public bodies required more or less the stimulus of a controlling public body. It was on that account alone that he had brought

forward this subject, and not because he considered himself to hold better opinions upon it than those of the Hon. Court. In the letter to which he had just referred, and which was printed in a private pamphlet by the late Mr. Law, and dedicated to Mr. Astell, he found the following passage:

"It cannot be doubted, that, under the arrangement of 1807, the zemindars and others would enter on the cultivation and management of their estates with a confidence little short, in their judgment, of certainty, in the permanence of the jumma; with these impressions, capital must have been employed in the improvement of the lands which, under different circumstances, would have been appropriated to other purposes. The country and the Government are already reaping the advantage of that capital; landed property is becoming, in the estimation of the people, what it must ever be under a good system of government—one of the greatest of human blessings; the security for the payment of the public revenue is rendered more substantial by the enhanced value of lands; the people are gradually divesting themselves of predatory habits, and seeking, by means of peaceful and useful industry, those fruits which they formerly only attempted to acquire by oppression, rapine, and exaction.

"17. It is under circumstances such as we have stated, that we are commanded to announce to the great body of the people that the permanency of jumma no longer exists. The assurances given to landholders in the years 1803 and 1805, and which, for the reasons already stated, we consider to be in full force and effect, may, in some degree, alleviate the disappointment which must be experienced from the operation of the present orders. Still it is impossible to judge *a priori* of the effects with which that disappointment may be attended. It is a feeling which is nearly allied to discontent; and, when these impressions are felt in any considerable degree, resistance to public authority is always to be apprehended. The people have furnished, on affairs of comparatively small and trivial interest, examples of a disposition to assist their wishes by tumult and outrage; a more powerful incitement to seek redress cannot be given in any country, and cannot extend to a larger or more powerful class of the community, than injuries supposed to be done to the great body of landed proprietors."

There was also a minute, signed by Lord Minto, N. B. Edmonstone, Esq., and A. Seton, Esq., at Fort William, dated the 19th of July 1813, in which it was said, "We maintain that no scheme can be devised by which a variable land tax shall not operate as a discouragement to agriculture—certainly not in opposition to Dr. Adam Smith, but in perfect concurrence with his sentiments, *viz.* the discouragement which a variable land tax might give to the improvement of the land, seems to be the most important objection to it. The landlord would certainly be less disposed to improve, when the Sovereign, who contributes nothing to the expense, was to share in the profit of the improvement. No proposition can be more self-evident than that the industry and capital employed by landholders in the improvement of their estates—that is, in the general amelioration of the country, will be proportioned to the profits which the application of such industry and capital may be expected to afford to them or their descendants.

"To attempt therefore to increase the

public land revenue in proportion to such improvements, must under any circumstances operate as a great check, if not an absolute bar, to the accomplishment of this important object. The public revenue may be collected without any material defalcation, and some partial improvements may soon be effected, under the restrictions which have been, or which may be, established in regard to the term of the settlement. But if it be our wish to effect those rapid improvements in the agricultural state of the country, which have of late years taken place in Bengal; to turn the people from their refractory habits, which are still too prevalent among them, to the cultivation of the arts of peace and of productive industry; to infuse into the landholders a warm and zealous attachment to the Government, founded on the solid basis of their own interests, and finally to ameliorate generally the condition of the natives, it is our firm conviction that no arrangement or measure will tend so speedily and effectually to the accomplishment of these important objects, as the establishment of a permanent settlement." No person could help regretting such a breach of faith as had been committed in this respect, and he, for one, must protest against it as injurious to our character and to the best interests of the country. The Board of Commissioners, who had been appointed to investigate this subject, had also declared at full length in their report, that there would be no tranquillity or prosperity in the country, until the people felt they had a permanent and subsisting right in the soil. He now therefore would call on the Court to carry into effect their promises, on which the people had so solemnly relied. Hitherto they had always maintained their honour in the Government of India, and when they had made promises, had felt themselves bound to fulfil them at any sacrifice. In the present instance, however, no such sacrifice was required. Of the Marquis of Cornwallis, it had been said that his view in adopting a permanent settlement was to create a landed aristocracy. The ideas of Lord Cornwallis were "a firm persuasion that a fixed and unalterable assessment of the land rents was best calculated to promote the substantial interests of the East-India Company and of the British nation, as well as the happiness and prosperity of the inhabitants of British India. Proprietors would be anxious to have the management of their own estates; a strong inducement to the landlord to exert himself to repair the losses which he might sustain from droughts and floods, and to obtain as large a surplus as possible for his own use." Mr. Colebrooke had also spoken

of the subject in the following manner: "The disappointment of this expectation will be imputed by the Zemindars to breach of faith in withholding the fulfilment of a promise, and declining to give effect to rights conferred on them, by the British Government. The unequal treatment in this respect received by them, of which they will be continually reminded by comparison with the condition of their more fortunate neighbours in the lower provinces, will rankle in their minds: less grateful for benefits received, and the advantages of peace and protection enjoyed by them, than resentful for what is withheld, they will remain dissatisfied and disaffected. If we would secure the attachment of the great body of landholders (and in securing this attachment, we command that of the whole peasantry, and mass of population influenced by them), we must give them a permanent interest in upholding our Government. They must have nothing to hope, and every thing to fear from change. They are a people bold, and, by disposition, turbulent; not to be conciliated solely by protection in the enjoyment of peace, of which they are ever impatient, but by the strict fulfilment of the word of Government, to their entire conviction of its good faith, by giving them a deep, and vital interest in its stability." After adverting to the arguments in favour of postponing the settlement, Mr. Colebrooke proceeds thus: "After a lapse of eighteen years, we are now enabled to pronounce with certainty on the solidity of the objections which were urged against the permanent settlement of Bengal. That the distribution of the assessment was not originally new, is indisputable; that it is now equalized, will not be asserted; but experience has not shown that the inequality of assessment has been productive of those evils which were then foreboded, and which are now again anticipated in regard to other provinces. I appeal to their experience, in preference to any speculative argument. The design of the settlement in Bengal has been fully answered." In the year 1792, the hon. Court of Directors and Board of Control were conscious of the evils which the natives had long experienced from uncertainty and insecurity, and the permanent settlement, it was declared, "would form an epoch in Hindustan, from which would be dated security of property, and permanency of prosperity; and an important change, full of most beneficial consequences." The honourable Directors had also said, as one of their June Courts, that the argument of the settlement creating a landed aristocracy was strong; but they thought there would be no prosperity in India, without giving the people a right

in the soil. It had been said that he was trying to undermine the whole source of the revenue in India, and that his interference with that would be the destruction of all prosperity. Nothing was more untrue than this. He held in his hand the return which was last laid before Parliament, shewing the amount of the revenue for the last seven years, and from that it would be seen that the

Millions of Rupees

Customs ware.....	109
Salt duties	154½
Post-office	7½
The Mint	3½
Stamps	24
Sayer and Abkaree	52
Opium.....	100
Trades tax	7
House ditto	2
Tobacco	4½

So that on the whole, in seven years, the amount of revenue derived from other sources than land was Rs. 488,630,555; the land-tax during the same time being only 770,093,427, not so much as double the amount of the others; and where there was a perpetuity in the land, the other sources of the revenue were advanced, and where the contrary was the case, it was diminished. He therefore said, that the charge against him, of seeking to undermine the revenue, and thus destroy the foundation of all prosperity in India, was unsupported by facts. He was for advancing the prosperity of India, and for giving to the people such a stability in the government—such a permanency and right in the soil—as would make them invulnerable to the designs of any foreign powers, as well as protect them against all irruptions of domestic foes. How, he would ask, are we now engaged in India? Look to the state of the foreign relations of that country. Ought they not to consider the physical condition of the people? and they might be assured, that if they did this, they would retain the hearts of their subjects there, and the designs of their enemies would be of little moment. When he saw around him the elements of discord and war in every part of the world; when he considered the state of India towards Cabul, and also on the eastern side, he held it to be the sacred duty of the Court to make every exertion for enabling the inhabitants of India to enjoy the blessings of tranquillity and good government. That, however, it was impossible for the people to enjoy, whilst famine and misery prevailed. The latest accounts which had arrived from India had spoken of severe famine in Cutch, in Kattywar, and in the Circars, and that the inhabitants of those provinces were crowding by thousands into Bombay, and offering to sell their children for a single meal of rice. How

could we expect people, who were in so wretched a condition, to support us in times of danger? But if we gave to them a right in the soil, which they had originally held, and which belonged to them until deprived of it by ourselves, we should secure their affections—they would find it their interest to support us—they would bless our government, and we might set the machinations of our enemies at defiance. He would advert to the fact, that they were at this moment giving a free press to India; carrying out to a certain extent the principles of Christianity, and permitting the free exercise of mind, by extending education to the people. It could not be supposed, then, under such circumstances, with a people thus enlightened, with opportunities of free discussion, that they would long endure such miseries as they now submitted to, or allow themselves to be treated with continued neglect. They might as well expect, that if they threw open the doors of a wild beast's den, the animal would not rush out, as that the people of India should suffer from famine and misery, and yet bless their government. He did not mean by this to censure the Court of Directors; for he would confess that this and the preceding Courts of Directors had always declared their anxious desire for the welfare and prosperity of India; that they possessed high feelings of honour, and had always acted liberally towards the country under their government. (*Hear, hear!*) But he would now implore them to carry out the principle which he had been advocating. There was already much exasperation and discontent in India, and the remedy he had proposed was, in his opinion, the primary one for securing the affections of the millions of inhabitants now under the dominion of the Company. He asked them to extend this blessing of a permanent settlement to all the provinces. They could not long give it to one part without extending it to all; but first he asked them to extend it to those provinces where famine was committing the greatest ravages, and where it was most important, in order to protect the minds of the inhabitants against the evil political designs of other powers. If he had seen any appearance on the part of the Court, that they would have taken up this subject themselves, or heard any intimation from them that they would carry out the principle for which he had contended, and that they would make that settlement which he lamented had not long since been granted, he would have surrendered this question into their hands, and sat down contented. He begged to thank the Court for the indulgent hearing, they had granted him, and with them would he leave the motion which he had brought

before them. In conclusion, he would say, with all respect to the Hon. Court, that it was his full conviction that the interests of India, which he knew they were all desirous of securing, would be best consulted by establishing a permanent settlement in that country.

Sir Charles Forbes rose to second the motion, and said that he could not see the possibility of any objection to it (*a laugh!*); that, after the statement which the Court had just heard, and the appeal which had been made to their feelings on behalf of the people of India, it was unnecessary for him to say much to induce them to agree to it. Surely the Court of Proprietors had a right to be informed of what their Directors did in regard to India, and the sentiments which they entertained on so important a question as that which was now under discussion, (*Hear, hear!*); and how could that be better effected, than by laying before the proprietors the opinions of two of the most able men in the direction, and the most competent men to form an opinion on so vast and important a subject as this, as he was sure the Court would allow with him, when he repeated the names of Mr. Edmonstone and Mr. Tucker (*a laugh!*)? but would any one say that this was a subject of laughter (*Hear, hear!*), and that the names of those gentlemen should be treated with contempt, and their feelings set at naught? Were the proprietors to be told from the chair, "We do not consider it desirable to give you such information as you require; leave every thing connected with India to us." He (*Sir C. Forbes*) would say no! (*Mr. Hodgson* here said, yes!) An hon. friend near him said yes; but were they to surrender into the hands of the Directors all power, and have such confidence in them as not to think it necessary to ask them what they have done, or intend to do, with respect to certain matters? He said no! and yet his hon. friend said yes! His opinions coincided with those who thought, as he had been led to think, that the great measure of a permanent settlement ought to be carried into effect, but if he were wrong, the Court would correct him. Were opinions of the gentlemen he had named to be kept secret? Were such documents as those to which allusions had been made to be denied? He presumed that they would not. If they were on the records of the Directors, were they to be refused? He again would pray the Court not to leave this question in doubt, and he would therefore claim those documents for the Directors themselves. Had those gentlemen surrendered the copyright of them to the Board of Directors? He would protest against such a doctrine. For what purpose were the proprietors assembled

now?—they had not come there to occupy the time of the Court, nor the time of the Directors, but the time of the proprietors. They met only three or four times a year, and surely the Directors could not think that at all too much; but he would say that they ought to meet there once a month at least. (*A laugh!*) If such a regulation were introduced, some of the Directors might, perhaps, laugh on the wrong side of their mouths. (*Continued laughter!*) What was the use of their meeting there at all, if they were to be told, "Oh, don't speak of that subject; don't open your mouth about it, but leave it to us!" He hoped that he entertained all possible respect for the Directors, but he must confess that he had not that confidence in them which would induce him to surrender his opinions blindfold into their keeping. On this important subject he trusted the Court would support the motion of the hon. proprietor; a more reasonable proposition could not be made. The hon. mover had waived all parts of the question that were likely to embarrass the consideration of it, and he therefore hoped the Directors would not deny that which he considered the hon. mover had a right to call for, and which all the proprietors had a right to call for, namely, the best information on the subject, so that they might be enabled to form correct opinions respecting it. They meet there to discuss all questions relative to India. He hoped his hon. friend would not forget his former doctrines on this point. Were they to be told by the hon. Chairman of the day, "Oh don't enter into that; as long as we have the means of paying our servants, it is no matter how long it may continue." He would support the motion on account of what was now going on in India, and no laughable matter was it. He wished there to be only such a fixed land-tax as would secure to the government a fair part of the produce of the land, and at the same time enable the people of India to live (*hear, hear, and a laugh!*) It was obliged to the hon. gentleman for that laugh; but he hoped the court would not allow any selfish feeling to interfere with that interest which, he confessed, he should never cease to feel for the welfare of the people of India; (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Astell would take the argument of the hon. mover of this question as his own argument against the motion. He had alluded to the difficulty of the question as to the resumption of rent-free land, and said that on that account he would leave it in the hands of the Directors. Now surely the question of a permanent settlement was still more difficult, and *a fortiori*, ought to be left in the hands of the Executive; and yet it was now submitted for the consideration of

the court. It was impossible that the motion could be seconded by the Directors. He objected to it on the principle that granting any papers of this sort would only furnish an *ex parte* statement. It was not the part of the hon. proprietors to agitate this question; it belonged exclusively to the Court of Directors; and if the proprietors had confidence in them, as he hoped they had, then it would be allowed to remain. He would repeat, that there was no question more fraught with difficulty than this of a permanent settlement. The hon. gentleman might think it incumbent on him to bring forward this subject, but he was only a young member of the court,—he said this with the most perfect good humour—and he had not, therefore, interrupted him; but he was sure that the decision of the court would be against the motion.

Mr. *Marriott* concurred most fully in what had fallen from the Hon. Director who had just spoken on the subject, as to this particular motion; he would only say, *cui bono*? With reference to the right of any proprietor to call for the papers in question, he was sure that the Court were not disposed to put a subject of so much importance into the hands of so young a member as the hon. mover. He was quite satisfied to leave the matter in the hands of the Directors.

Mr. *Weeding* intended to vote for the production of the papers alluded to. In answer to much that he had heard about the inconvenience of these discussions, and the feeling they were calculated to excite; and also, in answer to the objection that the proprietors ought not to hear the proceedings of the Directors on such a subject as this, he must honestly say that he liked to see the zeal which some of the most able men in the Direction had displayed in what they considered to be the public interests; and that, therefore, this discussion was not without advantage. The arguments of the Directors, who had been so often referred to, might be unsound; but it was still desirable to the proprietors to be able to read what they had written on the subject, and had placed in the hands of the Court of Directors. He would just advert to the completely altered and mild tone of the hon. mover, compared with his former address to the Court; but he had failed to convince him (Mr. *Weeding*), and when he said he should vote for his motion, it was not because he held the same opinions on the subject as the hon. gentleman. On the contrary, he should say, that to come to a resolution for a permanent settlement without more deliberation than a few hours would enable them to give, would be most unjust to the people of India; and, on that ground, he would say, the Court

ought to pause much before they determined on taking such a step. But when the hon. gentleman said that the Court had not kept good faith with the people of India, he must remember that he had only spoken of orders of certain Governors-general of India, which had not been confirmed by the Court of Directors here; so that there had been no breach of faith committed on their part, and it was only assumption to say so. The hon. mover was not justified in asserting it. He wished the hon. gentleman had adopted the course of which the hon. Directors who had been named had set an example. He hoped, however, that the Directors would grant the production of the papers, on the ground that it was due to the Directors themselves as far as they were concerned, and that the majority of the Court would not be unwilling to support them in taking that course. (*Hear!*)

Mr. *St. G. Tucker* said, that as he had been frequently alluded to, in the course of the debate, it was necessary for him to state his feeling on this subject; and more especially as the Hon. Director (Mr. *Astell*) near him had delivered a speech, giving opinions from which he (Mr. *Tucker*) entirely dissented. He thought the Court, he meant the Court of Directors, were too reluctant on this point, and that they did not show that disposition to come before the public, which they ought to do (*Hear, hear!*); because he thought they kept back that which would reflect great credit and honour on themselves (*Hear, hear!*). As to the papers in question, he had only to say that he had not the slightest objection to the production of them, or of any other papers which he had ever written on the subject, and recorded either in that Court or elsewhere. He had laboured at this question for the last thirty years. His opinions on it were before the British public, and he would leave them to be answered by those who were able to do so (*Hear, hear!*). He had always been the advocate of a permanent settlement; for he thought that the promotion of agriculture would be the consequence of it, and that that was best calculated to ensure the lasting interests and welfare of the people of India (*Hear, hear!*). The boon which the Marquis of Cornwallis had bestowed on India relative to this question, ought never to be forgotten, though he feared it was not properly appreciated. But he could not say that he hoped for any advantage from discussions on the subject in this Court. It was entirely a closet question (*Hear!*). They ought not to endeavour to legislate; indeed, he did not know that they had any legislative power; but he would say that the Company were interested in knowing the condition of our Indian territories, and in knowing their

pecuniary state. He hoped also that they had a moral interest in India to support (*Hear, hear !*); and, it was therefore fit they should have opportunities of having their opinions placed on the records of the Court of Directors, or those that were sent there by their instrumentality, and for which the Court of Directors were responsible. The hon. proprietor (Mr. Weeding) had said there was no obligation on the Court to grant this settlement; but he had surely forgotten that he had never seen the laws of India; and he would tell him, that there were laws in India as binding as the laws of this country, to confer a permanent settlement on the people of India. He now referred to the proclamations of the Marquis Wellesley, the Marquis of Cornwallis, and Earl Minto; and he had a right to know, for he was a minister of those laws thirty years ago, that promises contained in these proclamations had not been redeemed to this day—he said it with shame and sorrow (*Hear, hear !*). As to his own despatch, he was not so anxious for it to be laid before the Court, as he had written a pamphlet on the subject, which the public might purchase. But the letter of his friend, Mr. Edmondstone, dated the “30th July, 1821,” he did wish to be laid before them. He never wished to exclude any documents from the consideration of the Court. With respect to his own pamphlet, however, he was sorry to say that not much interest had been shewn on the subject, for it had turned out a most unprofitable speculation (*a laugh*); at the same time, the opinions which he had recorded in the Court, he had not the slightest objection to being made public, and being placed before the Proprietors; but the letter of his hon. friend, he most anxiously wished the Court would call for, as it would do him the greatest honour, and would put in the clearest light a question of very great interest, and as he feared, one that would be attended with most serious consequences at some future time.

The Chairman said, that although it might perhaps be unfit for him to offer his opinion on this most important and difficult subject, yet he felt himself called upon to offer a few observations to the Court. He was of opinion that the motion ought not to be granted, and the reason he gave was the same as that urged by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Marriott), simply, *‘cui bono?’* What advantage could be derived from the production of the recorded sentiments of two gentlemen, however able, unless the whole of the documents connected with this subject were also before the Court? This was a question which had been, from time to time, under the consideration of

the Directors during a period of forty years, and on which much difference of opinion existed. He did not mean to speak lightly of the talents of the two hon. gentlemen whose opinions were called for; but highly as he valued those talents, he did not see what good could result from the production of their recorded sentiments, unless they were accompanied by the whole of the documents on the same subject. The question, he had said, was one on which considerable difference of opinion existed; some maintaining that a pledge had been given unconditionally, and others, that it was accompanied by conditions, which had, he considered, not been fulfilled. Of the latter opinion was Mr. Adam, whose sentiments were on record in the minute of the 24th of May 1820.* To the production of the private opinions of individual members of the Court, he had this objection—that unless they took the question as one-sided, they must also have all opinions and documents on the other side; and that would involve them in a labyrinth of papers, to which there would be no end. He could have no objection to any hon. Proprietor having access to the documents in question; but he must repeat that if one document was produced, the whole should be forthcoming. His hon. friend, Mr. Tucker, had not objected to the motion, but that was no argument in its favour; though it was natural any one should desire to make his own sentiments and opinions known. But he would again ask, *cui bono?* What good could the production of these documents do, since, without all the others, they must present only a one-sided view of the question?

Mr. St. George Tucker begged to say a few words in explanation. The hon. Chairman had imputed to him a desire to bring forward his own productions. Now, he had said nothing which could bear that construction. He did not say that he wanted their production; but that he did not object to the laying before the Court of any document to which he had put his name. The hon. Chairman had said, that he did not wish to have a one-sided view of the question; and yet he had quoted the opinion of Mr. Adam at one side of it. It was

* “I consider,” says Mr. Adam, in his minute, dated the 24th May 1820, “the interposition of the Hon. Court in time to prevent the completion of the permanent settlement under the provision of Regulations IX. and X. of 1807, to have been productive of a great and lasting benefit, not only on account of the large increase of revenue which has since been obtained, but by preserving the Government and the people from the manifold errors of a settlement made under the avowedly defective information that prevailed at the time, and which no care or ability, on the part of the instruments employed in forming it, could have avoided. The effects of a similar precipitancy in the permanent settlement of the old provinces have been too severely felt not to make us rejoice at having escaped a similar failure.”

no valid objection to the motion to say, that, if it were carried, it would be necessary to produce other documents which bore upon a different view of the question. Such an argument would prevent the publication of any book or pamphlet, on any question, lest another might be required to answer it.

The *Chairman* was in the recollection of the Court, and he was sure it would bear him out in declaring, that what he had said was, that his objection to the motion arose from its being a one-sided question.

Mr. *St. George Tucker* said, that if it was a one-sided question, that was the reason why the other side should be produced; and it could be so produced if the Hon. *Chairman* desired it. He would not now advert farther to the subject. He thought it a closet question, and would reserve himself for an opportunity elsewhere, where he could discuss it more effectively. He would now only add, that his support of the motion did not arise from any desire to bring forward his own opinions before the Court.

Mr. *D. Salomons* objected to the principle of the Court of Proprietors calling for the dissent of one or more of the Directors from the general body. It would, in his opinion, tend to create dissension in the Court of Directors, and would be a bad and inconvenient precedent. At the same time he thought it would be desirable, that the Court of Directors should give some information on the subject referred to. The question was one much discussed in India; and, therefore, it was desirable, that the proprietors should have full information on it. He hoped, then, that the Directors would take the subject into consideration at a future day, with the view of giving the Court information on it.

Mr. *Shepherd* thought that the Court of Proprietors had a right to call for any document which could elucidate the conduct of their servants, the Directors. It was asked, *cui bono?* what good could the production of the documents in question do? But he would ask, in return, what harm or mischief could their production do? A difference of opinion had prevailed in the Court of Directors on the question, and there was a very large minority in favour of the principle of granting permanent settlement of the land in India. He thought, therefore, that the Court of Proprietors ought to be put in possession of the opinions of that minority; it was a question of vast importance to the people of India and the East-India Company; and it was no sufficient objection to say, that the opinions of the majority should also be produced—to this, he had no objections—let them be produced. His honourable friend, the

Chairman, had just given his opinion on the subject, and had quoted others who were against granting a permanent settlement. He (Mr. *Shepherd*) could mention many eminent names in favour of it, among others, Colebrooke, Lumsden, and all Lord Minto's Government. *Bundelcund* had been quoted as an instance of its failure, but that district had never had the advantage of a permanent settlement, or the probability is, that such ruin and desolation would never have befallen it. It had been remarked by an honourable proprietor, (Mr. *Weeding*,) that Lord Cornwallis's pledge of the Indian Government to grant a permanent settlement was of no avail without the sanction of the Court of Directors. In reply to this he (Mr. *S.*) would remark, that the Court had never cancelled his lordship's regulations, which had existed for the last thirty years and upwards; and he (Mr. *S.*) considered that the East-India Company were bound on every principle of honour and justice to fulfil that pledge. Whilst he thought this Court had a right to call for any documents which might give them information on so important and interesting a subject, he felt, at the same time, bound to say, the Court of Proprietors was not the most fitting place in which to legislate on the question; and, if the honourable proprietor (Mr. *M. Martin*) and those who supported him, wished to do so, they must come to his (the Directors') side of the bar, and read all the voluminous documents which related to it, and those documents, he could assure the honourable proprietors, were not a few. For his own part, he had been always in favour of long leases, which, he thought, as good as a permanent settlement, until he heard and read the opinions of Mr. *Edmonstone* and others on the subject.

The *Deputy Chairman* observed, that his hon. friend, the *Chairman*, had truly said that no sufficient ground had been stated for the motion before the Court. The question to which it related had been correctly described by his hon. friend (Mr. *Tucker*) as a *closet-question*, and his opinion on it was long known to the Court, which rendered the production of his dissent unnecessary. The production of the documents called for would make the question quite a one-sided one; but if all the documents connected with it were to be produced, it would, as had been said, involve the court in a labyrinth of papers to which there would be no end. It had been asked "what harm would the production of those documents do?" He maintained that it would do much harm, by an unnecessary interference with the Court of Directors. The question had long been under the consideration of the Court of Directors, and of

the Indian Government, which had been occupied for some time in the settlement of the north-western provinces; and the measures there adopted to secure the rights of the natives and of the Company, had been as successful as could be expected. This question had been the subject of agitation in Calcutta for some time; where sentiments had been uttered by Englishmen which, if they could be infused into the natives of India, would soon put an end to our dominion in that part of the world.

Mr. Warden could not see any ground for assenting to the motion before the Court. The decision of the Court of Directors had been founded on numerous documents laid before them, and carefully examined. To these documents any hon. proprietor might have access whenever he thought fit, and on them he could form his own judgment. On the general question, he would say that he was in favour of a permanent settlement; but whether the government of India, in not giving that settlement, had violated its pledge, was quite another question. The Act of the government of India, in 1801, was intended to apply to lands in a high state of cultivation; but he must say, that lands would not be put into that state of cultivation unless there was a prospect of a permanent settlement. If hon. proprietors would go over the whole of the documents, they would find that there was no breach of faith on the part of the Indian Government. Permanent settlement was to depend on the state of cultivation of the land, but there was no instance in which any such claim had been made. However, therefore, he might regret that a permanent settlement had not been carried out, he still could not concur in the present motion.

Mr. Twining said, that having attended to all that had been said on this subject, he felt it his duty to oppose the motion. If any good could be accomplished by the production of those papers he should not object to it; but if the Court were to take the protests of the two Directors as a ground for its proceedings, it would rather impede than accelerate the object which they all had in view. It was admitted, on all hands, that the question of permanent settlement was one of great difficulty, and that difficulty would certainly not be lessened by taking it into their (the Court of Proprietors) own hands. On these grounds he felt it his duty to oppose the motion.

Mr. M. Martin said, that his reply should be very brief. He thought that in the course of the discussion abundant proof had been afforded that a breach of faith had been committed by the Indian Home Government towards the natives of India. In this view he was supported

by the opinions of the hon. Directors, Mr. Tucker and Mr. Shepherd. It was said that the conditions on which the promise of a permanent settlement had been made had not been complied with by the natives; but it appeared from the admission of Lord Minto, that they were, and that, therefore, the Company was bound to fulfil its engagements. There was, it was admitted, a great difference of opinion on this subject in the Court of Directors, and a large minority dissented from the opinions of the majority; that was, therefore, a good ground for bringing the matter under the consideration of this Court; and it was the duty of the Court of Proprietors to examine into it. He cared not in what manner the land-tax was settled, whether by a zemindary, ryotwar, or village assessment, provided it was brought to some satisfactory conclusion.

The question was then put from the chair, and negatived by a considerable majority; but Sir C. Forbes, and other proprietors, having called for a division, the Court divided, when the numbers were,

For the motion 10

Against it 35

Majority 25

BENGAL COUNCIL.

The Hon. Mr. Melville said, that before the Court rose, he was anxious to trouble the hon. Chairman with an inquiry. It would be admitted, on all hands, that it was most important that the Governor General of India should have about him men of great talent and experience, and that the Bengal Council should be the Council of India. Before he left India, he had submitted a paper on this subject to the General Government, and he now wished to know from the hon. Chairman whether that document had been forwarded home?

The Chairman said, that the very able paper to which the hon. proprietor alluded, had been sent home in a legislative letter. The subject was not new to the Court of Directors, having been before, and being still, under their consideration. In a Bill which had been before Parliament some time ago, some clauses had been inserted, enacting that the Bengal Council should be the Council of India; but those clauses had been thrown out in the House of Lords.

The Hon. Mr. Melville said that the hon. Chairman had characterised the document far beyond its desert; but, as the subject to which it related was one of very considerable importance, he wished to know whether there would be any objection to its being laid before that Court.

The Chairman had already intimated that the subject was under the consider-

ation of the Court of Directors. It would not, therefore, be convenient to produce it just then.

THE HILL COOLIES.

Sir C. Forbes wished to put a question to the hon. Chairman; and, before doing so, he begged to be permitted to make a few prefatory observations, as was the custom in another place, to which he need not more particularly allude. The hon. Chairman would recollect that, on a former occasion, he had put a question to him respecting those poor people who had been entrapped—he would call it (for it deserved no better name)—in Bengal, and transported from thence to the West-Indies. Since then, an order in council was sent out, suspending the regulations allowing the shipment of Coolies; but he understood that though that order had been a month in India, it had not been acted upon. He had received a letter on this subject from a gentleman on whose authority he could place the most implicit reliance, a part of which he would now read to the Court. It was dated "Calcutta, Dec. the 18th, 1838," and stated as follows:—"The order of council directing the Local Government to suspend the regulation allowing the shipment of Coolies, arrived, I think, more than a month ago; but so supinely have the Government acted upon it, that three days only have passed since the Government have published their interdiction of the trade! During the intermediate time, the Cooly agents have not been sleeping, you may suppose; and I can state, from my personal knowledge, that the *Forth*, bound to the Mauritius, is now at this moment proceeding down the river with about 300 Coolies on board, all shipped since the order in council arrived." He would now beg to ask the hon. Chairman, what was the date of the order sent out, what was the date of its arrival in Calcutta, and how soon after its arrival was it enforced by the Local Government? He repeated that he had the most implicit reliance on the authority of his correspondent on this subject. When the subject was last before the Court, there seemed to be a strong disposition within the bar to do all that could be done to protect those Coolies who had gone to the West-Indies, and to prevent others from being similarly entrapped and transported. There was now no law to protect them but whatever might be provided by the Local Government. It was not necessary for him to trouble the Court with any detail of the utter ignorance of those poor people as to where they were going, on leaving Bengal; nor was it necessary for him to enlarge on the nature of that horrible traffic of which they had been made the victims. It was well known to all who heard him, who, he had no

doubt, participated in the disgust and abhorrence with which every right-minded man must view it. He had much reason to fear that this nefarious traffic was not confined to Bengal, but that the example set there had been followed on the Coromandel and Malabar coasts, from from which large numbers of Coolies had been transported to the West-Indies. He trusted that, under the circumstances of the case, the hon. Chairman would give him all the information which he possessed on the subject.

The *Chairman* said, that if the hon. baronet had given him any notice of his question, he should have been able to tell him the exact dates of the sending out the order in council, and also of the date of its being put in force. The order sent out by the Court of Directors was peremptory; but, at the same time, some little delay was unavoidable in putting it in force. He possessed no information as to the ship going to the Mauritius, beyond what the hon. baronet had himself stated; but it was well known that there was much less objection to Coolies going to the Mauritius, than to any more distant colony. As to any regulations for the government of those Coolies, when in the West-India colonies, the Court had no power to make them. That must rest with her Majesty's Colonial Government. The facts stated by the hon. baronet were altogether new to him; but he would cause inquiries to be made on the subject.

Mr. St. George Tucker said, the hon. proprietor (Mr. Melville), who had recently arrived from Bengal, might, perhaps, be able to give some information on the subject.

The Hon. Mr. *Melville* said, that the Governor-general was up the country, at some distance from Calcutta, when the order in council arrived out; and, therefore, it would take nearly a month before the Governor's authority for putting it in force could arrive.

Sir Charles Forbes wished to know, whether an order of the Queen in Council required the sanction of the Governor-general of India before it could be put in force?

The *Chairman* said that the promulgation of the order must come through the Governor-general. The order directed him to make regulations.

Mr. Weeding.—"And was there no government in his absence which had sufficient authority to put the order in force?"

The *Chairman* said, it must be the act of the Governor-general himself.

Sir C. Forbes.—"But what sort of a government must that be, which, when the order had arrived out to suspend the regulations for the shipment of any more hill coolies, could not stop the ship about

to sail with 300 of these miserable beings, embarked against the letter and spirit of the order in council?"

The *Chairman* said, that, by the 70th clause of the Act of Parliament relating to the government of India, the President and Council of Bengal are not able to make any law without the consent of the Governor-general. Here the matter dropped.

THE CAPTURE OF ADEN.

Sir C. *Forbes* wished to put another question to the hon. Chairman before the Court rose; and he did so at the request of some friends, who were anxious for the fate of relations in the military service of the Company. It was known to the Court that the fortress of Aden, in the Persian Gulf, had recently been taken by storm by a portion of the Company's troops, and that from 150 to 200 of the garrison lost their lives, and it was added, that 15 or 20 of our troops, and amongst them, some British officers, had perished in the attack. What he wanted to know from the hon. Chairman was, whether the Court of Directors were in possession of any despatches containing the number of killed and wounded on our side?

The *Chairman* said, that accounts had reached the Court of the taking of the fortress of Aden, but there was no mention of any British officers having lost their lives on the occasion. If any such loss had occurred, it was more than probable that the names would have reached this country along with the account of the taking of the fortress. Therefore, the friends of any officers who were with that part of our Indian army might, he thought, make their minds easy as to their safety.

COMFORT AND CLEANLINESS.

Mr. *Goldsmid* hoped, as the Directors wished to do every thing for the comfort of the proprietors, that some means would be adopted by them to render the Court a little more warm. He, in common with

other proprietors, had suffered severely from the cold.

Mr. *Marriott* hoped that some pains would be taken to have the seats of the Court commonly clean. They were at present not in a condition fit to be sat upon. He did not know in whose department that branch of business lay, but it was clear that somebody ought to attend to it. (*Hear, hear! and a laugh*).

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.

The *Chairman*, in answer to a question from Mr. *Felder*, said, that there had of late been a considerable increase in the number of pupils at Haileybury College; and that the expense to the Company had been much diminished.

THE BENGAL ARMY.

Mr. *Weeding* wished to know from the hon. Chairman, whether there was any truth in the report which had been circulated by some of the newspapers, that the march of the Bengal army towards our north-western frontier had been stopped?

The *Chairman* said, that the Court of Directors possessed no more information at present on the subject than that to which the hon. proprietor had alluded.

PERSIA.

Sir C. *Forbes* wished to know, whether our diplomatic relations with Persia had not ceased?—whether it was not in consequence of a breach of faith on our part?—and whether this interruption of our relations with that state had the sanction of the Company, or was merely approved of by her Majesty's notable government?

The *Chairman* said, that the Company had nothing whatever to do with the interruption of our diplomatic relations with Persia.

The Court then, on the question, adjourned at half past four o'clock.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 19.

Affairs of the East.—Lord *Aberdeen*, in bringing forward a motion for papers connected with our relations with the East, after alluding to the quarrel with Persia, expressed himself strongly on the subject of the proclamation of the Governor-general of India against the Afghans. He observed, that the exposition of the policy of the Governor-

general could not be received or looked upon as a justification or satisfactory statement of the whole case. To say the truth, if he looked at that exposition alone, he must declare that he never, in the whole course of his life, saw a published document of the kind that required more explanation. It appeared to him to be as rash and impolitic a production as could be well conceived. He, of course, founded his remarks on the information which was at present afforded. To throw

some additional light on the subject, he should move for "copies or extracts of the correspondence of the British resident at the Court of Cabul, previous to the declaration of war by the Governor General against the Afghans."

Lord Melbourne complained of the noble Earl for giving so strong an opinion upon a policy which he admitted that he did not understand; and it was a proof of that which had been experienced throughout the whole of the last war, that noble lords who sat on the opposite side of the House were too apt to forget, for party purposes, that which the real interests of the country required to be respected.

The motion was supported by the Duke of Wellington, Lords Ellenborough, Brougham, and Ripon, but appears to have been withdrawn, for the sake, probably, of bringing it forward in another shape.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 22.

Affairs of the East.—In a Committee of Supply, Lord Howick stated that it had been found necessary to make some augmentation of the army in India, chiefly, if not entirely, of rank and file—additions to regiments already there; but this would occasion no burthen on the finances of England.

Sir H. Hardinge said, that our force in India had been less than on any previous occasion, whilst the difficulties of India were infinitely greater. The right hon. gentleman then entered into a long and elaborate exposition of the course which the military operations on the other side of the Indus would probably take.

Sir J. Hobhouse said, that in October last the army in India had been increased in amount to much beyond what it had been since 1834; an augmentation to the amount of 24,000 men had taken place. The right hon. and gallant officer was right in supposing that the army was not what it was at the end of the Burmese war. There had been a gradual reduction under the Administration of the Duke of Wellington, from 1828 to 1834, and since then there had been an increase. He would admit, that if we should engage in war in India, we should have a considerable increase of our army, and an instruction to that effect had been sent out to Lord Auckland, not only approving of the increase he made in the Indian army, but directing him to make a further increase, if necessary. He (Sir J. Hobhouse) had taken on himself the responsibility of recommending that addition. He had also advised the Directors of the East India Company to apply to the military authority at home for an augmentation of the Queen's army. If that augmentation could have been made by send-

ing out whole regiments to India, it would, no doubt, be the preferable mode; but that was impossible under present circumstances; the only way they could adopt was that of recruiting for the regiments already in India. The fact of those regiments being paid out of the East Indian revenues would not prevent objections being made to the increase of our force there, if it should be considered unnecessary. The sacrifice was that of the empire, and must be made, if necessary. He would content himself with stating, that in increasing the Indian army, under present circumstances, he had the high authority of a noble Duke whose opinion must be considered as of the greatest weight in such matters. It was found necessary to take up a military line on the frontiers of Nepaul, and that could not be done without an increase of troops, and if that force were not sufficient now, it would be rendered so in a short time. The Government was not ignorant of, nor inattentive to, what was passing in the Burmese empire, and a sufficient military force was sent in that vicinity, with which a naval force would be ready to co-operate, if necessary. If our army should find it necessary to cross the Indus, we should be prepared with the requisite force. As to the force which it might be necessary to keep near Rajpootana, if the day should come—and sufficient for the day was the evil thereof—to make an increase of that force, we should not be found unprepared. He knew the disposition which existed in India on these questions, and how actively the press of India was engaged in discussing them. He had no apprehension, however, of these discussions leading to any danger of our army marching from one end of the Indian empire to the other. There was no man who admitted the magnitude of this question more readily than himself, and he hoped that the argument made use of by the right hon. Baronet, the member for Tamworth, at the beginning of the session would prevail, namely, that it was time to give up all party discussions, and to take up those which had been too long neglected and delayed, particularly the question of India. Whenever the day came for the consideration of that subject, he trusted the house would enter upon it in such a manner as would lead to a fair and impartial discussion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASSAM TEA COMPANY.

A joint-stock company is forming in the city for the purpose of cultivating the newly discovered tea plant in Assam. Their intention is, in the first instance, to open a treaty with the Supreme Govern-

ment in India, for the purchase of the East India Company's plantations and establishments in Assam, and afterwards to carry on the cultivation of tea there, for the purpose of importing it into this country. The project has been taken up with so much avidity, principally by the mercantile houses trading with India and the leading firms in the tea trade, that all the shares were appropriated in a few days, and before any public notice of it had appeared. A division of the territory into large farms or estates, adapted for superintendence and cultivation by private capitalists, which might be either let or sold by the India Company, would be likely, perhaps, to accomplish sooner the great object of establishing a rivalry with the Chinese in this traffic. Ultimately, indeed, this may be the course adopted under the management of the Assam Company, but in that case the actual cultivators could hardly expect to fare so well as under direct holdings from the Indian Government. The capital to be raised is 500,000*l.*, and it is stated that a communication has already been opened with the Board of Trade and the East India Company, preparatory to a negotiation for the purchase of the Assam territory. — *Times*.

BENGAL ENGINEERS.

We learn that an augmentation of the Bengal Engineers will immediately take place of three majors, three captains, twelve first lieutenants, and nine second lieutenants, making in all twenty-seven officers. This will absorb the fourteen supernumeraries now on the Bengal establishment; the five of Madras, and the six of Bombay, having the option of joining the corps at the Supreme Presidency, with their original Addiscombe rank. — *Atlas*.

NEW JUDGE AT BOMBAY.

The Queen was, on the 6th March, pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon Henry Roper, Esq., one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL OF H.M. FORCES.

Sir George Grey, Bart., has been appointed advocate-general or judge martial of her Majesty's Forces; date 15th Feb. 1839.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL AT THE CAPE.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Porter, Esq., to be attorney-general at the Cape of Good Hope; date 19th March 1839.

Mem. The appointment of P. M. Murphy, Esq., to the above situation,

which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 1st Feb. last, has not taken place.

CONSUL AT ALEXANDRIA.

John Wingfield Larkins, Esq., has been appointed her Majesty's consul at Alexandria; date 5th March 1839.

COMPANY'S SERVICE.

Capt. James A. Howden is now major in the Madras European Regt., from the retirement, in England, of Maj. Edward Franklyn.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

FEB. 27. *Mary Ann*, Hlgeston, from South Seas; at Deal.—28. *Sultan*, Poole, from Singapore 28th Oct.; off Margate.—H.M.S. *Wolf*, Stanley, for Madras, 29th Aug., Trincomallee 27th Oct., Simon's Bay 4th Jan., and Ascension 27th do.; off Portsmouth.—*Science*, Rowland, from Cape 2d Jan.; at Cowes.—*Diadem*, Walker, from Bengal, 4th Aug., Mauritius 30th Oct., and Cape 5th Dec.; at Liverpool.—MARCH 1. *Velocity*, Hall, from Cape 20th Dec.; at Deal.—2. *Norfolk*, McGilidowey, from Mauritius, 15th Dec.; off the Wight.—*Melrose*, Nicholson, from China 9th Oct.; off Portsmouth.—*Tyler*, Shadwell, from China 8th Sept., and Cape; at Liverpool.—4. *Lady Raglan*, Biles, from Bengal 5th Oct.; at Deal.—*Jucosa*, Mib, Ainley, from Bengal 23d Oct.; at Liverpool.—*Agostina*, Perry, for Mauritius and Cape; in the River.—*Melton*, Hogg, from Cape 24th Dec.; off Margate.—*Sandwich*, Wytheombe, from Mozambique and Cape; off Dover.—*Indien*, Freeman, from South Seas; in the River.—*Heyfordshire*, Isaacson, from Bengal 8th Nov., and Cape 9th Jan.; off Portland.—*Duncan*, Wardle, from Sourabaya 18th Oct.; off the Start.—5. *William Pitt*, Palmer, from Mauritius 19th Nov.; off Poole.—*Anelia*, Thompson, Dawson, from Batavia 4th Nov.; at Deal (for Rotterdam).—*Selma*, Luckie, from China 26th Oct., and Cape 26th Dec.; off Plymouth.—6. *Sunda*, Greig, from Bengal 14th Nov.; off the Wight.—*Sir John Roe Reid*, Cumming, from Mauritius 23d Nov.; off ditto.—*Javan*, Meyer, from Batavia 25th Oct.; off the Start (for Amsterdam).—7. *Dart*, Davis, for Madeira; off Portsmouth.—8. *Richard*, Cunningham, from Bengal 17th Sept.; off Kinsale.—*Isabella Cooper*, Currie, from Bengal 8th Nov.; off Skibbereen.—11. *Rusky*, Holmes, from Bengal 10th Nov.; off Cork.—*Favourite*, Robinson, from Bengal 1st Oct., and Simon's Bay 31st Dec.; off Falmouth.—*Olympus*, Cowi, from Bengal 20th Sept.; off Plymouth.—*William Burras*, Norrie, from Mauritius 26th Nov.; off Dartmouth.—*Brothers*, Thompson, from South Seas; at Deal.—*Gloucester*, Brooks, from Mauritius 6th Dec.; off Falmouth.—*Palmer*, Francis, from Mauritius 30th Nov.; off Salcombe.—21. *Glenarn*, Grueber, from Manila 11th Sept., and Cape 29th Dec.; off Portsmouth.—*Standard*, Peile, from Bengal 5th Aug., and Cape 17th Oct.; off Cork.—13. *Vigilant*, Walton, from Mauritius 23d Nov., and Cape 29th Dec.; off Plymouth.—*Boreas* (Dutch frigate), Pallen, from Batavia 8th Nov., and Cape; off Falmouth (for Holland).—14. *Shepherd*, Jardine, from Batavia 29th Oct., and Cape 3d Jan. (with loss of boat, bulwarks, sails, &c.).—*Agnes*, Cumming, from Ceylon 18th Oct., and Cape 28th Dec.; off Falmouth, from South Seas; all off Falmouth.—*Cambrian*, Paul, from Mauritius 16th Nov.; off the Lizard.—*Catherine Cornelia*, Horneman, from Batavia; off Beachy Head (for Amsterdam).—15. *St. George*, Crawford, from Mauritius 13th Dec.; off Falmouth.—*Zoe*, Holmes, from Mauritius 13th Dec.; off Falmouth.—*Downes*, from Bengal 20th Nov.; and *James Holmes*, Johns, from Bengal 8th Nov.; all off Liverpool.—*Bride*, Carmichael, from Mauritius; off Falmouth.—*Princess Charlotte*, Sproule, from Bombay 20th Nov.; off Waterford.—*Chlo*, Rosignol, from Mauritius 1st Dec.; off Brighton.—*Jane Prouse*, Branscombe, from Valparaiso; at Liverpool.—*Harmony*, Dowell, from South Seas; off Scilly.—16. *Chilton*, Hill, from V.D. Land 3d Nov.; off Margate.—*Osley*, Lasenby, from South Seas; at Deal.—*Elofa*, Simpson, from Bengal 13th Nov.; off Cape Clear.—*Georges*, Capar, from South Seas; off Scilly (for Havre).—12. *Apprentice*, Cadenhead, from Mauritius 27th Nov., and Cape 28th

Dec.; and *Tident*, McLachlan, from Mauritius; both at Deal.—*Intin*, Gillman from Bombay 26th Nov.; and *George Wilkinson*, Brown, from Bombay 4th Nov.; both at Liverpool.—*Concordia*, Kohne, from Manilla 29th July, and Singapore 10th Oct.; and *Adetara*, from Batavia; both off Swango.—*William Lockery*, Parker, from Mauritius 6th Dec.; in W. 1. Dock, at Deal.—*23 Arab*, Lowe, from Mauritius 19th Dec.; at Deal.—*Stratford*, Lane, from Mauritius 9th Jan., and Cape 31st do.; off Portsmouth.—*Dunfries*, Thompson, from Singapore 18th Nov.; at Deal.—*27. Canton*, Lourcas, from Batavia 29th Nov.; off Hastings (for Rotterdam).

Departures.

FEB. 21. *Thirteen*, Mackie, for Mauritius; from Marseilles.—*23. Halfways*, Brown, for Bengal; from the Clyde.—*25. Mary Ridgway*, Chesser, for South Australia; from Deal.—*26. Caledonia*, Cammel, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—*28. Kingston*, MacLean, for Bombay (ballast); and *Heber*, Thomas, for N.S. Wales; both from Liverpool.—MARCH 1. *Mary*, Hunter, for Cape and Bengal; from Liverpool (arrived off Cork on the 7th leaky, and mutiny on board; sailed from Cork on the 21st).—*Rowley*, Alexander, for Singapore; from Glasgow.—*4. Mary Ann Webb*, Lloyd, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—*Dianna*, Dudman, for Cape and Batavia (ballast); and *Maria*, Bannatyne, for N.S. Wales; both from Deal.—*5. City of London*, Martin, for Cayen, from Deal.—*6. H.C. steamer, Kilkeny*, Fox, for Cape de Verde, Cape, Mauritius, and Bengal; from Cork.—*7. Pekoa*, Gillies, for China; from Portsmouth.—*11. Mary Malahy*, Grey, for Mauritius; *Strath Eden*, Cheape, for Madras; and *Seppings*, Hawlins, for South Australia; all from Deal.—*9. Marquis Camden*, Reade, for Madras, Bengal, and China; and *Regulus*, Crews, for N.S. Wales; both from Plymouth.—*10. Forth*, Baxter, for Bengal; from Leith.—*11. Courier*, Smith, for Bengal; *Thames*, Marquis, for Madras, Bengal, and China; and *Renown*, Gordon, for N.S. Wales; all from Deal.—*12. John Dennistoun*, Barker, for Bombay; and *Asia* (H.M. Commissioners), Freeman, for South Australia; both from Plymouth.—*13. General Kyd*, Jones, for Madras, Straits, and China; from Deal.—*17. Lord Saumarez*, Symon, for Algoa Bay; *Princess Victoria*, Blackmore, for Mauritius, via Bordeaux; *Larkins*, Walton, for Madras and Bengal; and *Gunn*, Young, for Singapore; all from Deal.—*Margate of Hastings*, Naylor, for Hobart Town (convicts); from Portsmouth.—*Achilles*, Veale, for N.S. Wales; and *Speedy*, Young, for St. Helena; both from Plymouth.—*Rosalind*, Little, for Bengal; *Crown*, Kerr, for Bombay; and *Highlander*, Bottomley, for N.S. Wales; all from Liverpool.—*Mary Sharp*, Grey, for Bengal; from the Clyde.—*16. Elizabeth*, Hare, for Algoa Bay; *King William*, Thomas, for Ceylon; *Margaret Parker*, Evans, for Bengal; *Glenelg*, Shettler, for Bombay and China; and *Cecilia*, Waddell, for Launceston; all from Deal.—*Lyander*, Currie, for South Australia; from Liverpool.—*22. Ticker*, Ellis, for N.S. Wales; from Deal.—*23. Courier*, Innes, for Cape; from Deal.—*24. Europe*, Bridie, for Mauritius; and *William Lee*, Shepherd, for Bengal; both from Deal.—*26. Georgiana*, Stevenson, for South Australia and N.S. Wales; *Cleopatra*, Early, for Mauritius; *John Heyes*, Hutchison, for Cape; *Isabella*, Sexton, for Cape and Bombay (government stores); via Cork; and *Hilton*, Rigby, for Bengal; all from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per H. C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, from Bombay 19th Jan., at Suez: Mrs. and Miss Devoton; Capt. and Mrs. Escombe; Mrs. Jackson; Major and Mrs. Groundwater; Mrs. C. Barrett; Lieut. Hussey; Mr. McQueen; Mr. Layard; Mr. Thomas; Mr. James; several children.—(Kunder Ali Khan and six servants, and Seyd Hadi Mogul and servant were landed at Judda).

Per *Colombo*, from Bengal and Madras, at Suez: Lady Sarah Maitland; Mrs. Col. Fagan; Mrs. Cardew; Mrs. Graham; 4 Misses Maitland; Miss Fagan; Lieut. Gen. Sir Peregrine Maitland, k.c.s.; Major Grant; Messrs. Trench, Cardew, and Thomas, Bengal C.S.; Captains Graham and Joseph; Macqueen, Esq.; Lieut. Pirie; Mr. James; Mr. Cardew; Mr. Maitland; Children—3 Misses Cardew; 2 Misses Graham; Miss Beathie; Masters

Graham and Cardew; 2 European female and 1 male servant; 13 native servants.

Per *Courier*, from Algoa Bay: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Davies and four children.

Per *Bombay*, from Bengal and Cape: Mrs. Waugh; Mrs. Oxborough; Mrs. Woodburn and child; Mr. and Mrs. Villiers and 2 children; Master Judge.

Per *Agostina*, from Mauritius: Mr. and Mrs. Passmore; Miss Passmore; Mr. Sutton; three servants.

Per *Herefordshire*, from Bengal: See *As. Journ.* for Feb. last, p. 103.—Mrs. Heritage and Mrs. Kemp died at sea.

Per *Duncan*, from Sourabaya: Capt. Mills, late of the ship *Jane* of Leith.—From St. Helena: Col. and Mrs. Anderson, H.M. 9th regt.

Per *Science*, from the Cape: Mr. and Mrs. Brown and eight children; Mr. and Mrs. Gilman and child; Mr. Dickson.

Per *Saudeich*, from Mozambique: R. N. Hunt, Esq.; J. Howard, Esq.

Per *Wave*, from Hobart Town: Capt. and Mrs. McKenzie; Mrs. Stewart; Miss Spurling; Mr. Archer; Mr. Black; Mr. Gibbs.

Per *Recovery*, from Bengal: Capt. Greenwood, artillery; Mr. Robertson and family.

Per *Gleaurus*, from Manilla: Capt. Giffney, late of the ship *Dunlop*; Mrs. Giffney; Mr. Baynes.

Per *Sr. George*, from Mauritius: Mr. and Mrs. Tuckell and three children.

Per *James Holmes*, from Bengal: Major McKay and seven children.

Per *Richard*, from Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Smith and four children.

Per *Melton*, from the Cape: Mr. and Mrs. Canille and two children.—(The Rev. Mr. Kempthorne was landed at St. Helena).

Per *Stratford*, from Mauritius: Mr. and Mrs. Blyth and family.

Per *Shepherd*, from Batavia: Mrs. Jardine and child; Mr. and Mrs. Haggart; Capt. Burn.

Per *Favourite*, from Bengal: Mrs. Robinson; Misses Morris and Dayby; Lieuts. Farrant and English; Mr. Richardson.

Per *Canton*, from Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Verpelie and four children (landed at Hastings); Mr. Van de Velder; Mr. de Mulden.

Expected.

Per *Duke of Bedford*, from Bengal: Mrs. Parish; Mrs. Thomson; Mrs. Pasley; Mrs. Alexander; Mrs. Tritton; Mrs. Lyons; Rev. Mr. Parish; Majors Fernie and Johnstone; Capt. Aikren; Lieut. Turner; Capt. Pasley; Misses Gwatkin and Blair; two Misses Owen; two Masters Allen; two Masters Blair; Master Counsel; two Masters Thomson; four Masters Pasley; Master Alexander; two Masters Tritton.

Per *True Briton*, from Bengal: Mrs. Beach; Mrs. Freshfield; Mrs. Smith; Miss Smith; Doctor Hicks, M. M.S.; Rev. Mr. Hill; Josh. Bainbridge, Esq.; D. Mackenzie, Esq.; J. Smith, Esq.; three Misses Smith; Master Cheek.

Per *St. George*, from Bengal: Mrs. Genl. Torrens and child; Mrs. Thomas Holroyd and child; Mrs. Henry Holroyd and children; Mrs. Garbett; Mrs. Pennington and children; Mrs. Roban and child; Mrs. Timmins and children; Mrs. Strickland and children; Misses Davidson and Oman; T. Holroyd and A. C. Dunlop, Esqrs.; Lieut. R. C. Penington; F. Hinton, Esq.

Per *Asia*, from Bengal: Capt. Meredith, H.M. 13th L.I.; Lieuts. Thompson and Shiley, H.M. 26th F.; Lieut. Kirk, 16th do.; Lieut. Stock, 30th L.I.; Mr. Geo. Hedger; Miss Gilbert and a child; 203 invalided men, women, and children of H.M. service.

Per *Malabar*, from Bombay: Major and Mrs. Worthy and two children; Lady Keith Jackson and two children; Mrs. Peat and child; Miss Watson; Mrs. Campbell; Mrs. Goslin; Mr. and Mrs. Brownrigg and child; Mrs. Bate; Mrs. Owen and child; Lieut. Dight, H.M. 17th F.; Lord C. Gordon, H.M. 2d F.; 55 invalids of H.M. service.—For the Cape: Mr. and Mrs. Le Mesurier and child; Capt. and Mrs. Hartley; Capt. and Mrs. Jamieson and child.

Per *Adelaide*, from Bengal: Mrs. Dunsmuir and

two children: Mrs. Thomas and four ditto: Miss Sinclair; J. B. Colvin, Esq., C.S.; J. Dunamure, Esq., C.S.; Capt. Thomas; Henry Graham, Esq.; — Higgins, Esq.

Per London, from China: Mr. John Prince.

Per Herald, from Ceylon: C. A. Young, Esq.; D. Wilson.

Per Esperance, from Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. C. Carfold and two children.

Per Bleng, from Madras: Ensign Selion.

Per Captain Cook, from Ceylon: Maj. Gen. Darley; Col. Fraser and three children; W. H. Rough, Esq., C.S.; Mrs. Rough; Lieut. Glen, 2d N.I.; Rev. Mr. Selkirk; Rev. Mr. Marsh, (for the Cape); Miss Price and servant.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Thames, for Madras and Calcutta: Major and Mrs. White; Capt. and Mrs. Mansell; Capt. and Mrs. Dove; Lieut. and Mrs. Leighton; Mr. and Mrs. Wagentreber; Mr. and Miss ditto; Miss Dickenson; Miss Calloway; Ensigns Robson and Gaynor; Mr. Cooper; two Mr. Turnbulls; Messrs. Bayley, Chinnmo, Huett, Stuart, Bouchier, Goodyn, Baker, Connor, Young, Robertson, Moir, Lambert, Martin, and Gubbins.

Per General Kyd, for Madras: Major and Mrs. Snell; Capt. and Mrs. King; Mr., Mrs., and Miss Prendergast, nurse, and child; Hon. H. Murray; Capt. Jones; Messrs. Mercer, Pattison, Woodland, Paxton, Mason, Cooper, Garland, Walker, and Mortimer; Queen's officers, troops, &c.

Per Larkins, for Madras and Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Richards; Mrs. Heath; Capt. Turton; Mr. Christie; Mr. Watson; Mr. Limmier.

Per Thetis, for Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett; Lieut. Bourdillon; Mr. and Mrs. Kinsey.

Per Ida, for Bombay: Capt. Heath, 5th Bombay N.I., in charge of troops.

Per Thomas Coutts, for Bombay (additional): Mr. Ritherdon.

Per Glenelg, for Bombay: Cornets Hyder and Kirwan; Ensigns Connor, Stephenson, and Gordon; Dr. Thomson; Mr. Brook Hay.

Per Malcolm, for Bengal: Mrs. Innes; Mrs. Neal; two Misses Grey; Miss Hodgson; Miss Abbott; Major Croft; Capt. Innes; Lieut. Neal; Wm. Alexander, Esq.; Dr. Pringle; Dr. Fraser; Messrs. Roberts, R. Richardson, Cole, Wrench, Pinder, Fullerton, Lloyd, Creaton, Turner, and Coleman; 24 Sappers and Miners.

Per Strath Eden, for Madras: Mrs. Edward Glass; Lieut. Murray; Lieut. Austin; Hugh Cheape, Esq., M.D.; Mr. Gage; Mr. Armstrong, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The Juliana, Lodge, from London to New South Wales, in going into Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on 19th Jan., struck upon the rocks, and became a total wreck: crew and passengers saved.

The Agile, Lartigue, from Bourbon to Calcutta, was lost 20th Oct. in the Maldivian Channel: crew saved.

The Diana, Rainerson, from Amsterdam to Batavia, got on shore on the Goodwin Sands on the night of the 17th March, and filled with water: crew supposed to have left in their boats.

The Marquis Camden, Reade, from London to Madras and Bengal, was obliged to put into Plymouth in consequence of a mutiny having broken out on board while proceeding down the Channel, the sailors refusing to proceed with the ship, alleging that she made water very fast. Twenty-one of the ringleaders were landed at Plymouth, and sentenced by the magistrates to the tread-mill. The captain succeeded in obtaining men to supply their places, and she proceeded on her destination on the 9th March.

The Catherine, from Siam to London, put into the Mauritius very leaky, in Dec. last, and would have to discharge, having been on shore on Siam Bar, and is supposed to have sustained damage in her bottom.

The Arabian, Brown, from Bristol to Launceston and Sydney N.S. Wales, was spoken 10th Jan., in lat. 1 W. long. 31 W., short of water, and part of the cargo thrown overboard, to prevent her foundering in a hurricane which occurred in lat. 47. long. 10.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 25. At Northmore Cottage, Foxhays, the wife of Capt. J. T. Watson, of the India trade, and master in the Royal Navy, of a son.

26. At Portsmouth, the lady of Lieut. R. Henderson, Madras engineers, of a son, still born.

27. At Brighton, the lady of Henry Gardiner, Esq., late of the Madras civil service, of a son.

28. At Homewood Lodge, Chiselhurst, the lady of Matthew De Vitre, Esq., of a son, still-born.

— At Dublin, the lady of Lieut. Col. Charles Bowen, Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a son.

March 2. At East Sheen, Surrey, the lady of Henry Wilson Reeves, Esq., of the Bombay civil service, of a daughter.

15. At Edinburgh, the lady of H. C. Hastings, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a son.

23. At Bath, the lady of Capt. Ellis, of the 13th L. Dragoons, of a daughter.

26. In Charles-street, Brompton, the lady of Lieut. Hollis, Madras army, of a daughter.

Lately. At Cork, the lady of the late John George Elphinstone, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a daughter.

— At Leamington, the lady of Major Franchlyn, of a daughter.

— At Bath, the lady of Maj. Gen. Swiney, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 27. At St. Luke's, Old Street, W. H. War-ton, Esq., of Crown Court, Threadneedle-street, to Catherine Jane, only surviving child of the late Capt. J. P. Baker, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

28. At Orpington, Kent, Alfred, second son of Joseph Jackson, Esq., of Kidbrooke Lodge, Blackheath, to Anne Gibson, only daughter of the late T. Hearsey, Esq., of Denmark Hill, Surrey, and grand-daughter of the late Robert Gibson, Esq., of Calcutta.

— At Kilcamlkill, county of Sutherland, Charles Munro, Esq., late of the Hon. Company's service, to Mary, second daughter of Gabriel Reed, Esq., of Trantlebeg.

March 5. At Southampton, Frederick Bayard Elton, Esq., of the Madras civil service, youngest son of the late T. Elton, Esq., of Stapleton House, Gloucestershire, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of E. A. Elton, Esq., and grand-daughter of Sir Abraham Elton, Bart., of Clevedon Court, Somersetshire.

7. At Edinburgh, R. T. Knox, Esq., 6th regt. Bengal L.C., to Charlotte Knox, daughter of the late W. Trotter, Esq., of Ballinlean.

12. At Wilton Church, Lieut. Col. C. M. Bird, Madras army, to Harriet S. Walker, only daughter of the late Rev. Wm. H. Walker, rector of Great Wigton, Leicestershire, and niece of Maj. Gen. C. A. Walker, of Whiteleigh House, near Taunton, Somersetshire.

14. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Thomas Smith, missionary of the church of Scotland, Calcutta, to Grace, youngest daughter of David K. Whyte, Esq.

20. At Carcary, Forfarshire, Robert Lyall, Esq., late of Calcutta, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of Robert Lyall, Esq., of Carcary.

DEATHS.

Sept. 26. On board the bark *Ellen*, on his passage home from Calcutta, Mr. Richard Tyer, aged 30.

Dec. 8. At sea, on board the *Horvordshire*, on the passage from Calcutta, Mr. Heritage; and on the following day, Mrs. Kemp.

Jan. 26. At Twickenham, Mrs. Harpur, wife of Edmund Harpur, Esq., of the Bengal medical establishment.

Feb. 12. At Bellbroughston, Worcestershire, Edward Handfield, Esq., commander in the Royal Navy, aged 48. He has left seven sons, the eldest of whom is a Lieutenant in the 3d regt. of Huss now serving in India.

25. At Knightou Parsonage, in her 33d year, Anne, wife of the Rev. J. R. Brown, and eldest daughter of Samuel Lawford, Esq., late of Clapham Common.

26. In Grove-street, Camden Town, aged 61, Mary, daughter of the late R. Matthews, Esq., of Cram Hall, county of Gloucester, and sister to the late Major N. Matthews, of the Bengal artillery.

28. Aged 35, at the house of her father, G. L. Prendergast, Esq., in Grafton-street, Bond-street, Paulina Jane, widow of the late James Hilero Farquharson, Esq., of the Bombay civil service.

March 1. At Heavitree, in the 72d year of his age, Capt. E. S. Portbury, late secretary to the Marine Board, Calcutta.

4. In Curzon-street, the Dowager Countess de Montalbert, aged 50, only daughter of the late James Forbes, Esq., of the Bombay civil service, and of Stanmore Hill.

12. At Bideford, North Devon, Capt. Thomas Grant, formerly of the Bombay army, aged 55.

13. At Rome, Lieut. Gen. Sir Herbert Taylor, G.C.B. and G.C.H., principal aid-de-camp to the Queen, and colonel of the 85th Foot.

14. At Portobello, near Edinburgh, Maj. Gen. Sir Patrick Lindsay, K.C.B. and K.C.H.

18. At the house of her uncle, in Fitaroy Square, Ellen Lawrence, youngest daughter of John Dent, Esq., civil service, Madras.

Lately. On his passage home from the Isle of France, aged 26, Capt. Winram, of the bark *Cassino*, of Liverpool.

— At Ditchling, Sussex, in her 35th year, Ann, only daughter of Lieut. Col. Poole, wife of Capt. J. Corfield, Hon. E.I. Company's service.

— At Standfield-house, Mrs. C. Kenny, mother of Capt. Kenny and the late Brigadier Kenny, of the Bombay army.

— At Deal, in her 16th year, Eliza Bell, eldest daughter of Capt. E. Boys, R.N.

— At Rosmanaher Cottage, Clare, in his 65th year, Lieut. Col. W. O'Brien, formerly of H. M. 85th regt.

— On board the *Ouzs*, on a voyage to the South Seas, off the coast of Timore, Francis William, son of Francis Ayre, mariner.

THE LONDON MARKETS, March 26.

Indigo.—The following is Messrs. Patry and Pasteur's report of the result of the public sales, which commenced on the 15th January, and closed on the 28th.

The quantity declared for sale was 9,438 chests, which presented the following assortment:—300 chests fine shipping quality, 1,050 middling to good ditto, 1,231 middling shippers, 1,417 fine consumers and ordinary shippers, 1,542 middling to fine consumers, 1,112 ordinary and low ditto, 321 Madras, 112 Kurpah, 942 Oude, 151 Manilla, 60 from Bombay, total 9,438 chests. Proprietors of the first marks in the sale appeared determined to support their goods at the extreme previous market price, say 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. advance on the October Sale; after some hesitation on the part of buyers, this advance was readily obtained for all the decided and desirable qualities; biddings became brisk, and the competition for these sorts increasing as the sale proceeded, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. advance was often realized on last sale's valuations; the low, mixed, and undecided sorts, however, of which there was a very large proportion, were less in demand, and sold very irregularly at about 1s. advance. At these rates, the Sale proceeded with less variation than was to be expected from the large quantity brought forward, the advance established on the first days being fully maintained to the end. Proprietors have bought in about 2,500 chests, chiefly in the low sorts, the Oudes, and the goods put up for the second or third time; which, as has often been previously remarked, sell with less spirit and at lower prices than those brought forward for the first time. The quantity withdrawn during the progress of the Sale is 1,068 chests, leaving 6,000 chests actually sold, which is considerably more than the most sanguine could expect, considering the extraordinary large quantity taken by consumers since the July Sale, and which shows the confidence generally placed in the article by the trade. The proportion of Madras

was small, and the demand brisk, especially for the good and fine sorts, which sold comparatively very high. Home consumers have been very extensive buyers, probably to the extent of 2,500 chests; the remainder was chiefly bought for Export; very little, however, has been done for the Russian and French markets. The holders of East-India generally refuse to submit to any reduction in price, but the demand has become limited for home use, as well as for exportation. The deliveries, however, continue large, principally for the latter purpose.

The market is quiet. The demand for East-India continues limited, both for home consumption and exportation, and prices rather under those of the last quarterly sale have been submitted to for 60 chests. For the 9th of April, 4,853 chests are declared.

Tea.—It not having yet been finally determined when the system of selling Tea at Quarterly Sales is to be abolished, has nearly suspended the demand for Tea in the market, and common Congou has been sold at a reduction on the rates of the last Quarterly Sale of 1d. to 1d. per lb., but the merchants generally refuse to submit to any decline. At the request of the importers, a meeting of the principal brokers took place, to consider the propriety of introducing a new mode of selling Tea; but it being private, we have not been able to ascertain the full particulars; however, we understand that Monthly sales were proposed and agreed to in some instances, but no time was named when they were to come into operation; there will be one more quarterly sale, and which will take place on the 2d of April. There has been rather more business doing in good descriptions of Free-trade, and the prices obtained are equal to those of the last quarterly sale. Several breaks of Company's Congou have been sold at 1s. 2d. The shipments to Canada continue large. The bulk of Congou in the approaching sale consist of very indifferent quality, and not worth 1s. per lb.

PRICES OF SHARES, March 27, 1839.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.						
East and West-India.....(Stock)....	£. 115½	—	£. 2,065,667	£. —	£. —	—
London.....(Stock).....	68½	2½ p. cent.	5,235,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's.....	111½	5 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	Jan. July
Ditto Debentures.....	102	4½ p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto.....	101	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian(Agricultural).....	47½	—	10,000	100	27½	—
Bank (Australian).....	69	8 p. cent.	5,000	40	40	—
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	8½	6s.	10,000	100	17	—

350 PRICES OF EUROPEAN GOODS IN THE EAST. [APRIL,

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advances (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupess B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupess F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 74½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, January 3, 1839.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors Co.'s Rs. cwt.	11 8 @	17 8	Iron, Swedish, sq. Co.'s Rs. F. md.	5 3 @	5 6
Bottles 100	10 8	10 14	— flat do.	5 4	5 7
Coals B. md.	0 6	0 12	— English, sq. do.	3 6	3 8
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 .. F. md.	34 4	34 8	— flat do.	3 5	3 7
— Brasiers' do.	34 12	35 4	— Bolt do.	3 1	3 4
— Ingot do.	31 0	31 8	— Sheet do.	4 8	5 12
— Old Gross do.	31 8	31 12	— Nails cwt.	9 8	15 0
— Bolt do.	40 0	42 0	— Hoops F. md.	5 0	5 8
— Tile do.	30 4	30 12	— Kentledge cwt.	0 14	0 12
— Nails, assort. do.	32 0	39 0	— Lead, Pig F. md.	7 4	7 6
— Peru Slab. Ct. Rs.	30 4	31 4	— unstamped. do.	7 0	7 2
— Russia Sa. Rs. do.			— Millinery 10D.		20 1/2
Coppers do.	2 6	2 8	— Shot, patent bag	4	4 12
Cottons, chintz pce.	0 15	2 10	— Spelter Ct. Rs. F. md.	7 9	7 10
— Muslins do.	0 31	0 54	— Stationery 15 D.		30 D.
— Yarn 16 to 170 mos.	15D.	20D.	— Steel, English. Ct. Rs. F. md.	5 12	6 0
Cutlery 15D.	20D.	20D.	— Swedish do.	7 12	8 2
Glass 90 to 35D. to P.C.	30	36D.	— Tin Plates Sa. Rs. boxes	19 0	21 8
Ironmongery 30	36D.	36D.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine . yd.	4 0	10 0
Hosiery, cotton. 10A.	25A.	25A.	— coarse and middling. 0 12		3 8
Ditto, silk 20D.	40D.	40D.	— Flannel fine. 1 0		1 6

BOMBAY, January 19, 1839.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors cwt.	12 @	16	Iron, Swedish St. candy	50 @	58
Bottles, quart. doz.	1	1 4	— English do.	40	43
Coals ton	6	12	— Hoops cwt.	8	10
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 .. cwt.	58	62	— Nails do.	10	15
— Thick sheets or Brazer's. do.	60	65	— Sheet do.	10	11
— Plate bottoms do.	60	65	— Rod for bolts St. candy	38	42
— Tile do.	49	51	— do. for nails do.	50	55
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c.			— Lead, Pig. cwt.	12	14 8
— Longcloths, 38 to 40 yds.			— Sheet do.	13	14
— Muslins lb.	0 7	0 13	— Millinery 25D.		
— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60 lb.	0 16	0 13	— Shot, patent cwt.	15	16
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100 lb.	0 16	0 13	— Spelter do.	13	14
Cutlery, table. P. C.			— Stationery 40D.		
Earthenware 60 A.			— Steel, Swedish tub	10	11
Glass Ware. 40 D.			— Tin Plates box	12	17
Hardware P. C.			— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine . yd.	4	
Hosiery, half hose. P. C.			— coarse 2		
			— Flannel, fine 1 8		

CANTON, November 17, 1838.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds. piece	3 @	5	Smalts pecul	40 @	55
— Longcloths do.	3½	10	Steel, Swedish tub	3½	4
— Muslins, 20 yds. do.	3	4	Woollens, Broad cloth yd.	1 25	1 40
— Cambrics, 40 yds do.	1 25	2	— do. ex super yd.	0 50	2 20
— Handkerchiefs do.	1 25	2	— Camlets, at Whampoa. pce.	20	28
— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 52 pecul	22	35	— Do. at Lintin do.		
Iron, Bar do.	2 50	3	— Long Ells do.	0½	0½
— Rod do.	24	34	— Tin, Straits pecul	20	21
Lead, Pig do.	54	54	— Tin Plates box	8½	9½

SINGAPORE, December 13, 1838.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors pecul	7½ @	9	Cotton Hkfs. imlt. Battick, dble. eorge	4 @	5
Bottles 100	4	4½	— do. do Pullicat doz.	1½	3
Copper Nails and Sheathing pecul	35	36	— Twist, Grey mule, 30 to 50 . pecul	32	50
Cottons, Madapollams, 24 yd. 33-36 pcs.	2	2½	— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers. do.		
— Ditto 34	40-44 do.	2½	— Ditto, Turkey red, No. 30 to 50. do.	110	120
— Longcloths 38 to 40 35-36 do.	31	5½	Cutlery saleable		
— do. do. 40-43 do.	4½	5	— Iron, Swedish pecul	5½	6
— do. do. 45-50 do.	5	6	— English do.	3½	4½
Grey Shirting do. do. 35-36 do.	31	4½	— Nail, rod do.	6½	7
Prints, 7-8, & 9-8. single colours do.	2	3½	— Lead, Pig do.	7	8
— two colours do.	2½	3	— Sheet do.	7	8
— Turkey reds do.	5	8½	— Spelter pecu	6½	7
— fancies do.	3	5	— Steel tub	4½	5
— Cambric, 12 yds. by 48 to 44 . pos.	1½	2½	— Woollens, Long Ells pcs.	6	8½
— Jaconet, 90 48 - 45 do.	1½	2	— Camblatts do.	20	26
— Lappets, 10 40 - 42 do.	1½	1½	— Bombazette do.	5	5½

MARKETS IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta, Jan. 3, 1839—Plain Cottons:—the inquiry for Book Muslins and Lappets has much increased since our last, but for all other goods under this head there is not much improvement. Printed Coloured Cottons:—Zebra Dresses are totally neglected, as we find no sales have taken place, but some transactions are reported in Turkey Red (Hints, &c. Cotton Twist:—the sales we have heard of are limited, and at quotations. Cotton Yarn:—the only parcel that is reported having been sold since our last is 7 bales, 60lbs. Nos. 34 to 50, at Rs. 1-11-9 per lb., 3 months 8 per cent. Woollens:—little or no demand for these goods. Copper, we quote as in our last; the sale we note is 50 mds. Bolt at Cos-Rs. 42-8 per fy-md, 4 months 10 per cent. Iron without alteration in price. Spelter, we quote as in our last, and the only sale reported is 400 mds. at Rs. 7-8, 7 months 10 per cent. Lead, dull of sale, and has fallen 1 anna per maund. Beer not in much inquiry. Bottles have receded 4 to 6 annas per hundred.

Bombay, Jan. 19, 1839.—The market, generally, may be reported dull and inactive, the dealers showing no spirit in buying, and there are but very few goods in brisk demand.—British Cotton Goods: the sales during the week have been principally of unbleached goods at prices rather under those currently given some weeks ago. Of Bleached Long-cloths, Madapollans, and Jaconets, the stocks at market are very moderate, and are consequently of more ready sale. In Printed Goods but little business is doing. Lappets, Mulls, and Book Muslins are very dull, and low prices only offered.—Woollens continue very dull of sale.—Twist: we hear of no transactions during the week in this article, of which stocks are becoming very heavy, and it seems doubtful if any quantity could now be disposed of, at once, at the prices quoted.—Metals: heavy sizes of Braziers' Copper are more in demand; stocks are moderate, and prices firm. We hear of no sales of the late arrivals of Iron; the supply is still unusually light. Spelter continues steady, and prices are firmly maintained; stock moderate.

Singapore, Dec. 13, 1838.—Cotton Goods (Plain, Printed, and Coloured), no importations since our last, and the demand during the week has been rather dull. The descriptions of Plain Goods most

wanted at present are common qualities of Cambrics, Madapollans, Longcloths, and Grey Shirtings, of which there are few in the market, while middling and fine qualities are in little request, and market pretty well supplied.—Prints of all descriptions continue dull.—Turkey Red Cloth is in fair demand, but at low prices.—Grey Mule Twist improving, and stock much reduced.—Woollens: Camlets, no demand. Scarlet Bombazettes much wanted. Longells no demand before March or April.—Metals: English Flat Bar Iron, the market well supplied. Nail Rod, of ready sale at quotations. Swedish Flat Bar and Pig Lead, market well supplied, and only saleable by retail. Tin Plates, no demand. Copper Sheathing and Nails, stock very small.

Penang, Nov. 10, 1838.—There has not been much doing in Cotton manufactures during the week; the only sale reported is 50 pieces of Cambrics at dols. 63 per congo.—Metals: English Bar Iron, the supplies moderate, and small Flat Bar is current at quotations.—Beer, Wines, and Spirits: the market is well supplied for the present with all descriptions suitable to the demand.

Canton, Nov. 17, 1838.—We have heard of no transactions of any importance during the week, in either Longcloths or Cotton Yarn, and the market generally continues very languid.—Woollens: for good Spanish Stripes 1-35 to 1-40 could be obtained, but holders are demanding an advance of these prices. A sale of 2,000 pieces Longells, of a good quality, by a Chinese, is reported at no better than 84.—Metals: no material alteration in price or demand, there being no accession to the stock.

Batavia, Nov. 16, 1838.—The market continues very dull for the principal articles of British import; cotton manufactures being difficult of sale even at very low prices. Freight to England not so plentiful—but £5 to £5 12s. can be had to the Continent.

Manilla, Nov. 24, 1838.—The market continues very dull for British imports. Tonnage is rather more plentiful, but still wanted, and £4 15s. to £5 10s. can be readily obtained for London. Exchange, 4s. 4d. nominal.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Jan. 7, 1839.

Government Securities.

	Buy.	Sell.
Stock { Transfer Loan of } Sa. Rs.		
Paper { 1835-36 interest pay- } prem. 15 8 14 8		
		per cent.
Second { From Nos. 1, 151 } to buy do. 0 0 4 0		
5 p'ct. { a 15,200 accord- } to sell... par 3 0		
Third { of Bombay, 5 per cent. } prem. 2 12 2 4		
4 per cent. disc. Co's Rs. 4 0 4 8		

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem- 3,150 a 3,250	
Union Bank, P'm. (Co. Rs. 1,000) { Old 210 a 220	
	{ New 210 a 220

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills, 3 months 9 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills 4 8 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper 5 8 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight—to buy, 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1¼d.; to sell, 2s. 2¼d. to 2s. 3d. per Sa. Rupee.

Madras, Jan. 2, 1839.

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—1 to 4½ prem.

Ditto ditto last five per cent.—4½ prem.
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—4 disc.
Ditto New four per cent.—4 disc.
Tanjore Bonds—7 disc., nominal.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months—to buy, 2s. 1½d.; to sell, 1s. 11½d. per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, Jan. 19, 1839.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 101 to 101.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 100 to 100.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23—Bombay Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Ditto of 1825-26, 108 to 111.4 per do.
Ditto of 1829-30, 110.12 to 111 per ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 103.12 to 104 do.
Ditto of 1835-36, (Company's Rs.) 97.8 to 98 do.
5 per cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 113 to 113.8 Bom. Rs.

Singapore, Dec. 13, 1838.

Exchanges.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 10 to 30 days' sight, 4s. 4d. per Sp. Dol.; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 5d. per do.; Ditto, with ditto, 3 mo. sight, 4s. 4d. per do.

Canton, Nov. 17, 1838.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 7d. per Sp. Dol.
On Bengal.—Company's Bills, 30 days, 210 Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sp. Dols.—Private Bills, 30 days.—Co.'s Rs. per ditto, none.
On Bombay.—Private Bills, 30 days, 212 to 214 Co.'s Rs. per ditto—no transactions.
Svce Silver at Lintin. 61 to 7 per cent. prem.

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL.

<i>Malcolm</i>	650 tons.	<i>Bell</i>	April 2.	Portsmouth.
<i>Lady Clifford</i>	300	<i>Grainger</i>	April 5.	Gravesend.
<i>Agostina</i>	400	<i>Perry</i>	April 6.	
<i>Dauntless</i>	500	<i>Pinder</i>	April 10.	
<i>Anna Maria</i>	421	<i>Edwards</i>	April 12.	
<i>Sabna</i>	258	<i>Luckie</i>	April 25.	
<i>Herefordshire</i>	1400	<i>Chapman</i>	June 4.	Gravesend.
<i>Lord Hungerford</i>	736	<i>Saunders</i>	July 27.	

FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.

<i>John Fleming</i>	600	<i>Rose</i>	April 15.	Portsmouth
<i>Owen Glendower</i>	1000	<i>Martin</i>	May 25.	

FOR MADRAS.

<i>John Line</i>	500	<i>Gear</i>	April 25.	
<i>Minerva</i>	1000	<i>Ireland</i>	May 15.	

FOR MADRAS AND CHINA.

<i>Essex</i>	800	<i>Foord</i>	April 15.	Gravesend.
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FOR BOMBAY.

<i>Childe Harold</i>	500	<i>Willis</i>	April 20.	
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FOR BOMBAY AND CHINA.

<i>Bombay</i>	1400	<i>Furley</i>	April 15.	
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FOR CHINA.

<i>Sunda</i>	452	<i>Greig</i>	April 25.	
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FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

<i>Vanguard</i>	250	<i>Walker</i>	April 6.	
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FOR BATAVIA.

<i>Margaretha</i>	350	<i>Barcham</i>	April.	
<i>Erasmus</i>	260	<i>Mark</i>	April 15.	

FOR CEYLON.

<i>Achilles</i>	350	<i>Duncan</i>	April 5.	
<i>Morning Star</i>	245	<i>Linton</i>	April 10.	

FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

<i>Calcutta*</i>	440	<i>Bransfield</i>	April 3.	
<i>Hero</i> (Emigrant Ship)	402	—	April 7.	
<i>Navarino</i> (Emigrant Ship)	463	—	April 8.	
<i>Strathfieldsaye</i>	500	<i>Warming</i>	April 8.	Plymouth.
<i>Abberton</i>	451	<i>Catt</i>	April 10.	
<i>Melrose</i>	300	<i>Nicholson</i>	April 12.	
<i>Duncan</i>	614	<i>Wardle</i>	April 12.	
<i>Sesostris</i>	488	<i>Row</i>	1st week in April.	Docks.
<i>Neptune</i> (Emigrant Ship)	644	<i>Ferris</i>	April 15.	
<i>Lady Raffles</i>	700	<i>Hight</i>	May 13.	Plymouth.
<i>Amelia Thompson</i>	550	<i>Dawson</i>	June 10.	Plymouth.

FOR HOBART TOWN.

<i>Blake</i>	560	—	April 10.	
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* Also to Van Diemen's Land.

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA.

The next Mails for Egypt and India, *via* Falmouth, will be despatched from the General-Post-Office on Saturday, the 13th of April.

The French packets leave Marseilles on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month, and Letters intended to be forwarded by them should be posted in London six days previously to these respective dates; but parties must take care that such day of so posting them does not exceed seven days beyond that on which the Mail *via* Falmouth is despatched, otherwise they may not overtake it at Alexandria on its way to India.

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